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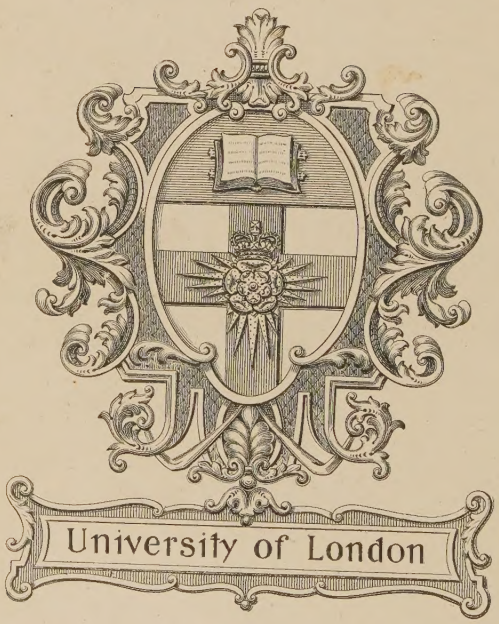
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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES.

—(22.)—

CONVICT PRISONS; CONVICT PRISONS (IRELAND);
CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT (GIBRALTAR);
MILITARY PRISONS;
POLICE (COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS);
LICE (SCOTLAND); REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOLS; REFORMATORY SCHOOLS (IRELAND).

Session

5 *February* — 21 *August* 1867.

VOL. XXXVI.

* The two papers N°. 14 & N°. 319 being the folio portion of Vol XXXVII. are bound in the Volume lettered & numbered

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REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

PENTONVILLE, MILLBANK, AND PARKHURST PRISONS,

AND OF

PORTLAND, PORTSMOUTH, DARTMOOR, CHATHAM, AND BRIXTON PRISONS, WITH FULHAM REFUGE AND THE INVALID PRISON AT WOKING,

For the Year 1866.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1867.

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REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS,

For the Year 1866.

SIR, 45, *Parliament Street, May* 1867.

WE have the honour to submit our Annual Report of the Convict Establishments in England under our control for the year 1866.

The total number of convicts received into the various Government Prisons during the year was 2,106, of whom 150 were received from Gibraltar for discharge, 165 on revocation of licence, 460 on reconviction, and 1,331 new prisoners, among whom are included 40 transferred from the Irish prisons under sentence for treason-felony, so that the total number of new sentences for England during the year was only 1,291.

The remarkable decrease both in fresh sentences and reconvictions which has occurred since 1863 will thus be seen to be continuous; the sentences were,

	Fresh Sentences.	Reconvictions.	Total.
1863	1,964	644	2,608
1864	1,990	570	2,560
1865	1,424	511	1,935
1866	1,331	460	1,791

being a diminution in four years of more than 32 per cent.

The steady decrease in the number of reconvictions is perhaps the most satisfactory feature, having in four years diminished nearly 29 per cent.

2,534 convicts were disposed of during the year, of whom 594 were sent to Western Australia, 21 to lunatic asylums, and 6 to county prisons; 1598 were granted licences, 179 sentences expired, and 32 received pardons; 1 escaped, but was recaptured, and 103 died.

The decrease in the number of deaths, 103 against 117 in 1865, and the generally favourable sanitary condition of the convicts during the year is the more satisfactory since severe pulmonary disorders and diarrhœa in its worst forms prevailed throughout England during the year, and afford continued proof that the dietary is sufficient with the careful attention paid to ventilation and cleanliness to maintain the prisoners in good health, and enable them to perform their allotted labour.

The general deterioration in the physical condition of the class of men now received into the convict prisons is a remarkable fact. A few years back the large majority of convicts were men of robust health and appearance; these are now rather the exception than the rule, and a large proportion of the men being of weakly enfeebled constitutions and unfit for hard labour on the public works are necessarily drafted either to an invalid prison or placed in light labour gangs.

The health of the convicts as a rule improves in prison.

There is a slight increase in the number of sentences above seven years, being 387 against 368 in the previous year, although even this is a large decrease on former years; but the return No. 12, which has been carefully compiled, shows a most remarkable decrease in the number of sentences to penal servitude for life. In 1862 there were 25 such sentences, and in 1866 only two. In 1834 there were no less than 864 sentences of transportation for life.

The return No. 11, which gives the population of England and Wales and the convictions since 1834, exhibits also a most remarkable decrease of crime with a rapidly increasing population. Taking the year 1854, which seems to be a culminating point, out of a population of 18 millions and a half, there were 20,338 persons sentenced to imprisonment and 2,742 to penal servitude or transportation, of whom 31 were sentenced for life. In the year 1866, out of a population of 21,300,000, 11,582 were sentenced to imprisonment and 2,016 to penal servitude, of whom only two were sentenced for life.

On 31st December there remained in the Government Prisons in England 77 convicts under sentence of penal servitude or transportation for life.

Of these no less than 38 are aged infirm cripples or permanent invalids, 5 are soldiers sentenced for military offences, 1 is a sailor, 11 are treason-felony convicts, leaving only 22 convicts of the ordinary stamp, the majority of whom having been sentenced since 1864 cannot have their cases considered until 20 years have elapsed.

The cases in which sentence of penal servitude for life are passed differ so widely that it would seem desirable there should be a power of dealing with each case on its merits after the expiration of a certain period. If after serving 20 years on the public works the circumstances of the case and the character of the convict render it undesirable to liberate the man, he should be remitted to some place of detention where, under rigid restrictions, but with less of the penal character of a public works prison, he should be detained if it be so determined until his death.

Separate Confinement.

Under arrangements approved by the Secretary of State, 250 cells have been added to Pentonville Prison, and the last contract

with county prisons has been terminated by the surrender of 412 cells, which have been for many years rented at Wakefield Prison.

For the future we hope the accommodation in the prisons at Millbank and Pentonville will be sufficient for the reception of all convicts under sentence of penal servitude.

The period now fixed of nine months' separate confinement, although an arbitrary limit, seems to be sufficient. The effect of separation, especially upon hardened offenders, appears to be salutary, and from the eagerness evinced by the men for removal there can be no doubt it is regarded by them as a severe form of imprisonment.

In the employment of so large a number of men in separate confinement difficulties constantly arise in providing suitable work which shall be at the same time remunerative.

The best employment in this respect is mat making, which has been carried on on an increased scale, and the whole of the Government offices are now supplied by the Convict Department with mats.

We have also been charged with the duty, hitherto performed by War Department, of supplying the convict establishments in Tasmania, West Australia, and Gibraltar with clothing, boots, materials, and stores of every description ; and a large proportion of the clothing and boots have been made up in the separate prisons.

The progress of the convicts in school is reported as satisfactory. The teaching as heretofore is strictly cellular, and confined to reading, writing, and simple arithmetic.

The rate of mortality at Millbank Prison has decreased; at Pentonville it remains the same as in 1865 ; but at both these prisons the cases of sickness have increased, and the medical officers concur in the opinion that this is due to the diseased state of the convicts on reception, a large proportion of those now received from the county and borough prisons being in impaired health or affected with disease requiring long continued treatment.

In fact convicts now as a class contain fewer robust men and are of a lower physical grade than their predecessors.

The number of convicts certified as insane at Millbank increased from 11 in 1865 to 20 in 1866. At Pentonville one was so certified. In all these cases, with one exception, the disease was found to have existed prior to their reception.

Public Works Prisons.

The extension of the royal dockyards, which include large demands for Portland stone, continue to afford ample work of a most useful and remunerative description for all the able-bodied convicts at the three large prisons at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Portland.

The average daily numbers of convicts have been,—

Portland	1,375
Chatham	1,049
Portsmouth	968

At Chatham and Portsmouth the convicts are almost exclusively employed on the Admiralty works. At Portland a considerable number are employed on the War Department works in the Vern Fort.

The work of the convicts has been closely measured and valued on the schedule of prices approved by the Admiralty and War Office.

The results are a total of work done for

	Daily Average of Men.	Value of Work done. £ s. d.
Admiralty	1,866	60,030 16 11
War Department	655	18,290 6 7
Prison Works	336	10,326 18 10
	2,857	88,648 2 4

The results for each prison are,—

PORTLAND.

	Daily Average of Men.	Value of Work done. £ s. d.
Admiralty	324	8,744 13 0
War Department	624	17,177 18 2
Prison Works	231	6,164 4 10
	1,179	32,086 16 0
Prison employment	108	
Total effectives	1,287	
Non-effectives	88	
Total	1,375	

CHATHAM.

	Daily Average of Men.	Value of Work done. £ s. d.
Admiralty	814	30,688 10 9
Prison Works	74	3,030 6 11
	888	33,718 17 8
Prison employment	93	
Total effectives	981	
Non-effectives	68	
Total	1,049	

PORTSMOUTH.

	Daily Average of Men.	Value of Work done. £ s. d.
Admiralty -	728	20,597 13 2
War Department -	31	1,112 8 5
Prison Works -	31	1,132 7 1
	790	22,842 8 8
Prison employment -	98	
Total effectives -	888	
Non-effectives -	80	
	968	

Giving a total of an average of 2,857 men daily, whose total earnings have been 88,648*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* The total expenditure during the year at Chatham Prison was 33,074*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, the value of their work was 33,718*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, so that the labour of the convicts more than covered the expenditure.

These results are the more satisfactory as the works were greatly hindered by a very wet summer and very severe winter.

A high state of discipline has been maintained in these prisons throughout the year. Silence on the works has been made the rule with very great benefit to all. The prison administration has been marked by great strictness and firmness, resulting in quiet obedience on the part of the convicts.

As a rule the prisoners as a body have conducted themselves in an orderly and satisfactory manner. They take more interest in their work, and the new system of classification and of recording the conduct and industry by marks works better the longer it is tried.

The interest of the convicts in the daily rate of marks allotted to them for the work done continues unabated, and the forfeiture of marks for misconduct is more felt by them than the ordinary punishments of bread and water in a solitary cell.

We continue to be satisfied that the abolition of the old system of taking the prisoners away from work half a day every week and assembling them in a schoolroom for the purpose of instruction was a step in the right direction.

Considering the gross ignorance of a large proportion of the prisoners on reception, a fair amount of progress is now made in conveying to them the elements of instruction without interfering with their daily labours.

Many of them have been stimulated to learn to write by an order now enforced, that every convict to whom permission is granted to write to his friends must write his own letters, which were formerly written by the schoolmaster when the convict professed his inability to write his own letter. The order has been rigidly enforced with the best effects.

Many of the convicts voluntarily take school books to their cells to improve themselves, and the most illiterate, when an im-

pression has once been made upon them, evince a desire to profit by the instruction given them.

It is difficult, and indeed almost impossible, to express any decided opinion upon the real amount of good effected upon the minds of the convicts by the efforts made for their reformation. Secluded as they are from the world, they are more parts of a machine than free agents, and the ordinary temptations of the outside world are removed from them.

There is still much to try a prisoner in the most orderly establishments, and as no temporal inducement is held out for convicts to profess religion in prison in any shape or form, we may reasonably hope that the present earnestness of many of these men, and the Christian care and zeal with which instruction, hope, and consolation are now afforded them may not be without good results hereafter.

INVALID PRISONS.

As in former years, the prison at Woking has been reserved for those convicts who suffer from old standing disease of a serious or incurable nature.

The prison accommodates 656 convicts, and has been generally full during the year. Many of the prisoners are bedridden.

No epidemic occurred during the year. Every precaution was taken during the prevalence of cholera, and no case occurred during the year.

The conduct of the convicts has been generally good, and work has been found for them as far as their state of health would allow.

The party employed at Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum having completed their work have been removed to Woking, and are now employed with other convicts in the construction of the new female convict prison in course of erection.

Convicts whose ailments are not of a very serious nature, but who are unfit for the hard labour of the public works prisons, are sent to Dartmoor. The climate is unfit for advanced cases of chest disease or for rheumatic cases; in other respects it is not objectionable as an invalid station, although the quantity of rain which falls there is excessive. During the year 1866 the rainfall amounted to 95·46 inches.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good, the value of their labour has increased under the influence of the intelligent administration of the mark system, and their progress at school has improved.

FEMALE PRISONS AND REFUGES.

The decrease in the number of female convicts sentenced during the year is still more marked than in the male convicts.

The total number received during the year was 287.

As compared with former years the numbers are:—

	New Convicts.	Reconvicted.	Revoked.	Total.
1864	354	114	25	493
1865	223	143	28	394
1866	170	88	29	287

The decrease in the number of reconvictions is a most satisfactory result. The offences for which licences were revoked are of a minor description.

283 female convicts were discharged on licence, 42 on expiration of sentence; five were removed to lunatic asylums, 18 died, and 183 were removed to the refuges at Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, and Eagle House, Hammersmith.

We have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the good results already apparent from the work undertaken by these two refuges, which have been admirably conducted with the best influence on the convicts.

The reports of the managers of the refuges are appended to our report, and the excellent management of these institutions merit our full approbation.

Since the opening of the Carlisle Memorial Refuge in August 1865, 153 female convicts have been sent there. Of these 115 have been liberated, 49 have been provided with situations, 66 have returned to their friends, many of whom were induced to receive them through the intervention of the managers. Of 91, constant reports from their employers give favourable accounts. Only four have had their licences revoked, and seven have been reconvicted.

We fully agree with the committee, that the results of their labours have been extremely satisfactory.

A marked improvement in the conduct of the female convicts has been observable during the year, much of which is attributed by the lady superintendents to the introduction of the mark system. The convicts have been much better behaved and more industrious since they have come to understand that day by day their industry is recorded and their conduct registered by this simple method, which gives them a constant interest in earning their progress towards liberation; the forfeiture of marks earned by industry for misconduct is a fact to which they are keenly alive.

There has also been a considerable improvement in their progress at school.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in London has also continued its good work, and has assisted during the year 387 men and 29 women.

Since the society commenced its operations in May 1867, just ten years ago, it has assisted 5,257 discharged prisoners, of whom 4,678 were men and 579 women.

Too much praise cannot be given to the good work of this philanthropic institution, which has been the means of rescuing so many prisoners from returning to the error of their ways.

The general state of the convict prisons we believe to be sound and satisfactory. The convicts as a body, under the influence of the system now at work, are fairly industrious and well conducted.

The most rigid discipline is enforced, and at the same time every legitimate influence is brought to bear on the convicts in the hope that when liberated they may be wiser and better men.

The estimates for the service of the convict prisons have decreased from 295,698*l.* 16*s.* in 1864-5 to 248,615*l.* 18*s.* in 1867-8, and this large reduction has been effected without in any way interfering with the thorough efficiency of the service.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
E. Y. W. Henderson, Lt.-Col. R.E.,
Chairman.

I. M. Gambier,
E. F. Du Cane,
Capt. R.E.,
W. Fagan,
} *Directors.*

To the Right Honourable the
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

REPORT OF THE CARLISLE MEMORIAL REFUGE.

For many years the great necessity of establishing a "Refuge for Female Convicts" who conducted themselves well in the Government prisons has been forcing itself upon the attention of the public ; but it was not until the year 1863, when the Report of the Penal Servitude Commissioners was published, that steps were taken to supply a want which had so long been felt.

The Commissioners urged the importance of religious and charitable institutions taking charge of the females discharged from our convict prisons. Their establishment for this special purpose in Ireland had for many years proved of very great value, and had given a completeness to the convict system which it had much needed.

The "Reformatory and Refuge Union," ever ready to aid the establishment of institutions tending to ameliorate the condition of our fellow creatures, convened meetings for the consideration of this subject, which resulted in a deputation to Sir George Grey (the then Home Secretary), in February 1865.

The deputation, which was composed of gentlemen who had given much consideration to the subject, received from Sir George Grey the assurance that the Government would co-operate with them in their undertaking.

The Directors of Convict Prisons, who most earnestly supported the views of the deputation, afforded to the committee which was subsequently formed every possible aid in the somewhat complicated arrangements which had to be made.

The committee had many difficulties to encounter. The general opinion with regard to female convicts was of such a nature as to militate most seriously against procuring premises for their location. It did more ; for it precluded the support being given to this special work which has always been forthcoming for other charitable objects ; it affected the supply of work to the institution, and the employment of the inmates when liberated.

The Refuge, which has been named the "Carlisle Memorial Refuge," in memory of the late Earl of Carlisle, and as a tribute to his great services in criminal reform, was opened in London at 6, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, in August 1865. It has accommodation for fifty inmates at one time, and it has been arranged with the Government to receive one hundred during the year.

To accomplish this great national object, and thus to co-operate with the Government, the committee have hither had to depend upon the aid of the few who have been interested in the subject, and have had faith in the undertaking, hazardous as it might appear. The time has, however, now arrived when the committee consider it their duty to show to their subscribers how far their expectations have been realized, and to the public generally that their fears, although natural, have been proved by experience to be groundless, and that this cause, hopeless as it has been deemed, has been most materially blessed, having passed through the most trying ordeal of the first eighteen months in a manner which has far exceeded the anticipations of its promoters.

Since the opening of the refuge in August 1865 until the 31st December 1866 153 female convicts have been received. Out of this number 115 have been liberated; 49 of these have obtained situations by means of the refuge, and 66 have returned to their friends and families. In the latter category there are several instances in which their friends, who had hitherto discarded them, have been induced on the representation of the lady superintendent again to receive them. Of 91 constant reports from their employers and other trustworthy persons have been received of their well-doing; 11 have been reconsigned to prison, viz., 7 on reconviction and 4 on revocation of licence. Of 9 accounts have not been received more than once, and it may be fairly assumed that their manner of life cannot be reputable.

The committee believe that these results must be considered extremely satisfactory; but to realize their full value it will be necessary to investigate the antecedents of the women who have been sent to the refuge.

Out of 153 so sent 143 had been once or oftener previously convicted, and 43 of the number had been sentenced on former occasions to penal servitude. Out of the 91 reported as doing well, only 7 had not incurred sentence before; the remainder had previous convictions recorded against them, ranging in number from two to fifty-two. Although some of these have been in employment twelve months, the committee do not claim their cases as instances of reformation; but they feel justified in pointing significantly to the fact as an evidence of amendment which affords strong grounds for hope.

The committee also think it right to direct attention to the good order which has been maintained in the refuge since its opening, only one inmate having been removed to the convict prison for misconduct in the institution. It will be generally considered that this very satisfactory state of things is extremely creditable to the lady superintendent, the matrons, and the inmates themselves, whose former turbulence and want of self-control might have induced the expectation of very different results.

During the period of the cholera visitation the women voluntarily gave extra labour to aid the sufferings of their fellow creatures. It may be confidently asserted that they feel the value of the refuge, and are endeavouring by good conduct and industry to co-operate with those who established it for their benefit.

But it should be remembered that the establishment of the refuge is for a national object. A few years since our female convicts were sent

from our shores; now they are discharged at home, either to plunder the community and demoralize those who come under their influence or to amend and become honest members of society.

A few moments' consideration of the antecedents of the class will exhibit the difficulties which surround the path of amendment and the necessity which exists for an organization of means to diminish its peril.

It has been stated that the object is a national one. The inmates are from all parts of the country, and should their re-incarceration take place it will be at the expense of the general taxpayer. The committee feel that they have a claim for assistance on other localities; they do not consider that such a work should be left solely to the exertions of a London committee to procure pecuniary aid.

Bristol at once recognized its share in this national work, and through the exertions of Mr. Henry Palmer, of Clifton, organized an association for collecting funds, which has transmitted both donations and annual subscriptions in aid of the refuge. The committee trust that other localities will now follow this example, and that persons will interest themselves both in collecting subscriptions and in aiding the women sent to their localities.

The committee have not hitherto pressed this point upon the attention of the public; they preferred to wait until time and experience enabled them to do so with greater force.

The work to be well done should be rendered as complete as possible. It will not be sufficient to rest satisfied with the mere training received in the refuge, or with the evidences of amendment which are there apparent. Supervision after liberation should be made as perfect as possible; emigration should be promoted; "sanatoria" for confirmed drunkards (who form the greater number of those as yet reconvicted) should be established. It is by arrangements such as these we may hope to grapple with and modify the great evil which undoubtedly exists.

But these arrangements are costly, and quite beyond the present very limited means at the disposal of the committee. They have very recently appointed a person who will constantly visit those liberated and employed in London, and also aid in obtaining situations for others, and they most sincerely hope to be enabled to make other arrangements tending to carry out the great object in view.

The committee are quite aware of the many calls made upon the public by different charitable institutions, but they desire to point out that the "Carlisle Memorial Refuge" is an adjunct to the convict system of the country which the Penal Servitude Commissioners have declared to be absolutely necessary. The public are not invited to assist those who, from a reckless conduct in prison, have shown themselves unworthy of aid—for such a course would militate against the convict system, which it is the great object to support and supplement.

If the female convicts conduct themselves well in prison (and under the new system their conduct is very stringently guaged), they are removed, if Protestants, for the intermediate stage, to the Carlisle Memorial Refuge, in which their conduct can be further tested, and their employment when liberated promoted; if Roman Catholics, they are sent with the same object to a "refuge" at Hammersmith.

Legislation has recently, and very wisely, enacted lengthened sentences for old offenders, and provided for their supervision after liberation by the police: the importance, the duty of facilitating

their employment at honest labour cannot therefore well be exaggerated or too earnestly impressed upon the readers of this report.

Earnestly trusting that this work—the first of the kind which has been attempted in England—will not be allowed to languish and be rendered incomplete in its action for want of the pecuniary support which all can give in a greater or less degree—this, the first report of the committee, is submitted to the public.

The committee are glad to take the opportunity presented by the publication of this report to tender their thanks to F. Carr Beard, Esq., F.R.C.S., for his kind and gratuitous attention to the health of the inmates, a self-imposed duty which, in consequence of his extensive practice, he must have performed at no inconsiderable sacrifice. Their warm thanks are also due to the various clergymen who have ministered in the refuge. The Sunday services have from the first been entirely undertaken by volunteers.

6, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury,
February 5th, 1867.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE EAGLE HOUSE REFUGE.

It is a happy circumstance of our time that an increasing and comparatively general interest now exists in the treatment of our prisoners. It is during their prison life alone that any effectual influence can be brought to bear upon the criminal classes of the country. No doubt a more important duty is to be found in the education and employment of the children who throng our streets, that the criminal ranks may not be recruited from these usual sources, but socond only to this, the reformation of our prisoners is the gravest social duty incumbent upon us. Every effort towards its fulfilment is sure to meet with sympathy and encouragement, when those efforts are made in the spirit and with the safeguards of religious charity.

To the discriminating zeal of Sir Walter Crofton, and the generous judgment of the Directors of Convict Prisons, and in particular to their chairman, Colonel Henderson, the arrangements for the benefit of female convicts are due, to which Eagle House Refuge owes its existence. Sir Walter Crofton, and a committee of gentlemen, who co-operated with him, obtained the consent of the Government department to the opening of a refuge for the reception of Protestant convict women. This Refuge was opened in Queen Square, and the Government undertook to send to it, for about the last six months of their term of imprisonment, those women whose conduct in prison showed them to be most deserving of this privilege.

A few devout Catholics had found room for the thought of this charity, in the midst of the multiplicity of pious works already existing to claim their means and attention. To the Marchioness Dowager of Lothian is due the merit of having formed the first practical scheme for the commencement of a Catholic Refuge for Prisoners, and for having persevered in her efforts till it was accomplished. Twelve years of a lease of Eagle House, at Brook Green, having been secured, what was absolutely necessary to fit it for its intended object was laid out. Much has not been spent upon the dwelling-house, which was admirably adapted for its purpose, one part for the prisoners being entirely separated from the other part for religious; but a large laundry being absolutely required, in order that the women might be fully and usefully employed, one has been erected at a considerable

cost. Altogether, including the purchase of the goodwill of the lease, the first year's rent and taxes, the various alterations, and the erection of the laundry, 600*l.* has been expended over the sums that have hitherto been raised for this object.

As soon as the Queen Square Refuge was at work for the benefit of Protestant prisoners, the Catholics who were in prison at the same stage of their sentence keenly felt the want of a similar institution for themselves. Some outbreaks were the result of the feeling of discontent thus produced ; and on the representation of the Directors of Convict Prisons, it became necessary to apply to Archbishop Manning that, without waiting for the works in hand to be finished, some religious might be found to take charge of the Refuge, and open it without delay. The original intention was, that the work should be intrusted to some sisters of a Belgian Order ; but the urgent necessity of commencing without delay, combined with other considerations, led the Archbishop to intrust the undertaking to the sisters of the Good Shepherd. The religious community of this order relinquished a school for penitent girls at Finchley, that they might take charge of the Refuge. In the name of the community the present report has been prepared by the priest whose privilege it was to be intrusted by the Archbishop with a commission to give such help as lay in his power to this good work in its first beginnings.

The agreement made by Sir Walter Crofton and the Government was extended to Eagle House. It was intended that the prisoners should have as nearly as possible six months of compulsory residence in the Refuge, and that they should be permitted to remain for six months more at the cost of the Government, if they thought well to do so.

The Refuge has had some disadvantages to contend against during the past year. Many of the prisoners were on their admission very near the expiration of their sentences. The result of this has been, that during the first year more have been discharged than there will be on an average in future years, and this has made provision for them on their liberation more difficult. And further, this circumstance has had an injurious effect on the work, which was made almost entirely to depend on a constant succession of new comers.

One or two instances give a little insight into the life of the Refuge. One day the mistress of the class, on counting her "children," found that one was missing. Looking round, she saw that it was one whose prison character was not good, and who had been in penal servitude previous to her present sentence. Calling to her one of the "liberty children," that is, one who was voluntarily continuing in the Refuge after she was free, the sister sent her in search of the missing prisoner. After a long absence she returned and said, "Mother, she is in the "dormitory, and I think you had better go to her soon, as she has "torn her cap to pieces." All who know anything of female convicts would look on this as the prelude of one of those frightful outbursts of temper known in prison as a "breaking out." The sister had to hide every symptom of anxiety from all the quick eyes about her, and say quietly to her "liberty child," "Go and see if you can find one of your "mothers on this side, and ask her to come to me." A lay sister was fortunately not far off, and with her the class was left, whilst its anxious mistress went to the dormitory, at the end of which hung a large crucifix, and beneath it the poor child under temptation was crouching down on the ground. "Oh, mother," she said, "it was only "close to the crucifix that I could prevent myself from smashing "everything." The nun sat down by her, and drew from her what had gone wrong. Such a one had told the others that she was a spy

and a tell-tale, and she could not go down to them again ; she must go away ; it would be better to go back to prison. "I did what you told "me, mother, that was all." She had come to the mistress of the class some days before, and said that she could not rest till she told her that this woman had been inducing her to promise to join her after their liberation, and to work together at pocket-picking. The nun told her not to sit by her tempter again, but to say, when asked the reason, that she had been warned that she was too much with this companion, and that "friendships" were not allowed in the Refuge.

On another occasion the mother prioress came into the class room and found a woman in a towering rage, speaking very vehemently and excitedly of the injury that a fellow prisoner had done her. After a gentle remonstrance from her, her heart became softened, and she knelt down to beg pardon of her and her companions for her passionate language.

Several other examples of this nature might be recorded. On two or three occasions these passionate women, having spit in the face of a fellow prisoner, the offence has been received with genuine forbearance, and shortly afterwards the offender has expressed sorrow, and begged pardon for the fault. The women have said, "If any one had "told me in prison that I should have borne that quietly, what should "I have thought?"

The most recent instance of an averted danger has occurred while these lines were being written. The class of women has been threatened with a serious disturbance from the refusal of one of the women to wear the cap allotted to her. The mistress quietly conducted her out of the class, and left her in a room unlocked, where she walked about and sang like a maniac. She then fetched the superioress to her, who calmed her down, and left her to reflect upon her misconduct while she went to mass. Upon her return to the poor woman after mass she threw herself on her knees and said, "Oh, mother, can "you and will you forgive such a wicked wretch as I have been?" She was then asked if she would in reparation promise to wear whatever cap was given to her, and likewise to go and beg public pardon of her fellow prisoners, to whom she had given such an example? This she consented to do, and has since told us "that she cannot think what "kept her from smashing every window in the room, for that is what "she resolved to do as soon as she was left." She is going on better than before this outbreak.

The success that has attended the internal working of the Refuge has naturally made the sisters more anxious that good influences should continue to help the women after their liberation, or at least that they might be freed from the relapses that must almost certainly be looked for if they return to the dangerous occasions of their former life.

The most complete escape from past evil associations is no doubt to be found in emigration; and the religious of the Good Shepherd owe their sisterly thanks to the nuns of their congregation abroad for the charity with which they have received in each case two of their children, and found a home for them on their first entering a foreign land. The sisters also desire to acknowledge with much gratitude the very valuable assistance they received in the case of these poor women from Mr. W. Bayne Ranken and Major Tillbrook, of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, 39, Charing Cross. It would be a gratification to them if they could draw the attention of Catholics to this very charitable and useful society.

The greater anxiety is the proper provision of situations for the large number who leave the Refuge who are more or less adapted for domestic service. The charity of Catholics has led, more than might have been expected, to express their willingness to engage the women on their liberation. Doubtless others will be led to follow their charitable example when the work of the Refuge is better known. The majority are best fitted for places as servants of all-work, where they are less open to danger from the curiosity of fellow servants and from outbursts of temper ; but in very many cases the habit of self-control and superior fitness for service would abundantly justify a lady in admitting one such person into her laundry or household. It ought to be mentioned that the women are discharged from the Refuge on a ticket-of-leave, which instead of being the formidable matter that it is generally thought to be is a great assistance to a prudent mistress ; for under its provision an actual breach of the law is not needed to justify the return of the woman to prison, as her ticket is forfeited by gravely suspicious circumstances. Much, therefore, of the influence that helps so materially to maintain good order in the Refuge is at the disposal of the mistress of the household, who has undertaken the charitable office of watching the formation of industrious habits in one who is honestly aiming at a new life.

A large number of the women who have left the Refuge had their own families to which they were bound to return. This, though involving danger to their perseverance, was inevitable, and the sisters have the consolation of hoping that the majority are doing well. Two have died after their discharge ; one of them, an old woman, almost immediately after her liberation.

As we have given a few instances of the work of the Good Shepherd in the house, so we must try and interest the reader by the narrative of one or two of those who have left the Refuge. A situation had been found for one of the women ; but it appears that she was not very considerately treated, and growing impatient, had left before another place had been found for her. She returned to London by a Thames steamer, and unhappily yielding to the temptation of drink, she soon found herself in a den of thieves. Every effort was here made to entrap her, but upon the following day, whilst standing at the window, she felt the woman of the house trying to pick her pocket; at the same time her eye fell upon some sisters of mercy entering a cholera hospital close by. At once she started off, and found her way down to the Refuge, where she arrived far from sober ; but from her partly coherent story the locality of the house was made out. As her box and all her worldly goods were there it was thought advisable to send her back, accompanied by an out-door sister, to recover it. This was successfully done, and as no one that had left the Refuge had as yet been readmitted into its class she was induced to go to the convent of the Good Shepherd at Hammersmith. She remained there but a few days, and the sisters of the Refuge having at the time no other provision for her consented to receive her into strictly solitary confinement on their own side of the house ; there she cheerfully remained for about six weeks, hearing mass outside the chapel door, but never even speaking to the prisoners in the house. At the end of this time a charitable lady in the neighbourhood took compassion on her, and engaged her as servant, and she is now conducting herself most satisfactorily, and giving every hope of a permanent reformation.

Before these pages appear a marriage will have taken place which was necessary to enable one of the women to lead a respectable life on her returning to the world. Her child has been baptized, and one of

the "liberty women" remaining in the Refuge (whose excellent conduct fully justified the selection) was sponsor. A place in a Catholic orphanage has been found for a child, who having been born in prison, had spent the first three years of his life within prison walls with his mother, who has been enabled to take an excellent situation as a servant, which without such provision for her boy she could not have done.

The gratuity with such admirable forethought provided by the Government for the women on their discharge, that they may not fall penniless into temptation, has been an inestimable advantage to them. Their usual wish is that some portion of it should be employed, in the addition to the small allowance specially made for that purpose, in providing them with a respectable outfit, that as far as possible all trace of prison life may disappear.

It only remains for us to give a summary of the work of the Refuge in this its first year.

The first party of 7 prisoners was received March 10th, 1866. Prior to the same day in the present year 84 prisoners in all have been received; of these 46 have been discharged. Of the 38 women in the house at the present moment, 24 have not yet undergone their sentences, and 14 are free women; 2 of those who have left are dead; 5 are in America (1 having gone after returning to her family); 2 are in prison; 1 is waiting for trial; 8 are in respectable situations; and the remaining 28 (who are living with their friends) are known to be doing well.

Gratitude is due to the Rev. Edmund Tunstall, who has combined with the laborious duties of visiting priest of Coldbath Fields Prison the most zealous and assiduous spiritual care of the prison women in the Refuge.

The sisters of the Good Shepherd cannot conclude this report without expressing a hope that all into whose hands it may fall may have the charity to help them in their most anxious work by their good prayers, that the promise of success with which Almighty God appears thus far to have blessed the pious intentions of the founders of the Refuge may be rendered effective and permanent for the salvation of souls.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

RETURN showing the number of MALE CONVICTS received, and the DISPOSAL of all CONVICTS, who left the Government Prisons for the Year ending 31st December 1866.

Number of convicts	New prisoners, including 40 from Ireland		1,791	
	Received back with licence revoked		165	
	Received from Gibraltar for discharge		150	
	Total number received			2,106
Number of convicts disposed of—				
	Removed to Western Australia		594	
	„ lunatic asylums	21		
	„ county prisons	6		
			27	
	Discharged by licence	1,598		
	„ expiration of sentence	179		
	„ pardon	32		
			1,809	
	Escaped		1	
	Deaths		103	
				2,534

No. 2.

STATEMENT of MALE CONVICTS RECONVICTED and Licences revoked during the Year 1866.

Reconvicted not during the currency of former sentence	135	460
Reconvicted during the currency of former sentence	325	
Revocation of licences		165

The following are the crimes that the 460 convicts were reconvicted for, and the offences for which the 165 licences were revoked :—

Reconvictions.		Revocations.	
Arson	7	Assault	31
Assault on a constable	1	Associating with bad characters	7
Burglary	38	Accessory to a robbery	1
Coinage offences	7	Drunk and disorderly	12
Embezzlement	1	Fraud	2
Forging and uttering	4	Failing to report themselves	19
Feloniously receiving	22	Failing to produce licence	7
Felony	9	Larceny	19
Fraud	2	Possession of counterfeit coin	1
Housebreaking and being in possession of implements.	69	Poaching and trespassing	3
Horse stealing	11	Rogue and vagabond	29
Larceny	221	Summary convictions, misdemeanours and crimes not stated	21
Larceny from the person	28	Suspected person	2
Obtaining money under false pretences.	4	Unlawful change of residence	3
Poaching	1	Unlawful possession	5
Robbery with violence	21	Wilful damage	3
Rape	2		
Stealing sheep, cattle, &c.	4		
Unlawfully at large	1		
Unnatural offence	2		
Wounding (cutting, &c.)	5		
Total	460	Total	165

No. 3.

MALES.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of MALE CONVICTS at large, either by Licence or by Expiration of Sentence, of Convicts reconvicted and sentenced to Penal Servitude or Transportation, and the Number whose Licences were revoked, from 1st January 1854 to 31st December 1866.

Year.	Number of male convicts at large, either on licence or by expiration of sentence.	Number of convicts reconvicted and No. of licences revoked during each year.			Per-centage on convicts at large.
		Reconvicted.	Licences revoked.	Total.	
31st December 1854	1,338	109	23	132	7·19
„ 1855	4,249	234	107	341	8·02
„ 1856	6,126	410	215	625	10·20
„ 1857	6,885	439	215	696	10·10
„ 1858	8,262	313	133	446	5·39
„ 1859	9,693	344	58	402	4·14
„ 1860	11,705	403	28	431	3·68
„ 1861	13,820	567	26	593	4·31
„ 1862	15,416	688	42	730	4·73
„ 1863	16,780	644	83	727	4·39
„ 1864	18,878	570	65	635	3·36
„ 1865	21,052	511	134	645	3·06
„ 1866	22,829	460	165	625	2·70

No. 4.

FEMALES.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of FEMALE CONVICTS at large, either by Licence or by Expiration of Sentence, the Number reconvicted and sentenced to Penal Servitude or Transportation, and the Number whose Licences have been revoked, from 1st January 1854 to 31st December 1866.

Number of female convicts at large, either on licence or by expiration of sentence.		Number of convicts reconvicted and No. of licences revoked during each year.			Per-centage on convicts at large.
		Reconvictions.	Licences revoked.	Total.	
At large 31st December 1854	34	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
„ „ 1855	142	1	15	16	11·26
„ „ 1856	365	9	8	17	4·65
„ „ 1857	503	7	26	33	6·56
„ „ 1858	689	13	8	21	3·0
„ „ 1859	916	18	6	24	2·62
„ „ 1860	1,307	56	5	61	4·66
„ „ 1861	1,666	73	3	76	4·56
„ „ 1862	1,989	97	14	111	5·58
„ „ 1863	2,225	127	15	142	6·58
„ „ 1864	2,677	114	25	139	5·22
„ „ 1865	3,122	143	28	171	5·48
„ „ 1866	*3,622	64	24	88	2·42

* This number includes those sent to the refuges.

No. 5.

The following are the CRIMES of the 1,331 MALE CONVICTS received during the Year 1866, not previously sentenced to Penal Servitude.

Absent without leave	1
Arson	55
Assaulting a constable	1
ditto with intent to rob	1
Attempt to commit culpable homicide	1
Burglary	64
Bigamy	1
Coinage offences	39
Desertion	6
Embezzlement and fraud	19
Forgery and uttering	28
Feloniously receiving	52
Felony	45
Housebreaking, and being in possession of implements	96
Horse-stealing	8
Insubordination and threatening	7
Larceny	469
Larceny from the person	46
Lewd and indecent conduct	10
Murder	8
Manslaughter	33
Mutinous conduct	17
Poaching at night	2
Poaching	7
Obtaining money under false pretences	12
Robbery	1
Robbery with violence	87
Rape	66
Stealing sheep, cattle, &c.	8
Stabbing a superior officer	1
Striking superior officers	34
Treason felony	23
Unnatural offences	20
Wounding, cutting, shooting, &c.	63
Total	1,331

No. 6.

RETURN, embodied from STATEMENTS received from the Separate Confinement Prisons, of Convicts sentenced to Penal Servitude for 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Years, and above 7 Years, from the Year 1857 to 31st December 1866.

Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Above 7 Years.	TOTAL.
1857	134	1,415	105	448	154	632	2,888
1858	401	1,073	132	274	168	403	2,451
1859	434	817	178	483	156	418	2,486
1860	535	909	186	274	142	414	2,460
1861	585	730	214	522	505	553	3,109
1862	871	732	274	390	271	561	3,099
1863	697	621	233	363	223	471	2,608
1864	580	472	430	266	377	435	2,560
1865	5	27	469	87	1,029	368	1,935
1866	—	7	422	23	952	387	1,791
Totals -	4,242	6,803	2,643	3,080	3,977	4,642	25,387

No. 7.

FEMALES.

DETAIL of the DISPOSAL of FEMALE CONVICTS during the Year 1866.

Number of convicts received.	New convicts - - -	258	287
	Received back, licence revoked -	29	
Number of convicts disposed of - - - -			531
Removed to the refuge, Bloomsbury - -		112	
„ „ Eagle House - -		71	
„ lunatic asylums - - -		5	
Discharged on licence - - - -		283	
„ expiration of sentence - -		42	
Deaths - - - - - - -		18	
		531	

No. 8.

FEMALES.

STATEMENT of FEMALE CONVICTS RECONVICTED and Licences revoked during 1866.

Re-convicted *not* during the currency of any former sentence	64	88
Re-convicted during the currency of former sentence -	24	
Revocations - - - - - - - -		29

The following are the crimes that the 88 convicts were reconvicted for, and the offences for which the 29 licences were revoked :—

Reconvictions.		Revocations.	
Burglary - - - -	1	Assaults - - - -	4
Coining - - - -	2	Drunk and disorderly - -	8
Fraud - - - -	1	Failed to report - - -	1
Housebreaking - - -	4	Larceny - - -	10
Larceny - - - -	44	Rogue and vagabond - -	5
Larceny from the person - -	29	Unlawful possession - -	1
Receiving - - -	3		
Robbery with violence - -	3		
Total - -	88	Total - -	29

No. 9.

The following are the CRIMES of the 170 FEMALE CONVICTS received during the Year 1866, not previously sentenced to Penal Servitude :—

Arson	2
Aiding and abetting a rape	1
Administering poison	1
Burglary	1
Coining	6
Fraud	2
Housebreaking	5
Larceny	67
Larceny from the person	43
Larceny by servant	8
Manslaughter	3
Maliciously damaging	1
Murder	5
Perjury	1
Receiving	8
Robbery with violence	8
Throwing corrosive fluid with intent	2
Warehouse breaking	1
Wounding	5
	170

No. 10.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of FEMALE CONVICTS received from 1850 to 1866 inclusive, and the NUMBER of RECONVICTIONS and REVOCATIONS since the Year 1854 :—

Year	Number received under Sentence of Penal Servitude and Transportation.	Reconvictions.	Revocations.
1850	332	—	—
1851	460	—	—
1852	440	—	—
1853	130	—	—
1854	486	—	—
1855	257	1	15
1856	329	9	8
1857	203	7	26
1858	453	13	8
1859	312	18	6
1860	531	56	5
1861	486	73	3
1862	453	97	14
1863	437	127	15
1864	468	114	25
1865	366	143	28
1866	258	88	29

No. 11.

RETURN showing the POPULATION of England and Wales, with the CONVICTIONS, LICENCES, and TRANSPORTATIONS from England for the last 33 Years.

Year.	Population.	Sentenced to Imprisonment.	Sentenced to Transportation and Penal Servitude.	Number Transported to Australia.	Number Transported to Bermuda.	Number Released on Licence.	Remarks.
1834	14,520,297	10,721	3,060	4,920	—	—	—
1835	14,724,063	9,915	3,629	4,399	—	—	—
1836	14,928,477	10,125	3,611	4,273	—	—	—
1837	15,103,778	12,294	3,785	4,063	—	—	—
1838	15,287,699	12,927	3,696	3,805	—	—	—
1839	15,514,255	12,927	3,696	2,732	—	—	—
1840	15,730,813	15,110	3,105	2,573	—	—	—
1841	15,929,472	15,747	3,800	2,926	—	—	—
1842	16,130,326	17,871	4,481	4,166	—	—	—
1843	16,332,228	16,275	4,488	2,993	—	—	—
1844	16,535,174	14,969	3,651	3,279	—	—	—
1845	16,739,136	14,052	3,247	2,542	—	—	—
1846	16,944,092	14,902	3,157	1,708	—	—	On moiety of sentence and pardons.
1847	17,150,018	18,312	3,262	1,222	—	—	—
1848	17,356,882	19,175	3,600	1,897	—	—	—
1849	17,564,656	17,761	3,202	1,609	—	—	—
1850	17,773,324	17,602	3,173	2,465	—	—	210
1851	19,982,849	18,418	3,338	2,440	—	—	96
1852	18,193,206	18,441	2,896	2,541	—	—	115
1853	18,404,368	18,130	2,709	600	—	305	On expiration of sentence.
1854	18,616,310	20,388	2,742	280	—	1,805	—
1855	18,829,000	17,397	2,590	485	346	2,462	—
1856	19,042,412	11,885	2,715	498	—	2,055	—
1857	19,256,516	12,507	2,841	532	300	690	580
1858	19,471,291	10,834	2,419	550	640	299	1,622
1859	19,686,701	10,060	2,383	224	280	215	1,623
1860	19,902,713	9,656	2,436	296	—	703	1,588
1861	20,119,314	11,233	2,678	306	—	1,614	798
1862	20,400,000	11,944	3,369	*782	—	1,832	147
1863	about 20,600,000	12,251	3,071	727	—	1,764	296
1864	about 20,900,000	11,948	2,445	261	—	2,425	215
1865	about 21,100,000	12,358	2,081	845	—	2,254	185
1866	about 21,300,000	11,582	2,016	410	—	1,802	227

* 192 from Bermuda, 590 from England.

No. 12.

STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PERSONS sentenced to Death for Murder and for other Crimes; and to Transportation or Penal Servitude for Life; and the NUMBER of PERSONS executed from 1833 to 1866 inclusive.

Year.	Sentenced to Death.		Total sentenced to Death.	Total executed.	Sentenced to		Total Life Sentence.
	Murder.	Other Crimes.			Transportation for Life.	Penal Servitude for Life.	
1833	9	922	931	33	783	—	783
1834	13	467	480	34	864	—	864
1835	24	499	523	34	746	—	746
1836	20	474	494	17	740	—	740
1837	11	427	438	8	636	—	636
1838	25	91	116	6	266	—	266
1839	12	44	56	11	205	—	205
1840	18	59	77	9	238	—	238
1841	20	60	80	10	156	—	156
1842	16	41	57	9	191	—	191
1843	22	75	97	13	225	—	225
1844	21	36	57	16	180	—	180
1845	19	30	49	12	79	—	79
1846	13	43	56	6	101	—	101
1847	19	32	51	8	46	—	46
1848	23	37	60	12	67	—	67
1849	19	47	66	15	60	—	60
1850	11	38	49	6	84	—	84
1851	16	54	70	10	124	—	124
1852	16	45	61	9	43	—	43
1853	17	38	55	8	38	10	48
1854	11	38	49	5	29	2	31
1855	11	39	50	7	48	—	48
1856	31	38	69	16	57	2	59
1857	20	34	54	13	19	16	35
1858	16	37	53	11	—	17	17
1859	18	34	52	9	—	17	17
1860	16	32	48	12	—	21	21
1861	26	24	50	15	—	16	16
1862	28	1	29	15	—	25	25
1863	29	—	29	22	—	20	20
1864	32	—	32	19	—	12	12
1865	20	—	20	7	—	4	4
1866	26	—	26	12	—	2	2

REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS OF CONVICT PRISONS.

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Pentonville Prison, January* 9, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report for the past year.

Buildings.

The clock tower and the compo dressings of the façade of the prison having undergone a thorough repair, the buildings are in a satisfactory state, and it will require only the ordinary expenditure of materials and labour to maintain them in good condition. The warming apparatus in D wing has been put into thorough working order, that in A examined, and the furnace and boilers in C have been lowered to adapt them to the increased work of warming the new cells added to that wing. The 20 cells in the basement of C, hitherto uncertified, have been warmed and are now fit for occupation; the roof, which formed the floor of the ward above, has been removed, and the cells being thus thrown open to light and air are in no respect inferior to the other cells of the division.

Workshops for the convicts employed as smiths, tinmen, carpenters, and coopers have been erected by prisoners' labour in accordance with my suggestion.

During the progress of the prison extension defects have been discovered in the drains which will probably entail some outlay in the ensuing financial year; they are not, however, so serious as to affect the health of the prisoners. The ventilation of the prison is good.

The fire mains have been examined quarterly, and are certified to be in effective order.

The 250 new cells are in a forward state and progressing towards completion.

Superior Officers.

The staff of superior officers remains the same as last year, and I continue to receive from them efficient and undeviating support. Several changes, consequent on transfers and promotions, have occurred among the schoolmasters and clerks, and one clerk has been added to the strength. A successor has been appointed to the foreman of works superannuated on medical grounds.

Governor's Report.

Subordinate Officers.

Three subordinate officers have been dismissed for misconduct, one has been discharged for incompetency, and the carter has been superannuated on abolition of office. Since the date of my last report a chief warder and two principal warders have been added to the staff, and the services of the two assistant warders temporarily attached from Millbank Prison for special night duty have been dispensed with. The conduct of the officers generally has been good.

Assaults.

Four prisoners have committed assaults on their officers, but with no serious results in any case.

Suicides.

Five attempts to commit suicide have been reported, but of these four were unquestionably feigned with a view to excite sympathy or to avoid punishment, and it is very doubtful if in the remaining case the convict seriously intended self-destruction.

Deaths.

Three deaths have occurred in the infirmary from natural causes.

Discharges.

On expiration of sentence	23
By Royal licence	8
By free pardon	2
Sentence remitted	1
Total	34

Escapes.

Four attempts at escape have been detected and prevented by the officers on duty.

Military Prisoners.

Nineteen military prisoners have been received during the year last past; of these 10 were removed to Chatham, one to Millbank, six obtained certificates of discharge from the army, and two remain, These are exclusive of 17 convicts received from Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, sentenced by court-martial for mutinous conduct in connexion with the Fenian conspiracy. The conduct of the military prisoners generally has been good.

Trades.

The great body of convicts passing through the prison have been employed as hitherto at weaving, mat-making, tailoring, and shoemaking; the quality of the goods manufactured has continued to improve, and the average earnings exceed by 2*s.* 4*d.* per man those of last year. Large colonial orders for prison clothing, including boots and shoes, have been executed. The looms have produced no less than 35,648 yards of the new pattern cloth, and 4,600 suits have been turned out by the tailors. The mats command a ready sale in the trade, wholesale London firms having been supplied with 9,204, a number much below their requirements; the demand for mats from the Government offices has been limited to 723. Oakum picking is confined to prisoners under medical observation, and to those who have either committed assaults on

officers or attempted to break prison; the supply of junk for the purpose is now obtained from the Admiralty instead of from private firms. Governor's Report.

General Remarks.

The officers continue to appreciate the privilege of being allowed to dine at their homes with their families instead of at a compulsory mess within the prison, and the readjustment of the scale of pay works satisfactorily.

The increase in the number of reports for prison offences over those of last year is partially attributable to the substitution of penal class diet for bread and water as the ordinary punishment diet during the prevalence of the cholera in London. A very large proportion of the reports is for offences committed in chapel, such as talking, laughing, and irreverent conduct.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners:—

Remaining December 31, 1865 - - -	526	
Received in the year 1866 - - -	766	
		1,292

Disposed of as follows:—

Transferred to Millbank Prison - - -	49	
„ Portland „ - - -	315	
„ Portsmouth „ - - -	70	
„ Chatham „ - - -	292	
„ Woking „ - - -	20	
„ Dartmoor „ - - -	25	
„ Broadmoor „ - - -	1	
„ Western Australia - - -	1	
„ Worcester City Prison - -	1	
Discharged on expiration of sentence - -	23	
„ Sentence remitted - - -	1	
„ on Licence - - - - -	8	
„ by Free pardon - - - -	2	
Died - - - - - - -	3	
		811
Remaining December 31, 1866 - - - -		481

Daily average number, 460.

Ages:—

15	were	under the age of	17	years.		
319	„	between	„	17	and 25	years.
164	„	„	„	25	„ 30	„
106	„	„	„	30	„ 35	„
75	„	„	„	35	„ 40	„
52	„	„	„	40	„ 45	„
24	„	„	„	45	„ 50	„
9	„	„	„	50	„ 55	„
2	„	„	„	55	„ 60	„
766						

Governor's Report.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of MONTHS CONFINEMENT since CONVICTION in Pentonville and other separate Prisons.

Sentences.	Number of Months. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	18	Total of Prisoners.	Average Time per head.
PENAL SERVITUDE:									**ORDINARY PRISONERS.**									
Life	.	3	5	1	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	9 Months 9 Days.
20 Years	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	10	
15 „	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	3	.	.	.	.	11	
14 „	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	7	
12 „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	6	
10 „	.	2	3	5	8	.	1	2	21	33	21	4	1	.	.	.	101	
8 „	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	13	
7 „	2	5	2	3	4	3	7	14	80	135	79	13	1	.	.	.	348	
6 „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	10	
5 „	3	4	3	5	5	.	7	5	57	83	45	14	.	.	.	1	232	
4 „	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	8	5	.	.	.	.	.	18	
	7	16	15	15	20	3	22	22	172	275	160	38	3	.	.	1	769	
									PENAL CLASS PRISONERS.									
14 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	11 Months 15 Days.
7 „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	6	
5 „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	4	.	.	1	.	8	
Licence revoked prisoners, and convicts sent from Public Works to finish the remainder of their sentences for misconduct, or exemplary men to be employed as artisans																	34	
Total No. removed																	811	

Penal Class.

Whence received.	No.	How disposed of.	No.
Remaining Jan. 1, 1866	2	Removed to Chatham Prison	1
Received from Wakefield	1	„ Portland „	6
„ Ordinary Class, Pentonville	6	„ Dartmoor „	1
		Remaining Dec. 31, 1866	1
Total	9	Total	9

Conduct of the Penal Class Prisoners.

Good	3
Indifferent	3
Bad	2
Very bad	1
	9

Reports, Punishments, and Admonitions :—

Reports		636
Punishments	530	
Not punished on medical or other special grounds	8	
Additional offences embraced in the punishments	1	
Admonitions	97	
		636

Governor's Report.

Nature of the Offences:—

Communicating by writing	3
„ talking	174
„ knocking on cell walls and by signs	9
Writing, passing, and receiving obscene and filthy communications, &c.	1
Writing on or wilfully defacing books	8
Disobedience of orders, &c.	56
Disorderly conduct in chapel	99
Disorderly conduct at exercise	57
Disorderly conduct on transfer	2
Shouting, whistling, ringing bells, and other violent, disorderly, and insubordinate conduct	50
Assaulting officers	4
Threatening language and insolence to officers	38
Making false accusations against officers	5
Making preparations for and attempting to escape	4
Wilfully destroying cell furniture, work material, wearing apparel, books, bedding, &c.	41
Purloining and exchanging bread, &c.	4
Fighting and wrangling in association, &c.	4
Having tobacco in possession and other prohibited articles	9
Idleness	40
Concealing work material, &c.	3
Breaking glass in cell windows	3
Disfiguring person by cutting hair, &c.	1
Using filthy and profane language	3
Misappropriating prison property	10
Telling a falsehood	1
Endeavouring to corrupt officers	1
Threatening to commit suicide	3
Making hole in cell wall for the purpose of communicating	3
	636

Punished:—	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.
Once	164	164
Twice	55	110
Thrice	24	72
4 times	13	52
5 „	14	70
6 „	2	12
7 „	2	14
8 „	3	24
12 „	1	12
	278	530
Reported but not punished	55	
Not reported	959	
	1,292	

TABLE showing the NATURE and DURATION of the PUNISHMENTS.

Nature of the Punishments.		Number of Days.												Other Cases.	Total Punishments.
		1	2	3	4	6	9	12	16	18	20	28	32		
Close confinement, strong cell.	Punishment diet	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
	„ 9 days and penal class diet 19 days	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
	„ 12 „ „ 16 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3
	„ 18 „ „ 14 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	„ and placed in penal class	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	1	–	–	–	6
Close confinement, own cell.	Punishment diet	222	115	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	435
	„ and loss of badge	8	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
	„ loss of badge and removal from association	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	„ and pay for damage	11	7	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
*Deprived of badge		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	31
„ „ and pay for damage		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Pay for damage		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Total		241	128	111	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	4	1	34	530

* Badges discontinued from 12 June 1866.

ARTICLES made and repaired during 1866. Governor's Report.

ARTICLE.		Quantity.	Value of Labour.		
			£	*s.*	*d.*
TAILORS :—					
Prisoners' jackets - -	made	4,880	226	11	3
„ vests - - -	„	5,180	133	8	8
„ breeches - -	„	4,640	212	13	4
„ trousers - -	„	1,326	62	15	9
Uniform coats, trousers, and vest	„	54	10	3	6
Linen jackets, trousers, and aprons	„	62	3	0	0
Stocks, bags, belts, &c. - -	„	411	5	3	0
Flannel vests and drawers -	„	426	7	2	0
Hammock girths and sheets -	„	43	0	10	9
Hospital coats - - -	„	11	0	12	6
Jackets - - -	altered	1,140	45	7	3
Garments, &c. - - -	repaired	4,807	60	1	9
SHOEMAKERS :—					
Shoes, men's - -	made prs.	1,617	193	13	0
„ women's - -	„ „	1,504	119	1	4
Boots, men's - -	„ „	1,871	332	8	6
„ women's - -	„ „	385	16	0	10
Slippers - - -	„ „	188	12	10	8
Shoelaces, gaiters, &c. -	„ „	3,420	13	5	6
Shoes, slippers, &c. -	repaired „	6,273	232	15	7
WEAVERS :—					
Cloth, new pattern -	made yds.	35,648	538	13	4
Do. white - -	„ „	1,369	19	19	3
Do. drab - -	„ „	24	0	7	0
Calico - - -	„ „	41	0	4	3
Flannel - - -	„ „	1,058	17	12	8
Linsey - - -	„ „	1,693	28	4	4
Serge - - -	„ „	2,240	37	6	8
Towelling - -	„ „	2,613	10	17	9
Shirting - -	„ „	6,898	35	18	6
Bed rugs - -	„ „	162	10	16	0
Handkerchiefs - -	„ „	1,074	6	14	3
Brushes - -	„ „	143	1	15	9
MATMAKERS :—					
Mats, double thrum -	made -	9,176	762	16	1
„ brush - -	„ -	5	0	5	0
„ bordered - -	„ -	13	0	13	0
Rugs - - -	„ -	5	0	12	6
PICKERS :—					
Oakum - -	picked lbs.	7,392	13	4	0

Governor's Report.

Articles made, &c.—*cont.*

Article.	Quantity.	Value of Labour.
		£ s. d.
Cooks and Bakers - - - -	- -	90 0 0
Bricklayers, Carpenters, &c. - -	- -	262 0 7
	£	3,525 6 1

Average Number of Prisoners employed and estimated Amount of Earnings.

Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed.	Trades.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
118	Tailors - - - -	767 9 9	6 10 1
101	Shoemakers - - - -	919 15 5	9 2 1½
63	Weavers - - - -	708 9 9	11 4 11
87	Matmakers - - - -	764 6 7	8 15 8½
20	Bricklayers, &c. - - -	262 0 7	13 2 0¼
9	Cooks and bakers - - -	90 0 0	10 0 0
30	Penal and other oakum pickers -	13 4 0	—
32	Sick and prisoners employed on medical grounds.	—	—
460	£	3,525 6 1	

I hereby certify that, to the best of my belief, the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to or brought under the notice of a Director.

I have the houour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

John C. A. Bones, M.A.,

Governor.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

STATEMENT showing the estimated Expenditure of Pentonville Prison, for the year ending 31st March 1867. Governor's Report.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	3,062	12	7
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	3,245	9	7
Compassionate fund	15	0	0
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	749	15	10
Uniforms for officers and servants	249	4	1
Victualling prisoners	3,821	2	8
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	1,737	5	9
Bedding for prisoners	105	6	9
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	170	16	4
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	27	19	4
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	66	18	5
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	48	4	10
Furniture and fittings	39	10	1
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	15	13	8
Fuel and light for general purposes	946	18	3
Buildings and ordinary repairs	702	13	0
Soap and scouring and cleaning articles	309	5	4
Various small disbursements	325	6	10
Rent, rates, and taxes	281	0	9
Total	15,924	4	1
Deduct—Probable amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	2,116	17	8
Probable net expenditure	13,807	6	5

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Office, Pentonville Prison,
January 10, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to submit a report of my department for the past year. At the commencement, 526 prisoners occupied cells ; in the course of the year, 766 were received, and 811 removed ; at the close, 481 remained.

To the 1,292 criminals under supervision for various periods in the 12 months, instruction in the doctrines and precepts of religion, and corresponding duties, and in the elements of needful literature, was, I trust, faithfully and zealously imparted, according to the means and abilities of all engaged in the work.

No increase in the staff of officers occurred ; in the first month one schoolmaster joined, to fill a vacancy caused by the decease of another, in the previous autumn.

The department consists of one chaplain, two Scripture readers, and three schoolmasters.

I have endeavonred to conform closely to the "rules and regular tions," which wisely and humanely prescribe services of Divine worship

Chaplain's Report.

to be performed, and exertions of varied kinds to be made, for the purpose of instructing and reforming the wretched men, who, by transgression of the law, are subjected to its penalties.

On every Sunday throughout the year, two full services were conducted in the chapel, and sermons preached; and on every week day a service of half an hour, commencing at 8.15 a.m. Sacred days, Good Friday, Christmas day, &c., were also duly observed.

The Holy Communion was administered four times. The numbers of prisoners admitted were—at Easter, 35; Whitsunday, 12; Sunday, November 4, 19; and on Christmas day, 25.

As is expected of the Chaplain, I have "allotted a considerable "portion of time to visiting, admonishing, and instructing the "prisoners;" indeed, so absorbing are the duties incumbent from year to year, that I have been for a long time debarred the pleasure of association with the large body of Clergy, in the midst of whom I dwell, and am sometimes longer absent from my own family than is desirable. But, whilst a prison chaplain's duties are engrossing, they are intensely interesting. Before I joined the service I ministered in parishes, in town and village, abounding with circumstances of agreeable intercourse with a cheerful peasantry, and with the refinements and amenities of hospitality in higher life,—striking contrasts with present avocations! and yet never did I feel more happy in the work of the ministry, and this arises from the conviction, that more fruit of labour *appears* (not that more necessarily exists) in the abodes of misery, visited by the Gospel, than in the dwellings of the prosperous. The continual dropping of water will make impression on hard stone, equally effective is the Word of God, applied continually to the heart under favourable circumstances; these are found in a prison, in the day of adversity, in isolation from the world, and its temptations; and, unless where there is defective organism of the brain, there is hope that the worst of men may be impressed and reclaimed.

Nineteen years' experience in prison ministrations, enables me to speak with assurance, and in no year, perhaps, more than in the last have testimonies been afforded that "the Gospel of Christ is the power "of God unto salvation."

I am not ashamed of it, nor of this avowal; probably, however, I ought to apologize for introducing those remarks into a report; but here, as in other places, we have to encounter the unmistakeable tendency, in the opinions of the day, to ignore the *power* of religion; a re-action seems to have set in, which suffers the form, but has no heart, for the vitality.

The two Scripture readers have been attentive, and painstaking, in the discharge of their duties. For five days in the week, they are both at work, for seven hours a day; on Saturday for four hours, and attend alternately in the afternoon of Sundays; they visit the cells consecutively, and thus in a fortnight reach every individual prisoner. The sick in cells, and in the infirmary, are seen every day, as also are prisoners under special punishment; and when there is a penal class, the members of which are not allowed to attend the chapel services, prayers and Scripture are read for them, by the Scripture readers, in one of the wards.

We are enabled to ascertain, therefore, with tolerable precision, "the religious and moral condition" of the prisoners, the progressive improvement of some, and the dullness, and hardness, and "hatred to "be reformed," unhappily manifest in too many.

I make my own notes of each case, and the Scripture readers daily report to me in writing, the name, register number, and location of

every man visited by them, with special remarks, so that we "obtain "an intimate knowledge of the character and disposition of each "prisoner."

In the spring of the year three deaths occurred in the infirmary. Particular attention was devoted to those cases. One (G. L.) exhibited tokens of real penitence, and faith, and willingness to leave the world. The acting chaplain, in my absence on leave, felt it a pleasing duty, to administer to him the Holy Sacrament, five days before his decease.

Of the schoolmasters, the first and third attend daily, from nine till four o'clock; they are occupied for six hours each on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, and for three hours on Saturday mornings, in visiting the prisoners from cell to cell, for the purpose of instruction.

On Wednesdays and on Saturday afternoons, they are engaged in issuing letter sheets, writing prisoners' letters, petitions, and visiting orders, in exchanging school books, writing the various registers, and furnishing a bi-weekly report of their work to the Chaplain.

The senior master, from long practice and retained energy, teaches with great ability and success.

The second master, who is also the chapel organist, acts as prison librarian and chaplain's clerk. His duties are more important in their results than might be supposed. As organist he not only accompanies the services well, but also on two mornings in the week, he instructs the prisoners in psalmody, and teaches them to respond so articulately, and with such uniformity, that the services are conducted in a manner which enlivens the attention, and leads the prisoners to consider it a great privilege to be present, and a great privation, if prevented.

The library in his custody is preserved from mutilation with great care. His method of distribution, and of examination of each book after use, is so precise that he can detect the smallest injury; and as it is made known to the prisoners, that every mischief will be reported, and punished, the books are in admirable condition, and are therefore perused by those who wish to improve, with pleasure and profit.

The school books in use are the same as reported on former occasions, and as generally adopted throughout the service.

Finally, as to the course and mode of instruction pursued. Having had a second year's trial of the plan of teaching separately in the cells, I am able to speak more decidedly, than in last report, upon its results.

These are clearly satisfactory, as seen in the progress made by considerable numbers, and as observable in the general demeanour of the prisoners, who being minutely and strictly supervised, are easily restrained from improprieties.

In order to give an idea of progress made, I must beg leave to enter upon a rather dry detail, in elucidation of the tables affixed.

For school purposes, all the prisoners are divided into three classes; the third, or lowest, is again subdivided into sections 3/1, 3/2, 3/3.

Every prisoner upon reception is examined by the senior master, and classified, according to his attainments; and in periodical successive examinations, men are promoted to higher classes, according to improvement.

The 3/3 class consists of the very lowest, many of whom are utterly ignorant, even of the alphabet itself, and whose ideas of books may be judged of, from the fact, that some of them, when they have gone to the

Chaplain's Report.

bottom of one page, have no notion of proceeding to the top of the next.

The 3/2 class may be considered as one remove from the former, having acquired the power of reading a very easy book, but very often cannot write their own names, and have little or no idea of figures. They are required to continue in this class, until they can read a more advanced book with ease, and can write a little, and work some of the elementary rules of arithmetic.

The 3/1 class receives men improved in the foregoing, and such as on reception, are found possessing the ability to write tolerably, and perform operations in the first four simple rules. Here they remain until they have mastered the compound rules of arithmetic, can write their own letters, and are able to read with ease, the progressive lesson books issued to this class.

The 2nd class consists of men who, as a rule, have overcome the difficulties of the previous section, acquired the power to read and write, with some fluency and correctness, and are beginning to work sums in proportion, and other higher rules.

1st class.—When sufficiently advanced in the arithmetic scale of the previous class, or if found, on reception, to possess the requisite qualifications, prisoners are placed in the highest school class. These are supposed to require no aid from the teacher, but are furnished with appliances to further their own improvement; still they are not altogether passed over by the master, a short visit is made, and if a question of difficulty be put by the prisoner, he is helped with a solution. As a class, however, no considerable portion of time is expended on these; all available moments are economized for the benefit of the most ignorant.

As notices are sometimes remitted from the public works, that certain prisoners, received from the separate prisons are unable to write their own letters, it may be sufficient to state in explanation, that the men of the lowest grade in education, on removal, were, some of them, here, for very short periods, and were not only utterly ignorant on reception, but were frequently found of an age, and state of mind, when book learning has, to them, become an impossibility; their own impressions of the utter uselessness of such knowledge, as far as they are concerned, prevents them putting forth the efforts, which are absolutely necessary to success; added to this is the fact that several prisoners, young as well as old, are intellectually imbecile.

On examination, Tables III. and IV., drawn from accurately defined records, will exhibit a satisfactory progress on the whole, and when it is stated, that each man, has but one hour per week, (including all drawbacks from sickness, confinement, and other circumstances,) to devote to special school purposes, the progress delineated in Table V., which contains but specimens, may be regarded as remarkable.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
AMBROSE SHERWIN,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of PRISONERS remaining in PENTONVILLE PRISON December 31st 1865, and Classified at Reception as under.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3/1 Class.	3/2 Class.	3/3 Class.	Total.
52	58	82	232	102	526

TABLE II.—Showing the Number of PRISONERS received into PENTONVILLE PRISON during the year 1866, and classified on Reception as under.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3/1 Class.	3/2 Class.	3/3 Class.	Total.
86	44	126	362	148	766

TABLE III.—Showing the Number of PRISONERS removed from PENTONVILLE PRISON during the year 1866, and classified as under.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3/1 Class.	3/2 Class.	3/3 Class.	Total.
225	112	199	207	68	811

TABLE IV.—Showing the Periods of Detention of the 811 PRISONERS discharged from PENTONVILLE PRISON during the year 1866.

Less than 1 month.	About 1 month.	2 months.	3 months.	4 months.	5 months.	6 months.	7 months.	8 months.	9 months.	10 months.	11 months.	12 months.	17 months.	18 months.	Total.
		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
20	13	9	22	45	47	75	115	160	174	97	25	7	1	1	811

TABLE V.—Showing some Instances of Considerable IMPROVEMENT.

Initials of Names.	Class on Reception.	Class on Removal.	Period of Detention.	Initials of Names.	Class on Reception.	Class on Removal.	Period of Detention.
W. F.	3/2	1st	10 months.	J. D.	3/2	1st	8 months.
C. W.	3/1	1st	10 ,,	J. McD.	3/2	2nd	8 ,,
T. D.	3/2	1st	10 ,,	J. D.	3/2	2nd	4 ,,
G. G.	3/2	2nd	10 ,,	G. H.	3/2	1st	9 ,,
W. C.	3/2	1st	10 ,,	J. S.	3/1	1st	7 ,,
J. S.	3/2	1st	10 ,,	P. R.	3/2	1st	6 ,,
J. D.	3/2	1st	9 ,,	O. H. R.	3/2	1st	9 ,,
P. W.	3/2	2nd	8 ,,	W. A.	3/2	1st	9 ,,
J. S.	3/2	1st	9 ,,	G. W.	3/2	1st	7 ,,
J. B.	3/2	2nd	8 ,,	W. G.	3/2	1st	8 ,,
G. B.	3/2	2nd	9 ,,	F. D.	3/1	1st	3 ,,
J. W.	3/2	2nd	8 ,,	F. B.	3/1	1st	7

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Pentonville Prison, January* 10, 1867.

IN compliance with the rules of the prison, I beg to submit the Medical Report for the year 1866.

The total number of prisoners confined in the prison during the past year was 1,292 ; and the daily average number was 460.

The total number of new cases requiring medical treatment was 2,296 ; of these 2,235 were treated in the cells, and 61 in the infirmary, the rule in this respect being to treat the sick, as far as practicable, in their cells.

The following table shows the proportion of cases of sickness to the *total annual number* of prisoners and to the *mean annual number* of prisoners.

	The 5 years 1860–1864.	1865.	1866.
No. of cases to every 100 of total annual No. of prisoners	157	159	177
Daily per-centage of sick prisoners	4·31	5·40	6·97

A classified list of all the cases which have required treatment will be found in the annexed tables (Table I., page 43).

It will be seen by the tables referred to that the cases of sickness have increased during the past year both in number and duration. It will also appear that the greater proportion were of slight character, those classed as "constipation" with "anomalous" cases constituting nearly half of the whole number recorded ; while the graver cases of disease were but few comparatively. Cholera, though prevailing immediately around the prison walls, did not attack the prisoners, but, as was the case in former visitations, it appeared to exert an influence for the production of an increased number of cases of diarrhœa.

Diarrhœa.	1860–1864.	1865.	1866.
No. of cases per cent. on the average daily number of prisoners	18·8	11·3	30·2

The principal cause of an increased sick list is due to the class of men now received into the prison, many of whom are in impaired health or affected with disease requiring long continued treatment. In fact the convicts of the present time as a class contain fewer robust men and are of a lower physical grade than their predecessors.

Deaths, &c.

There were three deaths among the prisoners during the year, but no pardon or release upon medical grounds. One death was from tubercular disease of the brain ; one from stricture of the gullet ; the last from rheumatism, supervening upon old disease of the valves of the heart. The origin of the fatal disease in each of these cases dated to a

period previous to the reception of the prisoner; and the termination would probably have been equally as unfavourable out of the prison. The particulars are given in Table II..

Death Rate.

The annual mortality from all causes, viz., disease, accident, and suicide, with the mortality disease for alone, is given below.

—	Mortality per 1,000 from all causes.	Mortality per 1,000 from disease alone.
The 5 years 1843 to 1847	6·12	6·12
„ 1848 to 1852	9·14	7·91
„ 1853 to 1857	8·70	6·72
„ 1858 to 1862	3·53	2·59
The 3 years 1863 to 1865	9·39	6·00
1866	6·52	6·52

Removals on Medical Grounds.

Twelve prisoners were removed to Woking, one to Dartmoor, and one to Millbank before the expiration of the usual period of separate confinement on account of ill-health (*vide* Table III.)

Transferred to Invalid Prisons at the end of their Term of separate Confinement.

Ten prisoners were removed to Woking or Dartmoor at the end of their term of imprisonment here (*vide* Table IV.)

Insanity; Mental affections.

There were two cases of insanity, but in both the disease existed on reception.

Convict J. H., 3,802, was received on the 28th of June last and appeared to be the subject of insane delusions, but his insanity was denied by the gaoler in whose custody he was brought to the prison. The prisoner was placed under medical observation and the suspicions excited upon his admission were confirmed; he was therefore removed to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor. His delusions were connected with that of having the devil in his inside and internal "voices" annoying him.

Convict W. M., 3,504, was received on the 8th of March last with the character of an impostor. For some days after reception his mental condition was doubtful. He then for a few weeks conducted himself well, but relapsed in the beginning of May. No delusion could be detected, but he refused to speak, became perverse, and obstinately bent upon starving himself with a suicidal intention. For a time he even contrived to reject by vomiting the nourishment administered to him by means of the stomach pump. On account of his suicidal propensity he was removed to Millbank prison.

Under the head of "mental irritability" in Table I. are comprised various shades of disordered mental action not amounting to insanity but indicated by the presence of morbid depression, irritability, excitement, or feebleness of intellect, and occasionally accompanied by a suicidal tendency. I have usually had occasion to notice cases of the kind in my annual reports, and similar cases may be constantly found in the prisons and among the pauper population of the metropolitan workhouses. Under

Medical Officer's Report.

treatment in association many recovered and were removed in the ordinary course; others were removed for their safety to Millbank prison to be placed under an associated discipline.

The particulars of the latter cases removed on mental grounds will be found in Table V.

Suicides; Suicidal attempts.

There were no suicides and no real suicidal attempts. There were however four feigned attempts, recorded in Table I., that do not appear to deserve further notice.

Several cases, as already alluded to, occurred in which a suicidal tendency was manifested, but precautionary measures were taken and were effectual.

Health of Officers.

The total number of subordinate officers and servants borne upon the books of the establishment during the past year was 85. The following table will serve to show the amount of sickness and to what extent they have been rendered incapable of performing their duties by ill-health.

Resigned	3
Dismissed	4
Transferred	4
Superannuated on other than medical grounds	1
„ on medical grounds	4
Absent on account of sickness * (average 6 to 7 days)	24
Absent from cutaneous disease (29 days)	1
„ chest affection (48 days)	1
„ attacks of gout (56 days)	1
Never absent from ill-health	42
Total	85

Diet.

The dietaries adopted in 1864 are still in use and continue to afford satisfactory results.

Ventilation, &c.

The warming and ventilation of the cells, the drainage, and water supply continue to satisfy the sanitary requirements of the prison.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
C. Lawrence Bradley, F.R.C.S.,
Medical Officer.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

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* Catarrhal, rheumatic, and dyspeptic complaints were the principal causes of absence.

Table I.

Medical Officer's Report.

Medical Report of the Convict Prison at Pentonville for the Year ending 31st December 1866.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the year, 1,292.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1866.	Occurring during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Removed on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1866.
1. Zymotic Diseases :—								
Cynanche Tonsillaris	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	—	139	139	—	—	—	—	—
Catarrh		380	379	—	—	—	—	4
Rheumatic Fever with Heart Disease	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Chronic Rheumatism	1	159	157	1	—	—	—	2
Syphilis	5	22	26	—	—	—	—	1
2. Diseases of uncertain Seat:—								
Anemia	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Phlegmon	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	1
3. Tubercular Diseases :—								
Scrofula	2	24	22	2	—	—	—	2
Phthisis	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Hæmoptysis	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Tubercular Diseases of the Brain	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System :—								
Epilepsy	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
Cephalœa	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mania	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
Mental Irritability and Depression	1	19	10	—	—	10	—	—
Neuralgia	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diseases of Heart:—								
Disease of the Heart	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
6. Diseases of Respiratory Organs :—								
Bronchitis	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs :—								
Dyspepsia	3	277	273	—	—	—	—	7
Ulceration of Intestines	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stricture of Gullet	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
Constipation	—	882	882	—	—	—	—	—
Hepatitis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	—	22	22	—	—	—	—	—
Worms	—	67	67	—	—	—	—	—
Fistula in Ano	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Prolapsus An	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

Medical Officer's Report.

Table I.—*cont.*

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1866.	Occurring during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Removed on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1866.
8. Diseases of the Urinary Organs :—								
Calculus	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Stricture of Urethra	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
9. Diseases of Joints and Bones :—								
Diseases of Bursa	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System :—								
Carbuncle	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Boils	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Psoriasis	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Lepra	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Eczema	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of the Skin	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense :—								
Corneitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Amaurosis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Otorrhœa	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
12. Accidents and Injuries :—								
Sprains	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Compound Fractures of Leg	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scalp Wounds	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
13. Anomalous, doubtful, and trivial Complaints	2	228	229	—	—	—	—	1
14. Feigned Diseases :—								
Hanging	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Cut Throat	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

Table II.—Deaths.

Reg. No.	Age.	Whence received.	Date of Admission.	Health on Admission.	Date of fatal Disease.	Date of Death	Cause of Death.
2,917	46	Newgate	1865 15 May	Apparently good.	1865 29 Nov.	1866. 21 Feb.	Stricture of gullet ulcerating into windpipe.
3,517	30	Newgate	1866 21 Mar.	Impaired	On admission.	1866 13 April	Aortic-valve disease and rheumatism.
3,481	18	Coldbath Fields.	1866 22 Feb.	Impaired	1866 24 Feb.	1866 3 April	Tubercular disease of the brain.

TABLE III.—REMOVALS on account of ILL-HEALTH.

Reg. No.	Whither removed.	Health on Admission.	Health on Removal.
3,190	Woking -	Hæmoptysis; phthisis -	Impaired; scrofulous.
3,184	„	Subject to chronic cough and hæmoptysis.	Phthisis.
3,422	„	Subject to cough - -	Phthisical.
3,447	„	Subject to bronchitis -	Bronchitis.
3,438	„	„ „ -	A weakly subject.
3,421	„	Spinal curvature - -	„ „
3,238	„	Thin - - -	Phthisis.
3,886	„	Heart disease - -	Heart disease.
3,750	„	Chronic bronchitis -	Phthisical.
3,470	„	Thin - - -	Phthisical.
3,957	„	Phthisis - - -	Phthisis.
4,133	„	Stone in the bladder -	Stone in the bladder.
3,745	Dartmoor	Prolapsus - -	Prolapsus.
3,591	Millbank	Epileptic - -	Epileptic.

TABLE IV.—TRANSFERRED to INVALID PRISONS at end of Term.

Reg. No.	Whither removed.	Health on Admission.	Health on Removal.
3,018	Dartmoor	Subject to neuralgia -	Fit for light labour.
2,930	„	Good; a special case -	Good; unfit for public works
3,625	„	Subject to cough -	Phthisical symptoms.
3,111	Woking -	Good - - -	Weakly; unfit for hard labour.
3,412	„	Infirm - - -	„ „
3,131	„	Apparently good -	Disease of the gullet, &c.
3,197	„	„ - -	Chronic rheumatism.
3,211	„	Chronic headache -	Chronic headache.
3,270	„	Apparently good -	Scrofula.
3,288	„	Impaired - -	Syphilis and scrofula.

TABLE V.—REMOVALS on MENTAL GROUNDS.

Reg. Nos.	Whither removed.	Condition on Admission.	Cause of Removal.
3,802	Broadmoor	Insane - - - -	Insanity.
3,504	Millbank -	Insane - - - -	Suicidal insanity
2,973	„	Of low intellect - -	Becoming sullen and irritable.
3,099	„	Apparently good - -	Of suicidal tendency.
3,313	„		
3,456	„	Mental unsoundness; twice previously insane.	Weakness of intellect.
3,467	„	Doubtful.	Becoming morbidly suspicious.
3,643	„	Hereditary tendency to suicide.	Mental excitement.
3,537	„	Of low intellect.	Morbidly suspicious and depressed.
3,731	„	Of low intellect and bad temper.	Suicidial.
3,719	„	Doubtful; previously insane.	Odd.
3,890	„	Apparently good - -	Suicidical.

C. LAWRENCE BRADLEY, F.R.C.S.,
Medical Officer.

MILLBANK PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, 10th January* 1867.

I BEG leave, in conformity with the rules and regulations, to submit the annual report of the conduct and discipline of the male and female departments of this prison for the past year, accompanied with the necessary returns.

Conduct of Male Subordinate Officers.

The principal warders, warders, and assistant warders have, in their different ranks, evidenced, with certain exceptions, the usual desire to discharge their duties with diligence and fidelity; and although many changes and new appointments have occurred, chiefly among the assistant warders, during the past 12 months, I have every reason to believe that, with additional training and increased experience, many of the new hands will become useful and efficient officers.

Treatment, Conduct, and Industry of Male Prisoners.

The treatment of the prisoners has been in accordance with the rules, and I have every reason to believe that the officers in charge of them exercise their supervision and control with forbearance and consideration. Their conduct has been on the whole satisfactory, as there have been but few grave offences, and although the cases of misconduct have been numerous, still those of continuous misbehaviour have been limited in number, and there has been but one deliberate assault on prison officers, and but one prisoner corporally punished. During the year 1,291 prisoners have been received into the prison, of whom 840 were not reported for any offence, and whilst the inducements to good behaviour under the present rules are few, it is satisfactory to find that the adoption of the amended system of prison discipline, mainly recommended in the report of the Royal Commissioners of 1863, has secured, notwithstanding its increased severity, favourable results, and there can be very little doubt but that separate confinement as at present administered is much more deterring than formerly, and if it is not associated generally with a higher degree of reformation, it is certainly regarded by all, and especially by the most hardened and habitual offenders, as the most obnoxious element of their imprisonment, and it is especially noticeable in their eagerness to secure the earliest removal to public works. The value of their industry in the absence of any regular and full supply of available work it is difficult to determine with reference to its practical return, but as conducive to the formation of habits of industry the influence may be regarded as favourable. The works upon which they have been employed have been of a very mixed character, and, with the exception of matmaking, at very unremunerative prices. The details as given in the Appendix represent that 3,615*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* has been earned, as against 2,115*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* of the previous year, and exhibits an increase of 1,500*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* to the advantage of the present year, while the average number of prisoners for the two years has been 918 and 898 respectively. This in my opinion is much below what it ought and might be if a regular and sufficient supply of work could be secured, and I take this opportunity of suggesting whether many articles required by the different depart-

ments of the public service could not be made in this prison so as to afford a remunerative and constant employment, as the absence of continuous work predisposes to the committal of offences and diminishes the prospect of individual reformation. Governor's Report.

Imbeciles.

The reference made in my last report as to the nature of the work upon which this large and unfortunate class of prisoners might be beneficially employed has been generally adopted, and their employment in garden work and other out-door occupation has been as successful as could be expected, considering the means at disposal are limited. The Medical Officer will, I have no doubt, refer in his report to the treatment of this class of prisoners, and I will only express a hope that increased facilities will be given for continuing suitable out-door work which shall combine that which is useful, instructive, and amusing.

Revoked Licensed Prisoners.

It may not be considered irrelevant in connexion with my report, as public attention is very naturally drawn to the number of revoked licences, and from the fact that all such recommitments are sent to this prison, that I should append a statement showing the numbers of this class, and the causes of the licences having been revoked, from which it will be observed that the aggregate number is but 165, and the causes of their recommittal do not indicate increased viciousness of life. It will, therefore, I think, be obvious that the per-centage of revoked licences is very small, and so far offer an argument in favour of the present system.

Suicides.

Two prisoners have committed suicide during the year, one by hanging, and the other by cutting his throat ; the particulars of these cases were duly reported to you, as well as six others of attempted suicides.

Deaths.

Ten males and two females have died in the year out of an average population of 785 and 133 respectively.

Escapes.

None have occurred.

State of the Buildings.

The buildings generally are in good repair ; the old cracks in portions of the walls in pentagons 1 and 2 have slightly widened during the past 12 months, but the clerk of the works does not apprehend any immediate danger, as they are stopped up fresh every year. The additional gaslights which have been fixed in the exercising and court yards have greatly facilitated the patrols in their nightly supervision of the external part of the pentagons and associated rooms.

Manufacturing Department.

The various works which have been executed in this department by the male and female prisoners are given in detail in the Appendix. Slop work, coir and oakum picking continue to form a considerable portion of their employment, but which cannot be regarded as of the same remunerative character or exercising an equally reformatory influence with those operations which can be strictly viewed as industrial in their influence. The introduction of matmaking has profitably employed many of the prisoners, and it would be advantageous to

Governor's Report.

extend it still further. The books of this department were revised by Mr. Blogg at the beginning of the year, and the system of book-keeping as recommended by him has been adopted.

Report on the Female Department.

The chief matron, Miss Crosgrove, has very satisfactorily conducted this branch of the service, and has been ably assisted in her difficult duties by the cordial co-operation of the principal matrons, matrons, and assistant matrons, and I am perfectly satisfied that the officers in this department are conscientiously and efficiently discharging their arduous duties.

Conduct and Treatment of Female Prisoners.

There has been a very marked improvement in the general behaviour of the female prisoners during the year, and is, I think, mainly attributable to the introduction of the mark system in April last.

I beg, in conclusion, to express my obligations to the Deputy Governor, the Chaplains, and the visiting priest for the cordial co-operation and assistance I have received from them in the discharge of my duties. I also take this opportunity of stating that I am indebted to the chief warders for having so efficiently helped me in the conduct and discipline of this establishment.

The rules and regulations laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with except in such cases as may have been brought to the notice of the Visiting Director.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

W. Morrish,
Governor.

APPENDIX (A).

Annual Statement of the Removal of Male Convicts to and from Millbank Prison, from January 1st to December 31st, 1866.

On January 1st, 1866:			
The number of male convicts in Millbank Prison was		-	770
Received during the year from—			
Convict Prisons - -	Broadmoor Depôt -	2	
	Chatham - -	12	
	Dartmoor - -	14	
	Pentonville -	49	
	Portland - -	14	
	Portsmouth - -	15	
	Woking - -	3	
Gaols in contract with Government - - - -	Bedford - -	9	
	Taunton - -	7	
	Wakefield - -	10	
Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum - - - -		2	
Revoked Licences - - - - -		165	
Soldiers, Marines, and Sailors by Courts-martial -		61	
From Gibraltar - - - - -		144	
County and Borough Gaols - - - -		784	
			1,291
Total - - -			2,061

Governor's Report.

These Prisoners have been disposed of as follows :—

To Convict Prisons -	Chatham - -	115	
	Dartmoor - -	173	
	Pentonville - -	87	
	Portland - -	182	
	Portsmouth - -	352	
	Woking - -	106	
Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum - - - -		18	
Fisherton ditto - - - -		2	
Maidstone for New Trial - - - -		1	
Discharged on Free Pardon - - - -		1	
Ditto Licence - - - -		170	
Ditto Expiration of Sentence - - -		121	
Deaths - - - - - -		10	
Suicides - - - - - -		2	
Number remaining 31st December 1866 - -		——	1,340
			721
Total - - -			2,061

APPENDIX (B).

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of FEMALE CONVICTS to and from Millbank for the Year 1866.

On the 1st January 1866 :—			
The number of female convicts in Millbank was - -			156
Received during the year from—			
Convict Prisons	Brixton - - -	9	
	Fulham - - -	4	
	Parkhurst - - -	14	
	Queen's Square Refuge -	1	
Revoked Licences - - - -		30	
Fisherton Lunatic Asylum - - -		1	
County Gaols - - - - -		258	
		——	317
Total - - - -			473

Disposed of during the year :—			
Transferred to	Brixton - - -	211	
	Parkhurst - - -	113	
Removed to Fisherton Lunatic Asylum - -		3	
Discharged -	On Licence - - -	10	
	On Expiration of Sentence - -	32	
Deaths - - - - - -		2	
		——	371
Number remaining 31st December 1866 -			102
Total - - - -			473

APPENDIX (C).

Return of Punishments and Admonitions of Male Convicts in Millbank Prison for the Year 1866.

Nature of Punishment.	Adults.															Juveniles.				Grand Total.
	Whipped with a Cat.	Days.												Admonished.	Total.	Days.			Total.	
		1	2	3	6	7	8	9	12	14	21	28	60			1	2	3		
In Handcuffs	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
„ Dark Cells — Full Rations	—	—	1	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
„ Dark Cells — Bread and Water	—	—	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	15
„ Refractory Cells. Bread and Water	—	70	55	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	—	1	—	1	165
On Bread and Water Diet	—	266	114	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	421	1	4	3	8	429
„ Penal Class Diet	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
„ Punishment Diet	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	8	3	—	1	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	20
Admonished	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	131	—	—	—	—	131
Bolted up alone	—	7	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	20	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	41
Deprived of exercise	—	205	113	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	328	2	3	3	8	336
Forfeit Time alone	—	—	—	45	—	112	—	—	—	31	2	—	1	—	191	—	—	—	—	191
Whipped with a Cat	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	1	549	294	153	2	114	2	4	8	36	2	22	1	131	1,319	3	8	6	17	1,336

APPENDIX (D).

Return of Punishments and Admonitions of Female Convicts in Millbank Prison for the Year 1866.

Nature of Punishment.	Adults.											Juveniles.					Grand Total.
	Months, when taken out of their Cells.	Days.								Admonished.	Total.	Days.			Admonished.	Total.	
		½	1	2	3	7	9	14	28			1	3	7			
In Handcuffs	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
„ Strait Jacket and Hobbles	—	4	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	7	—	—	—	7	89
On Punishment Diet	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	1	4	—	17	—	2	1	—	3	20
„ Refractory Cells — Full Rations	—	—	3	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
„ Refractory Cells — Bread and Water	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
On Bread and Water Diet	—	—	13	9	44	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	2	—	—	—	68
Admonished	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30	—	—	—	8	2	38
Forfeit Time alone	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	142	7	—	154	—	—	—	—	8	154
Total	2	4	94	9	56	13	4	143	11	30	366	7	4	1	8	20	386

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (E).

The greatest number of Male Convicts confined at any one time was :—

February 21st - - - - - -	888
Daily average number throughout the year - -	785

The greatest number of Female Convicts at any one time was :—

January 1st - - - - - - -	157
Daily average number throughout the year - -	133

The greatest number of Male and Female Convicts at the same time was :—

July 18th - -	Males - - - -	870
	Females - - - -	142
Daily average number	Males - - - -	785
	Females - - - -	133
	Total - -	918

APPENDIX (F).

RETURN showing the NUMBER of LICENCE-REVOKED CONVICTS received into Millbank Prison, and the OFFENCES for which their Licences were revoked during the Year 1866.

Offences.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Associating with bad characters - -	7	—	7
Assault - - - - - -	31	4	35
Accessory to a robbery - - -	1	—	1
Drunk and disorderly - - -	12	8	20
Failed to report - - -	19	1	20
Failed to produce licence - - -	7	—	7
Indecency - - - - -	1	—	1
Larceny - - - - -	19	10	29
Not stated - - - - -	14	—	14
Obtaining money by fraud - - -	1	—	1
„ goods „ - - -	1	—	1
Possessing counterfeit coin - - -	1	—	1
Poaching and trespassing - - -	3	—	3
Rogue and vagabond - - -	29	5	34
Summary conviction - - -	6	—	6
Suspected person - - - -	2	—	2
Unlawful change of residence - -	3	—	3
„ possession - - - -	5	1	6
Wilful damage - - - -	3	—	3
Totals - - -	165	29	194

N.B.—The number of licence-revoked convicts received in 1866 exceed the number received in 1865 by 32.

APPENDIX (G).

Governor Report.

STATEMENT showing the QUANTITY and DESCRIPTION of WORK performed by PRISONERS, together with the estimated VALUE of LABOUR, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1866.

MALE PRISONERS.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.		Quantity.	Estimated Value of Labour.		
			£	*s.*	*d.*
TAILORS :—					
Bags, sundry - -	No. made	850	3	10	2
Braces, prisoners -	prs. „	434	1	16	2
Breeches „ - -	„	1,735	79	10	5
Coats, uniform, officers' -	No. „	146	40	5	0
Trousers „ -	prs. „	30	4	10	0
Drawers, flannel, prisoners'	„	5,355	111	11	3
Waistcoats, „ „	No. „	6,445	134	5	5
Frocks, drabbett „	„	2,831	58	19	7
„ duck „	„	1,112	23	3	4
Hammocks and beds „	„	1,364	25	16	7
Handkerchiefs, hemmed	„	6,297	19	3	7
Jackets, prisoners' -	„	4,887	218	18	5
Trousers „ -	prs. „	8,011	400	4	5
Waistcoats „ -	No. „	4,700	153	13	0
Stocks „ -	„	1,840	7	13	4
Sheets - - -	„	594	7	8	6
Miscellaneous articles -	„	361	13	2	7
Jackets, vests, trousers, frocks, &c., made up for wholesale firms - - -	„	7,562	169	13	7
			1,473	5	4
MATMAKERS :—					
Mats, double thrum -	No. made	13,197	616	8	11
Mats, skeleton - -	„	393	4	16	6
			621	5	5
SHOEMAKERS :—					
Shoes, prisoners', male -	pairs made	2,415	251	11	3
„ „ female -	„	290	19	6	8
Slippers, officers' - -	„	108	6	6	0
Boots, cripples', prisoners' -	„	4	0	12	0
„ ancle „ -	„	447	67	1	0
Shoes repaired „ -	„	6,436	80	9	0
Shoestrings - „ -	„	5,342	2	13	0
Articles, miscellaneous -	No.	470	4	7	6
			432	6	5

Governor's Report.

Statement of Quantity and Description of Work, &c.—*cont.*

Description of Work.	Quantity.	Estimated Value of Labour. £	s.	d.
Weavers :—				
White cotton woven - - yds.	5,717	28	12	0
Striped shirting „ - - „	10,330	40	4	0
Towelling „ - - „	263	1	4	0
Handkerchiefs „ - - No.	7,333	45	6	7
Blue cotton „ - - yds.	1,711	18	8	0
		133	14	7
Pickers :—				
Coir picked - - - lbs.	25,555	49	12	1
Oakum „ - - - „	25,887	54	17	3
		104	9	4
Tinsmiths :—				
Articles of tinware - made Sundry repairs do. - - -	671	23	9	6
Coopers :—				
Articles of cooperage - - made Sundry repairs do. - - -	1,444	19	11	3
Basketmakers :—				
Baskets made - - -	162	15	13	0
Sundry baskets repaired - -	195			
Bakers :—				
Baking - - - -	—	39	0	0
Bookbinders :—				
Sundry books bound and repaired -	1,081	7	16	6
Carpenters, Smiths, Labourers :—				
Buildings' repairs - - -	—	305	10	0
Cooks :—				
Cooking - - - -	—	117	0	0
Total - -		£ 3,293	1	4

APPENDIX (H).

Governor's Report.

AVERAGE NUMBERS of MALE PRISONERS and estimated Amount of EARNINGS.

Daily Average No. of Prisoners employed.	Trades.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
203	Tailors - - -	1,473 5 4	7 5 2
107	Matmakers, - -	621 5 5	5 16 1
43	Shoemakers - -	432 6 5	10 1 1
20	Weavers - - -	133 14 7	6 13 9
153	Pickers - - -	104 9 4	0 13 8
1	Tinsmith - - -	23 9 6	23 9 6
1	Coopers - - -	19 11 3	19 11 3
1	Basketmaker - - -	15 13 0	15 13 0
5	Bakers - - -	39 0 0	7 16 0
1	Bookbinder - -	7 16 6	7 16 6
19	Carpenters, Smiths, Labourers, &c.	305 10 0	16 1 7
15	Cooks - - - -	117 0 0	7 16 0
569	Total - £	3,293 1 4	128 13 7

APPENDIX (I).

FEMALE PRISONERS.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	Quantity.	Estimated Value of Labour.
		£ s. d.
NEEDLEWOMEN :—		
Aprons, prisoners' - - - No. made	303	1 5 3
Caps - - „ - - - „	593	6 11 7
Counterpanes, officers' - - - „	6	0 1 6
Drawers, flannel, prisoners' - „	351	7 6 3
Dresses - - „ - - „	21	1 11 6
Dresses, officers' - - „	106	18 11 0
Handkerchiefs, hemmed - - No.	94	0 5 10
Jackets - - - - No. made	260	7 11 8
Mantles, officers' „ - - „	34	2 11 0
Petticoats - - - - „	500	12 10 0
Pillow cases - - - - „	38	0 3 2
Shades, eye - - - - „	42	0 3 6
Shifts, prisoners' - - - „	279	4 13 0
Shirts „ - - - „	1,054	22 4 4
Stays „ - - - prs. made	289	9 12 8
Table cloths, officers' - - No. made	50	0 8 4
		95 10 7

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Quantity.	Estimated Value of Labour.
		£ s. d.
KNITTERS:—		
Socks, War Department - - - prs.	2,060	42 18 4
Stockings, prisoners' - - - „	1,697	70 14 2
„ „ refooted - - „	47	0 15 8
		114 18 2
LAUNDRY WOMEN:		
Articles washed - - - - -	89,717	112 2 0
PICKERS:		
Coir picked - - - - - -	422	0 8 9
Total -		322 9 6

APPENDIX (K).

AVERAGE NUMBER of FEMALE PRISONERS employed and the estimated Value of Labour.

Daily Average No. of Prisoners employed.	Trades.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
24	Needlewomen - - -	95 10 7	3 19 7
60	Knitters - - - -	114 8 2	1 18 2
14	Laundry women - - -	112 2 0	8 0 1
2	Pickers - - - -	0 8 9	0 4 4
100	Total -	322 9 6	14 2 2

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Millbank Convict Prison for the Year ending 31st March 1867.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	5,614	13	11
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	9,544	16	4
Compassionate fund	8	0	0
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	2,306	10	4
Uniforms for officers and servants	890	15	11
Victualling prisoners	7,685	8	2
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	3,379	9	1
Bedding for prisoners	71	4	0
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	281	7	0
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	275	1	0
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	960	12	10
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	1,472	4	11
Furniture and fittings	238	13	1
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	46	1	11
Fuel and light for general purposes	2,413	4	1
Buildings and ordinary repairs	585	4	10
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	996	13	0
Various small disbursements	512	9	11
Rent, rates, and taxes	1,078	1	6
Total	38,360	11	10
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	2,308	7	6
Net expenditure	36,052	4	4

Governor's Report.

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, January* 10, 1867.

IN again complying with the rule which requires the Chaplain at this period of the year to "submit to the Directors a report in "writing, specifying, with reference to the preceding year, the re- "ligious and moral condition of the prisoners, their progressive "improvement, and the method adopted for recording it and en- "couraging the exertions of the prisoners, the course of instruction "pursued in the schools, the books in use, and the apparent effects of "the discipline of the prison," I must confess that I feel no little difficulty in finding anything new to say on these several topics. There is little change from year to year in the class of which our prison population is made up, and the various agencies for promoting the religious, moral, and intellectual improvement of the prisoners continue in operation almost as before. Under these circumstances there is little opportunity for making any new remarks; in fact, the report of one year might be taken almost *totidem verbis* as the report of the next.

For an account of the more direct religious advantages possessed by the prisoners the following remarks are quoted from my report of 1865:—"The male and female convicts attend chapel daily, but at "different hours. The service for each is similar, consisting of a se- "lection of prayers from the Liturgy, a hymn, and a short Scripture "exposition, the whole not occupying more than half an hour.

"On Sundays four services are held in the chapel, two for the male convicts, and two for the female, at each of which, with the exception of the first, a sermon is preached. By an alternate attendance at the first service the male and female convicts enjoy the same advantages in respect of the number of sermons which they hear on Sundays.

"In the infirmaries prayers, with occasional expositions of Scripture, are read daily by the Assistant Chaplain, who also ministers at the bedside to those whose illness is of a more serious nature.

"In addition to our general ministrations, of which the above is a detailed account, there is the cellular visitation of the prisoners, who are seen in private by the Assistant Chaplain and myself as frequently as other duties permit. The visits of the Scripture reader, whose whole time is devoted to cellular work, are more periodical and regular."

The various agencies here described continue in operation as before, with the slight difference that the daily morning service in the chapel has, at the suggestion of the Governor, and with the sanction of the Director, been limited to twenty instead of thirty minutes, as had been the practice. The ten minutes thus gained from the morning service is of course so much time added to the hours of labour, an advantage which, though small as respects the labour of each prisoner singly, yet assumes some importance where the labour of a large number is involved. Were this alteration likely to have lessened the value of the daily morning service I could not, of course, have acquiesced in it, but considering that the prisoners attend chapel daily throughout the week, and twice on the Sundays, and that our opportunities for giving instruction are thus frequent, it seemed to me that no evil would arise from the change; and now, speaking after several months' experience, I am quite satisfied that our morning service of twenty minutes affords ample means both for devotional purposes, and for reading and exposition of the Scriptures.

Chaplain's Report.

The Holy Communion has been administered four times in the year, there being an average attendance of 13 prisoners on each occasion. The removal of some of the prisoners to public works happening about the same time affected more than once the number present at the Communion, which but for this circumstance would have been somewhat larger. None but well-conducted prisoners are received as candidates ; they are carefully instructed as to the nature of the sacred ordinance, and exhorted as to the increased obligation under which they bring themselves to lead lives worthy of their calling as Christians. It is no uncommon thing to see men affected to tears while thus commemorating the Saviour's love, and it is satisfactory to be able to add, that rare are the instances of men, who have been admitted to the Holy Communion, being reported for the slightest misconduct.

As to the religious and moral condition of the prisoners generally, I can only speak of it so far as it is indicated by their present behaviour. There is no reason to complain of want of attention or reverence at our chapel services ; on the contrary, I think a stranger would be struck at the subdued demeanour of the congregation as a whole, while he would not fail to notice many for whom the service seemed to possess a more than ordinary interest and attraction. Nor are our private ministrations less welcome to the prisoners. The visits of the chaplains are always most gladly received ; or if there is a complaint at any time it is that our visits are not more frequent. In short, it may be said with truth that we are recognized as the ministers of Christ, and as such are willingly received and listened to. Our message, it may be, will not in many cases produce the effects we desire, but there is at least no indisposition to hear it at our lips, and even for this we ought to be thankful, for who can tell that the word thus sown may not, even though it be after many days, yet spring up and bear fruit to the glory of God ?

In adverting to the progress made by the prisoners in the past year in reading, writing, and arithmetic, it may be well, in the first instance, to make one or two observations of an explanatory nature. It is to be observed, then, that school is held in each ward twice only in the week for about two hours at a time ; the instruction is entirely cellular, that is, the prisoners are not assembled in classes, but taught individually in their cells, their time being occupied during the school hour with writing and arithmetic, in which they are superintended by the schoolmasters, who, as they pass from cell to cell, give a reading lesson also to such of the prisoners as require it. The separate confinement of the prisoners being limited to nine months, including the interval between conviction and removal to Millbank, it is obvious that the great majority of the prisoners pass on to the public works prisons, after a stay of less than nine months in Millbank ; indeed, I should be safe in fixing the average period of detention at no more than eight months. Taking the higher period, however, of nine months, which is equivalent to 39 weeks, it follows that as the prisoners are taught twice in the week the number of lessons each would receive while at Millbank would be 78, an amount of teaching barely commensurate with a three months' ordinary attendance at school. Bearing these facts in mind, you will be better able to estimate at their true value the results that have been achieved in the instruction of the prisoners, and which are given in full detail in the usual tabular statement annexed to this report. Referring you to the statement itself for more particular information, I will content myself here with directing your attention to

Governor's Report.

one or two general results. The total number of prisoners embraced in the tabular statement is 1,036, of which number you will perceive that as many as 205 left Millbank within the comparatively short periods of from three to six months ; and under these circumstances it is not to be expected that they would make very great progress. You will find, however, on reference to the table that both in reading and writing the progress made by them was by no means inconsiderable. Those who are said to read "tolerably" and "well" embrace all who can read with sufficient intelligence to be instructed and interested by what they read. Of the 205 to whom I am now referring 118 or 57 per cent. were so classified on their reception ; on their removal, however, this number had increased to 155, or 75 per cent., an increase which I submit must be regarded as highly satisfactory. As regards writing a still greater rate of improvement is exhibited. Proceeding as in the case of the reading, and taking together the last two columns under the head of "writing" it appears that of these 205 prisoners 114 only were able to write their own letters on reception, whereas on removal as many as 152 were capable of this performance, an increase equal to 20 per cent.

If the progress of those whose stay at Millbank was so limited has been so satisfactory you will naturally expect to find a much higher rate of improvement in the case of those who have remained for the *longest* period. The contrary, however, is the fact, and I draw your attention to this for the purpose of making the necessary explanation. You will observe that 45 prisoners are stated in the return to have been kept in Millbank for more than 12 months previous to their removal or discharge, and yet the number of good readers had increased only at the rate of 16 per cent., with an exactly similar result in writing. This apparent paradox is easily accounted for. A very large proportion of the prisoners embraced in those 45 who made so little progress notwithstanding the more lengthened period during which they were under instruction belong to the class known as "imbeciles," men who, though responsible for their actions, exhibit very little intellectual capacity, and upon whom therefore the greatest zeal on the part of the schoolmasters is to a large extent thrown away.

I will now state the general result as respects the whole 1,036 who passed from under our care in the course of the year. Dealing with them in the same manner as with those whom we have been considering, it appears that 565 could read tolerably well on reception, whilst of those who were removed the number who had attained this state of proficiency was 813, being an increase of 248, or 24 per cent. Of those who could write their own letters on reception the number appears to have been 522, to which the satisfactory addition of 255, or 25 per cent., had been made at the time of removal, making a total of 777, or 75 per cent., who had acquired the art to the extent of being able to write their own letters.

I have dwelt at more than ordinary length on this part of my report, because I have been made painfully aware that a very unfavourable opinion exists at the Board of Directors as to the efficiency of the means employed for the instruction of the prisoners. I cannot but express my confident hope that a further consideration of the facts will lead to a very different estimate of our school work. As for myself, when I compare the results with the very limited means of instruction which are provided I cannot regard them otherwise than satisfactory and creditable alike to the zeal and industry of both schoolmasters and prisoners.

Chaplain's Report.

There remains but one point more to be noticed,—the effects of the discipline. These are to be sought in the behaviour of the prisoners, first, while undergoing their sentence, and, subsequently, when once more in possession of their liberty. As may be inferred from what I have already said the conduct of the prisoners is very satisfactory, indeed it is somewhat remarkable to find such ready obedience and, on the whole, willing industry in persons so little accustomed to the exercise of any self-denial or self-control. That the subsequent career of many of the prisoners when again they have to engage in the battle of life will be marked by the same good conduct there is every reason to hope; on the other hand, it is not to be disguised that there are many in whom, it is to be feared, no permanent improvement can be looked for. This remark especially applies to those who have deliberately entered upon a life of crime as their regular occupation and means of livelihood. Yet even amongst this apparently hopeless class we meet with not a few who are evidently tired of the course of life they have been pursuing, and who would gladly avail themselves of any means of escape from it. The difficulties, however, which such men have to encounter, if not actually insurmountable, are at least so formidable that it is not to be wondered at if old habits again assert their influence, and the path of dishonesty be once more entered upon as affording the only means of subsistence.

Here I may be permitted, perhaps, to express an opinion that, owing to what appears to me an injudicious strictness in enforcing the conditions which are imposed on licence-holders, the difficulties of the discharged prisoner, at all times great, are still more increased. The complaint a few years ago on the part of the public, and it was a just complaint, was that convicts were set at liberty before the expiration of their sentence without being subject to any supervision, and that no means were taken to ensure their complying with the conditions on which the indulgence was professedly extended to them. According to what would seem to be a law of reaction this undue laxity has been followed by an equally undue severity, and a degree of virtue beyond what would be expected in the same men if they had not been convicted is now most rigorously exacted. Amongst the lower classes of society it is not regarded as a very scandalous thing for a man, once in a time, to indulge too freely in drink, and yet if the statements made to me are not altogether unfounded licence-holders have occasionally forfeited their licence and been sent back to prison to undergo the unexpired portion of their sentence for no more grave offence than being drunk, or for what is still more venial, the neglect, often arising from a misapprehension of the regulations, to report themselves to the police, although the latter were well aware both of their place of residence and their mode of life. If a discharged convict is known to have respectable employment and to be leading an honest life it would seem good policy to take a lenient view of slight breaches of regulations or more trivial offences of a nature which do not necessarily imply a relapse into old habits and practices.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DE RENZI,

Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

TABLE I.—ABSTRACT of the EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS of CONVICTS who have been removed or discharged from MILLBANK PRISON during the Year ending 31st December 1866

Number of Convicts.	Period of Detention.	Attainments on Reception and Removal.	Reading.					Writing.					Arithmetic.				
			Entirely ignorant.	Know the Alphabet.	Read easy Words.	Read tolerably.	Read well.	Entirely ignorant.	Can form Letters.	Write from Copies.	Write their own Letters, after Correction.	Write well.	Entirely ignorant.	Know Addition.	Simple Rules.	Compound Rules.	Higher Rules.
205	Above 3 and under 6 months -	Reception -	5	23	59	90	28	25	20	46	100	14	92	19	41	27	26
		Centesimal prop.	2·4	11·2	29·0	44·0	13·6	12·2	9·7	22·5	49·0	6·8	45·0	9·3	20·0	13·1	12·7
		Removal -	1	5	44	81	74	6	11	36	108	44	32	29	44	42	58
		Centesimal prop.	0·5	2·4	21·4	39·5	36·2	3·0	5·4	17·5	52·7	21·4	15·6	14·1	21·4	20·5	28·3
516	Above 6 and under 9 months -	Reception -	29	–	154	178	79	105	41	135	196	39	271	68	75	36	66
		Centesimal prop.	5·6	14·7	30·0	34·5	15·3	20·3	7·9	26·1	38·0	7·6	52·5	13·2	14·5	7·0	12·8
		Removal -	3	12	106	200	195	18	20	110	236	132	78	74	101	96	167
		Centesimal prop.	0·6	2·3	20·5	39·	37·8	3·5	3·9	21·3	45·7	25·6	15·1	14·3	19·6	18·6	32·4
270	Above 9 and under 12 months -	Reception -	12	23	71	128	36	37	16	67	132	18	108	41	51	31	39
		Centesimal prop.	4·4	8·5	26·3	47·4	13·3	13·7	5·9	24·8	49·0	6·7	40·0	15·2	19·0	11·5	14·5
		Removal -	1	1	38	101	129	4	3	36	142	85	16	25	57	53	119
		Centesimal prop.	0·4	0·4	14·1	37·4	47·8	1·5	1·1	13·3	52·6	31·5	5·9	9·3	21·1	19·6	44·1
45	12 months and upwards -	Reception -	4	5	10	24	2	12	1	9	22	1	19	7	8	5	6
		Centesimal prop.	8·9	11·1	22·2	53·3	4·4	26·6	2·2	20·0	48·8	2·2	42·2	15·5	17·8	11·1	13·3
		Removal -	1	–	11	14	19	1	1	13	19	11	9	6	10	3	17
		Centesimal prop.	2·2	–	24·4	31·1	42·2	2·2	2·2	29·0	42·2	24·4	20·0	13·6	22·2	6·7	38·
1,036	Total -	Reception -	50	127	294	420	145	179	78	257	450	72	490	135	175	99	137
		Centesimal prop.	4·8	12·2	28·3	40·5	14·0	17·2	7·5	24·8	43·4	7·0	47·3	13·0	16·9	9·5	13·2
		Removal -	6	18	199	396	417	29	35	195	505	272	135	134	212	194	361
		Centesimal prop.	0·6	1·7	19·2	38·0	40·2	2·8	3·3	19·0	48·7	26·2	13·0	13·0	20·4	18·7	34·8

Chaplain's Report.

TABLE II.—GENERAL ESTIMATE of PROGRESS.

Satisfactory.		Moderate.		Little.		None.		Total.	
Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.
338	32·6	461	44·5	221	21·3	16	1·5	1,036	100·

TABLE III.—Showing the Nature and Extent of SCHOOLING received by the CONVICTS previously to their CONVICTIONS.

	Description of School.											How long at School.							
—	Private.	National.	British.	Scotch Parish.	Charity.	Infant.	Evening.	Regimental.	Factory.	Various.	None.	Total.	Less than a Year.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Four Years.	Five Years and upwards.	Never attended School.	Total.
Number of Convicts		214	334	1	83	8	9	2	5	35	191	1036	77	125	157	125	116	245	191	1036
Centesimal proportion	5·0	20·6	32·2	0·1	8·0	0·8	0·9	0·2	0·5	3·3	18·4	100·	7·4	12·1	15·2	12·1	11·2	23·4	18·4	100·

Of the above 1,036 convicts, 416 had attended a Sunday school.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, January* 9, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the medical report of this prison for the year 1866.

The rate of mortality, which fell from the very high figure of 18·26 per 1,000 prisoners in 1864 to 14·47 in 1865, has still further decreased to the comparatively moderate rate of 13·07, a rate which is lower than might have been expected, regard being paid to the diseased state of many of the convicts on reception. The average daily number of infirmary sick has increased from 80·63 per 1,000 in 1865 to 82·53 in 1866, and the average number of days spent in the infirmary has also increased from 46 to 48. A slight decrease, however, has taken place in the daily number of the casual sick; and I have the satisfaction to state that the number of cases of diarrhœa, which was lower in 1864 and 1865 than in any previous years of which we had record, has still further decreased to the very low figure of 139 for the entire year. The continued increase of mortality as compared with our least fatal years, as well as the increase in the number of infirmary sick and in the number of days spent in the infirmary by each patient, may be ascribed partly to the unsound condition of a large number of the convicts received from the county and borough gaols, and partly also to

the fact that we continue to have charge of the weak-minded and epileptic patients who were formerly sent to the invalid prisons.

I append a table which shows conclusively that the increase of sickness is not due to any deterioration in the sanitary condition of the prison, for although an increase has taken place in the number of cases of diarrhœa treated in the hospital, and therefore classed as cases of "severe" diarrhœa, yet the cases of slight febrile disorder, which were only 22 in number in 1865, have decreased to 18; and of typhus or typhoid fever, intermittent or remittent fever, cholera or choleraic diarrhœa, there has not occurred a single instance.

TABLE showing the DISEASES most indicative of the SANITARY STATE of the PRISON for the Five Years ending 1866.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Febricula	40	56	61	22	18
Typhus and Typhoid Fever	1	—	—	1	—
Intermittent and Remittent Fever	1	3	—	—	—
Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—
Severe Diarrhœa	23	17	17	18	29
Dysentery	—	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	8	6	—	1
Acute and Sub-acute Rheumatism	8	8	13	23	14
Severe Sore Throat	4	2	1	1	5
Inflammation of Lungs	7	5	5	3	4
Totals	86	101	103	68	71

Deaths.

Twelve men and two women died during the year 1866. Of the deaths among the males two were acts of suicide. Of the total number of prisoners who died by disease four were registered as being in "bad" health on reception, two were in "indifferent" health, three were "delicate," one was in "tolerably good" health, and two only were in "good" health. Of the two who were entered as being in "good" health, it is probable that one was suffering from the disease (phthisis) of which he afterwards died. Omitting the two cases of suicide the causes of death were as follows:—Phthisis, six; mechanical obstruction of the bowels, one; disease of larynx, one; pneumonia, one; cancerous disease, one; fatty degeneration of heart and other organs, one; dropsy, one.

Pardons.

No prisoner was recommended for pardon on medical grounds.

Removals.

A large number of prisoners who would formerly have been removed to the invalid prisons have been sent to the public works as being fit for light labour in the open air. Partly from this cause, and partly also from the retention in this prison of the weak-minded and epileptic convicts, the number of invalids removed to Dartmoor and Woking has been unusually small.

Suicidal attempts.

These attempts have decreased from nine in 1865, of which three were successful, to eight in 1866, of which two were successful, four serious, and two feigned.

Medical Officer's Report.

Insane.

The number of prisoners certified as insane has increased from 12 in 1865 to 23 in 1866. Many of these cases were of great interest as illustrative of the mutual relations of crime and insanity; but I should extend this report to an inconvenient length if I were to attempt to enter into details, and I must therefore refer you to Table IV. for all the information which is usually furnished.

The Weak-minded and Epileptic Prisoners.

The table annexed shows that during the last year we received 85 prisoners of this class, of whom 56 were weak-minded, and 29 epileptic.

TABLE showing the NUMBER and DISPOSAL of the WEAK-MINDED and EPILEPTIC PRISONERS.

Received.		Certified as insane.		Removed to Public Works.		Discharged on Licence &Expiration of Sentence.		Removed to other Parts of the Prison.		Deaths.		Remaining in the Rooms.	
Weak mind.	Epileptic.	Weak mind.	Epileptic.	Weak mind.	Epileptic.	Weak mind.	Epileptic.	Weak mind.	Epileptic.	Weak mind.	Epileptic.	Weak mind.	Epileptic.
56	29	17	Nil.	10	8	19	7	Nil.	2	1	Nil.	94	33

The Governor has afforded every possible facility for the active employment of these prisoners in the cultivation of the garden, and in miscellaneous occupations in and about the prison. Their general condition has consequently improved, and expressions of discontent are comparatively rare. Ten of the weak-minded and eight of the epileptic prisoners have so much improved as to become fit for removal to the public works.

I have only to add that I have received very valuable assistance from the Assistant-Surgeon in the treatment of the various classes of patients; and that the principal warder of the infirmary, and the officer who has charge of the large rooms, have discharged their duties with their accustomed efficiency.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

R. M. GOVER,

Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Table I.—General Summary of Deaths, and Removals on Medical Grounds for the Year 1866.

Class of Convicts.	Number of Convicts in the Prison on the First day of the Year.	Received during the Year.	Daily Average Number.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Convicts.	Removals for fatal Diseases.	Removal per 1,000 Convicts.	Insane Convicts.	
								Removed to an Asylum.	Not Removed.
Male Convicts - -	770	1,291	785	10	12·75	46	58·6	20	4
Female Convicts - -	156	317	133	2	15·03	—	—	3	—
All Convicts - -	926	1,608	918	12	13·89	46	50·1	23	4

Table II.—General Summary of Infirmary and Casual Sick during the Year 1866.

—	Daily Average Number of Convicts.	Number of Sick admitted into the Infirmary.	Daily Average Number of Infirmary Sick.	Daily Average Number of Sick per 1,000 Convicts.	Greatest Number of Sick at any one Time. Oct. 21.	Greatest Number of Convicts at any one Time. July 18.	Average Number of Days at Infirmary for each Sick Convict.	Casual Sick treated in the Wards of the Prison.				
								Number of Cases of Diarrhœa.	Aggregate Number of Cases.		Daily Average Number of Cases.	
									New Cases.	Renewed Applications.	New Cases.	Renewed Applications.
Males - -	785	529	65·58	83·49	81	870	45	93	2,607	4,600	4·40	12·60
Females - -	133	45	10·19	76·61	11	142	82	46	560	1,113	1·53	3·08
All Convicts -	918	574	75·77	82·53	92	1,012	48	139	3,167	5,713	5·93	15·68

Table III.—Deaths during the Year 1866.

Initials and Age on Conviction.	When and where Convicted.	Date of Reception.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	State of Health on Reception.
J. W., 35 - -	13 March 1865, Bala Assizes - -	30 Dec. 1865	16 Feb. 1866	Mechanical obstruction of the bowels -	Good.
G. W., 20 -	20 July „ Aylesbury „ - -	4 Sept. „	„ „ „	Phthisis - - - - - -	Bad.
W. L., 23 -	9 March „ Liverpool „ - -	17 May „	22 „ „	„ - - - - - -	Good.
L. C., 24 - -	12 Aug. „ „ „ - -	3 Oct. „	31 March „	„ - - - - - -	Delicate.
G. W., 38 -	2 Dec. „ Oxford „ - -	2 Dec. „	12 April „	Committed suicide - - - -	Good.
W. D., 23 -	23 Oct. „ C. C. Court - -	17 Nov. „	19 „ „	Phthisis - - - - - -	Tolerably good.
B. M., 56 - -	12 Nov. „ Manchester Sessions -	18 Dec. „	23 „ „	Disease of larynx - - - -	Bad.
J. O., 65 - -	23 March 1866, Surrey „ -	16 April 1866	15 May „	Pneumonia - - - - -	Delicate.
W. A., 26 -	13 „ 1865, Exeter Assizes - -	21 June 1865	10 June „	Phthisis - - - - - -	„
A. E., 37 - -	9 April 1866, C. C. Court - -	10 May 1866	14 „ „	Cancerous disease of right lung -	Bad.
J. B., 57 - -	1 Jan. „ Stafford Sessions -	4 April „	2 July „	Fatty degeneration of various organs -	Indifferent.
J. W., 37 -	26 Feb. „ Salford „ - -	26 „ „	9 „ „	Phthisis - - - - -	Bad.
J. C., 23 - -	16 Aug. 1865, G. C. M. Woolwich -	22 Aug. „	14 Sept. „	Committed suicide - - - -	Good.
L. T., 65 - -	20 Oct. 1863, Kingston-on-Thames Sess.	26 July 1864	20 Dec. „	Dropsy - - - - -	Indifferent.

Table IV.—Insane Convicts during the Year 1866.

Initials and Age on Conviction.	When and where Convicted.	Date of Reception.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Character of the Attack.	Date of Removal.	Whither removed.
W. H., 28 -	21 March 1865, Usk Sessions -	20 April 1865	Prior to reception	Imbecility - - - -	22 Jan. 1866	Broadmoor.
W. T., 45 -	6 Jan. 1863, Northallerton „ -	3 May 1864 -	„	Dementia - - - -	„ „ „	„
T. P., 33 -	19 Oct. „ Nottingham „ -	9 Aug. 1865	„	Imbecility - - - -	„ „ „	„
J. H., 29 -	20 „ „ Usk „ -	3 Feb. „	„	„ - - - -	„ „ „	„
C. C., 37 -	5 Aug. 1864, Middlesex „ -	31 Oct. 1863 -	„	Dementia - - - -	9 April „	„
R. W., 20 -	8 April 1863, Preston „ -	20 Mar. 1865	„	„ - - - -	„ „ „	„
J. McN., 18 -	15 July „ Leicester Assizes -	19 „ 1866	„	Acute mania - - -	„ „ „	„
R. H., 35 -	19 March „ Cambridge „ -	18 June 1863	„	Imbecility - - -	„ „ „	„
A. A., 21 -	25 May 1865, Bradford Sessions -	19 July 1865	Soon after reception	Various delusions and occasional incoherence - -	„ „ „	Fisherton.
G. B. 37 -	12 July „ Winchester Assizes -	2 Sept. „	Prior to reception		19 July „	Broadmoor.
J. M., 24 -	13 Dec. „ Lewes „ -	27 June 1866	„	Suicidal mania - - -	„ „ „	„
J. S., 37 -	19 March 1864, York „ -	3 July „	„	Imbecility - - - -	21 Aug. „	„
J. R., 15 -	29 „ „ Carnarvon „ -	9 April „	„	„ - - - -	„ „ „	„
H. M., 34 -	2 May „ Jedburgh „ -	28 June „	„	Chronic mania - - -	1 Oct. „	„
R. S., 29 -	14 Aug. 1865, C. C. Court „ -	28 Aug. „	„	Acute mania - - -	„ „ „	„
W. McL., 28 -	26 April 1864, Inverness - -	28 June „	„	Dementia - - - -	4 Dec. „	„
J. S., 22 -	3 Aug. 1866, Leeds Assizes - -	26 Sept. „	„	Chronic mania - - -	„ „ „	„
R. K., 30 -	25 April 1865, Dumfries „ -	28 June „	„	Imbecility - - -	12 „ „	„
W. H., 19 -	7 Dec. 1861, York „ -	9 Aug. „	„	Dementia - - - -	„ „ „	„
M. A. C., 27 -	3 Jan. 1865, Usk Sessions - -	17 Nov. „	„	Chronic mania - - [kinds	„ „ „	Fisherton.
A. M., 25 -	27 June 1864, Stafford „ -	12 Aug. „	„	Hallucinations and delusions of various	20 „ „	„
J. S., 52 -	7 Jan. 1864, Maidstone „ -	27 June „	„	Chronic mania - - -	„ „ „	„
J. S., 22 -	5 Feb. 1866, Newington „ -	8 Aug. „	„	„ „ - - -	„ „ „	„

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE V.—MORTALITY and SICKNESS for the Ten Years ending 1866.

Years.	Deaths per 1,000 Convicts.	Removals for fatal diseases per 1,000 Convicts (including those pardoned on Medical Grounds).	Average Daily Number of Infirmary Sick per 1,000 Convicts.	Daily new Cases of Casual Sick per 1,000 Convicts.
1857 - -	11·72	20·74	61·02	16·17
1858 - -	8·42	26·21	46·45	12·38
1859 - -	5·3	49·24	45·10	19·14
1860 - -	8·96	72·77	55·77	22·63
1861 - -	9·14	102·64	60·21	22·41
1862 - -	3·92	81·53	62·88	13·89
1863 - -	10·85	72·79	64·90	9·58
1864 - -	18·26	87·24	73·65	7·17
1865 - -	14·47	64·58	80·63	6·22
1866 - -	13·07	50·1	82·53	5·93

PORTLAND PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Prison, February* 4, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for the year 1866, in which I have noticed all matters required by the printed rules.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

The number of prisoners in Portland Prison on the 1st January 1866		1,358
Since received from other convict prisons		638
From county and borough prisons		314
Disembarked from ship "Belgravia"		3
Total		2,313
Embarked for Western Australia	241	
Removed to other prisons	208	
Discharged on licence	423	
" expiration of sentence	12	
Deaths	10	
		894
Remaining in the prison on the 31st December 1866		1,419
Total		2,313

For detailed account of the above receptions and removals see Appendix marked (A.)

Discipline Officers.

The discipline Officers have, with a few exceptions, conducted themselves in a satisfactory manner and discharged their duties with a fair amount of zeal. The same remarks apply to the Superintendent, Sergeants, and Privates of the Civil Guard.

Works.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the duties of this department have been carried out. No trouble has been spared on the part of the Clerk of Works in selecting skilled workmen, and organizing the parties in such a way as to ensure the largest amount of work being performed by the smallest number of prisoners, and notwithstanding a very wet summer and winter the labour returns show that a large amount of work has been executed for the Admiralty, War, and Prison departments.

Governor's Report.

Discipline.

Strict discipline has been maintained amongst the prisoners. A spirit of insubordination was shown in the month of September last, when it became known that a trifling change in the diet had been authorized by the Directors at Chatham, but not extended to the inmates of this prison; the ringleaders were discovered and severely punished by the Visiting Director, who came from London for the purpose of investigating the matter. In the course of a few days this spirit of insubordination passed away, and the prisoners as a body have since conducted themselves in a satisfactory and orderly manner.

The mark system continues to work satisfactorily; to the good and industrious prisoners it is a boon, but just the reverse to the evil-disposed and idle ones.

Description of Labour.

The convicts have been employed as during former years in quarrying stone for the Admiralty, War, and Prison departments; also in erecting fortifications and buildings for the two latter. The returns marked (D.) and (E.) show in detail the amount and value of the work performed.

Prison Works.

The penal class prison commenced in 1865 was completed in November, passed by the Chairman and Visiting Director, and occupied shortly afterwards. It is a very substantial building, well ventilated, and in every respect adapted for the purposes for which it is intended.

The reading room for the subordinate officers, together with quarters for the librarian, has been completed and will shortly be opened for use, and I have no doubt prove a very great boon to the whole body of officers.

Quarters for 12 married officers are in course of erection, and will, I hope, be completed by the middle of the ensuing year. The addition to the Governor's quarters has also been completed.

The prison buildings and officers' quarters have been kept in a state of good repair.

Condition of the Buildings.

The general state of the buildings is good, but it will be necessary before very long to replace the outside portions of the wooden ones by stone walls, as they begin to show signs of decay, and in stormy weather leak in many places. The roofs of some of the quarters occupied by the officers will have to be replaced during the ensuing year, as the rafters have been found to be in a state of decay.

Escapes.

Four prisoners have attempted to effect their escape during the year; three of them were found concealed and captured on the public works; one, however, succeeded in reaching the village of Fortunes Well, where he was arrested by some Portland people and handed over to the officers who were in search of him. The reward of 5*l.* was divided amongst them.

Governor's Report.

Miscellaneous.

Since the 28th March the prisoners have been assembled of a morning in the chapel, and prayers read to them by the Chaplain, instead of by the schoolmasters in the different halls. This change has been attended with good results, and has enabled the officers to exercise a proper amount of supervision, and effectually put a stop to the trafficking which was carried on by the convicts while standing at their cell doors during prayers.

Observance of Rules.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my belief and knowledge, the rules laid down for the government of Portland Prison have been complied with in every respect, except in such cases as have been brought under the special notice of the Directors.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE CLIFTON,
Governor.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

(A.)—ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from the above Establishment between the 1st January 1866 and 31st December 1866.

On the 1st January 1866, the number in Portland Prison				1,358
Received during the year from—				
Convict Prisons	Millbank	183		
	Pentonville	315		
	Dartmoor	99		
	Portsmouth	19		
	Chatham	6		
	Woking	16		
				638
		Government Cells.		
County and Borough Prisons under contract with the Government	Wakefield	228		
	Taunton	33		
	Perth	53		
				314
Disembarked from ship "Belgravia"		3		
				3
	Total			2,313

Governor's Report.

Disposed of during the year by—			
Transfers to Convict Prisons: Millbank — For remainder of sentence	2		
Millbank — As invalids	10	12	
Pentonville		9	
Dartmoor		1	
Portsmouth		6	
Chatham		1	
Woking		117	
			146
Embarkations—Western Australia		241	
			241
Removals: Mountjoy		1	
Glasgow		1	
Broadmoor, for public works		60	
			62
Discharged on licence: From here		232	
To Millbank		190	
			422
„ specially		1	
			1
„ sentence expired. From here, 8; to Millbank, 4		12	
			12
Deaths		10	
			10
Numbers remaining, 31st December 1866		1,419	
			1,419
Total			2,313

Average number during the year, 1,375.

(B.)—Statement of Offences and Punishments during the year 1866.

Number of Offenders punished.			Number of Men not punished.	Number of Offences for which actual Punishment was inflicted.				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Men in Prison.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.
By Director.	By Governor.	Total.		By Director.	By Governor.	Total.	Average Number of Offences daily.			
34	634	668	1,645	*37	2,032	2,069	5·66 (or 0·411 per cent.)	170	1,375	2,313

* 13 cases of Corporal Punishment.

RETURN of CLASSES and SENTENCES of PRISONERS in Portland Prison for each Quarter of the Year 1866.

Quarter ending	Class.								Total in Prison.	Term of Sentence.													
	Old Regulation.			New Regulation.						3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	12 years.	14 years.	15 years.	20 years.	21 years.	Life.
	3rd.	2nd.	1st.	Penal.	Probation.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.															
March -	29	35	335	—	248	480	150	3	=1,280	145	339	337	108	288	4	—	36	1	5	5	5	—	7
June -	16	20	247	—	278	555	236	1	=1,353	120	248	356	106	399	13	1	70	2	9	10	7	1	11
September	10	12	181	—	357	545	328	8	=1,441	84	178	385	96	509	20	1	108	6	10	18	9	1	16
December	3	8	102	9	372	528	375	22	=1,419	44	147	409	96	546	10	—	106	11	7	17	10	—	16

(C.)—Distribution of Time in Summer and Winter. Governor's Report.

	Summer.				Winter.			
	From	To	Hours.	Min.	From	To	Hours.	Min.
Prisoners rise, wash, clean cells, &c.	5 0	5 45	—	45	5 30	6 15	—	45
Breakfast - - -	5 45	6 15	—	30	6 15	7 0	—	45
Prayers and unlocking	6 15	6 30	—	15	7 0	7 15	—	15
Labour, including parades.	6 30	12 0	5	30	7 15	12 0	4	45
Dinner - - - -	12 0	1 0	1	—	12 0	1 0	1	—
Labour, including parades.	1 0	6 10	5	10	1 0	5 10	4	10
Supper - - -	6 10	6 40	—	30	5 10	5 55	—	45
Hair cutting, shaving, reading, schooling, writing letters, bathing, &c., until bed time.	6 40	8 0	1	20	5 55	8 0	2	5
Total -	—	—	15	—	—	—	14	30

Abstract.

	Summer.		Winter.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
Hours of Labour - - -	10	40	8	55
Hours of Meals - - - -	2	0	2	30
Prayers - - - - -	0	15	0	15
In-door occupations - - -	2	5	2	50
Total - - -	15	0	14	30

The daily average number of prisoners employed throughout the year 1866 is as follows :—

Admiralty - - -	324
War Department - -	624
Prison Works - - -	231
Prison employment - -	108
Non-effective - - -	88
Total - -	1,375

Governor's Report.

(D.)—Summary of Admiralty Work for the Year 1866.

No. of Party. Name of Warder in charge.	Employment.	No. of Days.	Average per Man per Day of 7 Hours 25 Minutes.		Amount.		
			s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gibbs, R.	Riggers	2,138	2	2¼	233	17	9¼
Stevenson	Pointsmen	596½	2	3	67	2	1½
2. Greenham	Blacksmiths	4,871½	2	4¾	582	12	5
4. Woodham	Quarrymen	8,046½	1	9½	722	16	5
5. Burgess	Scapplers	6,143	1	7	485	13	11½
7. Southgate	„	149	1	7½	12	4	0½
10. Blainey	Quarrymen	6,188½	1	8¼	520	7	8
12. Broughton	Platelayers	4,462	1	9¾	407	6	6
13. Gullick	Quarrymen	5,737½	1	10	528	7	1¾
14. Beaumont	„	6,378½	1	8¾	553	9	6¾
15. Howard	„	30	1	8¾	2	11	10½
16. Gunning	„	107	1	7¾	8	16	4¼
17. Curtis	„	2,711	1	8¼	231	2	2¾
18. Crawford	„	748½	1	6¾	58	4	0
19. Lowing	Excavators	1,719	1	8½	147	0	6¼
21. Love	„	4,875	1	9½	441	1	3
22. Smith, B.	Preparing iron, timber, &c.	1,923½	2	0	193	2	7¼
23. Kitson	Quarrymen	5,579	1	7½	458	19	8½
24. Robinson	„	5,834	1	7½	474	12	2
26. Boonham	Carpenters	3,842½	2	5¾	476	13	9
28. Mullins	Excavators	2,697½	1	7¾	224	3	8
29. Miles	„	669½	1	1¾	38	10	2½
31. Brown, A.	„	1,920½	1	8½	164	6	2¾
32. Downton	„	2,543½	1	8½	218	10	5¾
33. Roberts, T.	„	4,856	1	9½	417	4	0¼
46. Drabble	Scapplers	5,625	1	10¼	526	8	7½
47. Russell	„	400½	1	7½	32	8	2¼
49. Fogarty	„	6,117	1	8½	516	9	6¼
*Wk. Barnett	Breaking stone	8½	1	3	0	10	0
		100,918½	—		8,744	13	0

(D.)—SUMMARY of WAR DEPARTMENT WORKS for the Year 1866. Governor's Report.

No. of Party. / Name of Warder in charge.	Employment.	No. of Days.	Average per Man per Day of 6 Hours 40 Minutes.	Amount.
			s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
McLynchey -	Blacksmiths - -	2,388½	2 3¾	281 3 1¾
Mitchell, Jno. -	Carpenters - -	3,904½	2 1¼	409 11 9¼
Sladden - -	Riggers - -	600	2 0½	60 19 11
Yeatman -	Platelayers - -	4,264	1 10¼	396 17 4¾
3. Mitchell, Chas.	Excavators - -	6,993	1 10¼	674 14 0¼
7. Southgate -	Scapplers - -	6,303½	1 7	498 11 1¾
8. Cotton - -	Excavators - -	6,615½	1 10	603 1 11½
9. Millard -	Quarrymen - -	6,250	1 11¼	604 5 1¼
11. Trevitt - -	Builders, &c. - -	7,980	1 11¼	772 17 0½
16. Gunning -	Quarrymen - -	5,083	1 7¾	415 6 11½
18. Crawford -	„ - -	5,391½	2 1¼	567 14 3¼
19. Lowing - -	Excavators - -	2,359½	1 10¾	224 13 9¼
20. Sladden - -	Riggers - -	3,126	1 11¾	307 13 7
25. Devine - -	Quarrymen - -	8,989	1 6¾	697 16 7¼
28. Mullins - -	Excavators - -	1,780½	1 10	163 4 1¼
29. Miles - -	Quarrymen - -	5,356	2 0¼	539 1 5½
31. Brown, A. -	Excavators - -	2,711½	1 11	259 13 4¼
32. Downton -	„ - -	1,981½	1 10¾	188 3 2½
34. Littlee - -	Stone dressers - -	12,894½	1 10	1,184 1 9¼
35. Stone - -	Excavators - -	7,474	1 10¼	691 19 7½
36. Spence - -	Scapplers - -	7,281½	1 8	608 9 10½
37. Parsons, A. -	Builders, &c. - -	6,602½	1 7	523 4 9½
38. Jarvis - -	Excavators - -	7,589½	1 11	728 17 3¾
39. Legge - -	Scapplers - -	5,101½	1 8½	434 2 9½
40. Roberts, John -	Quarrymen - -	6,727½	1 9¼	594 10 6¼
41. Gulliver - -	Builders, &c. - -	9,249½	1 8¾	807 12 9
42. Partridge -	Quarrymen - -	7,457½	1 9¼	656 11 11¼
43. Terrill - -	„ - -	6,229½	1 9½	560 11 6¾
44. Moxham - -	Excavators - -	7,694½	1 9	678 12 2
48. Davis - -	Quarrymen - -	6,002	1 11	575 13 11¾
50. Excell - -	Excavators - -	8,388	1 11	806 3 5
51. Smith, E. -	„ - -	6,608	2 0	661 16 10¼
		187,377	—	17,177 18 2

Governor's Report.

(D.)—Summary of Prison Works for the Year 1866.

No. of Party. Name of Warder in charge.	Employment.	No. of Days.	Average per Man per Day of 7 Hours 45 Minutes. s.	d.	Amount. £	s.	d.
McDermott -	Smiths - - -	5,451	2	4½	647	16	11½
Bearn - -	Carpenters - -	5,673½	2	1¾	608	19	0¼
Crooks - -	Painters - - -	2,524	2	1¾	271	3	11¼
1. Barnett - -	Light Work* - -	9,814½	0	10½	432	15	3½
6. Lano - -	Scappling stone, &c. -	13,504	1	7	1,068	4	1½
15. Groves - -	Building, &c. - -	3,542	1	9½	316	4	10½
21. Love - -	Scappling stone - -	5,163½	1	9	464	6	4
27. Hardy - -	Stone dressers - -	15,198	2	0	1,521	9	3¼
30. Weston - -	Mixing mortar, &c. -	5,119	1	8½	436	7	1¾
33. Roberts - -	Scappling stone† -	1,826½	1	2¾	154	12	9
47. Russell - -	Scappling and dressing†	4,110	1	2¼	242	5	1½
		71,926	—		6,164	4	10
Rudd - -	Tailors - - -	6,237½	1	6	467	16	3
,, - -	Bookbinder - -	310	2	6	38	15	0
Heritage - -	Washers - - -	7,155	1	9	626	3	4
Legge - -	Cooks - - -	5,348	1	6	401	2	0
Hart - -	Bakers - - -	2,479	2	6	309	17	6
Trotman - -	Shoemakers - -	4,123½	1	6	309	5	3
Guy - -	Gardeners - -	1,160½	1	6	87	0	9
Green - -	Cleaners - - -	5,387½	1	6	404	1	3
		32,701	—		2,644	1	4
Smart - -	Sick - - -	19,459½					
Chamberlain -	Punishment - -	6,304½					
	Not told off to Parties	677					
	Remained in the Prison	11,926					
		38,367					

* Men under medical treatment. † Learners.

The average daily rate of prisoners' earnings employed on measured work for prison buildings, &c. is reduced, owing to the larger number employed on "light work."

John Rhodes, *Clerk of Works.*

Abstract of Summaries for 1866.

Works.	No. of Days.	Rate per Day. s.	d.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Admiralty - - -	100,918	1	8¾	8,744	13	0
War Department - -	187,377	1	10½	17,177	18	2
Prison Work - -	71,926	1	8½	6,164	4	10
	360,221	1	9¼	32,086	16	0
Prison Employment -	32,701	1	7¼	2,644	1	4
	392,922	1	9	34,730	17	4
Non-effectives :—						
Sick - - - 19,459½						
Under punishment - 6,304½						
Not told off to parties 677						
Time lost by rain - 11,927						
	38,368					
	431,290	1	7¼	34,730	17	4

(E.)—Detail of Labour performed by Convicts for the Admiralty Department from 1st January to 31st December 1866, with the Measurement and Value thereof. Governor's Report.

Description of Labour.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.
Carpenters' Work.			
Sawing old creosoted Memel timber for use in quarries, &c.	15,291 sup. ft.	*s.* *d.* per 100 4 0	£ *s.* *d.* 30 11 8
„ elm or ash	12,972 „	4 0	25 19 0
„ old creosoted Memel timber for drill ground	26,782 „	4 0	53 11 8
Cross-cutting fir balk for do.	131 cuts.	0 2	1 1 10
„ „ for quarry use	177 „	0 2	1 9 6
„ elm, ash, or oak for do.	88 „	0 3	1 2 0
Hewing elm, ash, or oak	798 super. ft.	per 100 3 0	1 4 0
Unloading timber without a crane	4,951 cube ft.	0 0¼	5 3 2
Loading and carting timber under 100 yards	465 „	0 1	1 18 9
Preparing close-paled fence for drill ground	197 lineal yds.	0 8	6 11 4
„ open rail fence for do.	231 „	0 3	2 17 9
Painting, plumbing, and glazing	—	—	25 0 0
New work to plant in quarries and works	—	—	83 8 0
Repair to plant in do.	—	—	78 19 1
New work to tools	—	—	38 14 3
Repairs to do.	—	—	8 0 9
New work and repairs to breakwater plant	—	—	105 19 0
Taking iron out of old timber	—	—	2 9 10
Cutting paling for drill ground	—	—	0 18 3
Smiths' Work.			
New work and repairs to iron waggons, engines, cranes, railways, &c., &c. for breakwater	—	—	113 6 11
New work and repairs to cranes for quarries	—	—	106 14 11
New work and repairs to iron waggons for do.	—	—	29 9 9
New work and repairs to locomotive engines for do.	—	—	23 19 7
New work and repairs to trollies and tip waggons for do.	—	—	11 2 5
New work and repairs to general plant, railways, &c.	—	—	128 18 3
New work to tools	—	—	22 5 7
Repairs to do.	—	—	149 19 3
Riggers erecting cranes	No. 24	30 0	36 0 0
„ shifting do.	„ 53	22 0	58 6 0
„ taking down do.	„ 24	20 0	24 0 0
„ drilling guy pin holes, average depth, 36 inches	„ 110	2 6	13 15 0
„ digging holes for sleepers for guy chains	„ 98	1 6	7 7 0
„ guys shifted only	„ 230	1 6	17 5 0
„ guys shifted and replaced	„ 31	2 6	3 17 6
„ raising or lowering jibs	„ 34	5 0	8 10 0
„ taking guy chains off cranes for testing	„ 153	2 0	15 6 0
„ refixing guy chains after being tested	„ 152	3 0	22 16 0
Carried forward	—	—	1,267 19 0

Governor's Report.

Detail of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Labour.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*
Brought forward -	—	—	1,267 19 0
Riggers tarring sheds, tool and sentry boxes, gates, &c. - -	2,103 sup. yds.	0 1	8 15 3
„ painting cranes, &c., &c. -	575 „	0 1	2 7 11
„ oiling and attending to machinery	—	—	3 10 0
„ taking down or erecting stages, barrow runs, &c. - -	—	—	10 8 8
„ taking down and clearing away broken crane - - -	—	—	0 17 0
„ loading timber of old gantry - -	—	—	0 15 4
„ measuring and testing chain -	—	—	12 11 10
Platelayers, B.G. railway laid complete,	chains yards	chain	
„ stone sleepers - -	50 9	35 0	88 4 4
„ do. laid complete, wood sleepers	17 7	28 6	24 13 7
„ do. repaired, lifted only, wood sleepers - - -	106 0	9 0	47 14 0
„ do. repaired, lifted only, stone sleepers - - -	119 11	12 10	76 13 7
„ do. repaired, sleepers changed, stone sleepers - -	58 12	22 0	64 4 0
„ do. repaired, sleepers changed, wood sleepers - -	21 8	13 6	14 8 5
„ do. taken up, wood sleepers -	41 7	7 6	15 9 10
„ do. taken up and changed, stone sleepers - -	11 13	10 0	5 15 11
„ do. ballasted - - -	21 3	9 6	10 0 9
„ do. points and crossings laid complete - - -	No. 23	32 6	37 7 6
„ N.G. railway laid complete, wood sleepers - -	chain yards 1 18	18 6	1 13 8
„ do. repaired, lifted only -	1 13	7 0	0 11 2
„ repairing crossings - -	—	—	7 17 6
„ making railway keys - -	—	—	3 5 0
„ taking stock - - -	—	—	4 9 8
„ drilling stone blocks - -	—	—	3 6 0
„ straightening or curving rails	—	—	4 15 0
„ repairing railway embankment	—	—	1 1 0
„ loading, unloading, or collecting materials - -	—	—	11 17 2
„ taking up crossings - -	No. 3	2 6	0 7 6
QUARRIES.			
Dressing roach, plain face (fine picked only)	2,693 super. ft.	0 2	22 8 10
„ „ sunk face, do. - -	2,445 „	0 6	61 2 6
„ „ pitched face, do. - -	364 „	0 1	1 10 4
„ „ sunk joints - -	1,507 „	0 3	18 16 9
„ „ plain do. - -	7,977 „	0 2½	83 1 10
„ plain quoins - - -	91 cube feet	0 5	1 17 11
„ drain stones - - -	66½ „	1 2	3 17 10
„ sample do. - - -	No. 8	3 6	1 8 0
„ spur do. - - -	„ 2	5 0	0 10 0
Scappling and dressing G. course coping -	14½ lin. feet	2 0	1 9 0
„ „ roach ashlar -	626 cube ft.	0 10	26 1 8
„ flatbed ashlar - - -	925 „	0 2½	9 12 8
Roach scappled to random sizes - -	53 tons 5 feet.	3 1	8 4 10
Flatbed do. - - - -	568 „ 5 „	3 0	85 7 10
Carried forward -	—	—	2,056 10 7

Detail of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Labour.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.
	tons. ft.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward -	—	—	2,056 10 7
Whitbed scappled to random sizes -	426 3	3 2	67 9 3
Basebed do. - - - -	953 9	3 0	143 10 6
Kerf do. - - - - -	766 5	3 0	114 19 0
Basebed or kerf scappled to 3 dimensions for dockyards - - - -	1,943 10	5 4	518 5 8
Basebed or kerf quarried and scappled to 3 dimensions for dockyards - -	2,415 2	6 8	805 8 2
Basebed quarried and scappled to random	1,084 6	4 6	243 19 6
Kerf do. - - - - -	1,169 8	4 6	262 2 9
Rubble quarried and loaded for prison -	578 0	1 4	38 10 8
Cutting and reducing block stone before scappling - - - - -	5,387 8	0 10	224 7 11
Loading, unloading, or stacking scappled stone in block - - - -	14,267 0	0 4	237 15 8
Loading, unloading, or stacking rough stone in block - - -	2,486 0	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	36 5 1
Loading stone deposit - - -	35,692 0	0 5	743 11 8
Quarrying and loading stone deposit -	16,481 0	0 10	686 14 2
Loading stone deposit in Waycroft cutting, W.D. - - - - -	28,394 0	0 $6\frac{3}{4}$	793 11 2
Loading stone deposit, including wheeling 75 yards - - - - -	8,359 0	0 8	278 12 8
Rubble stone moved under 50 yards and thrown 1 throw - - -	5,341 0	0 4	89 0 4
Unloading coals - - - -	269 0	0 4	4 9 8
Moving stone in block and stacking -	515 0	0 4	8 11 8
„ „ with rack jacks -	194 0	0 8	6 9 8
Stone loaded for prison - - -	17 0	0 5	0 7 1
Selecting and loading stone spawls -	12 0	0 10	0 10 0
Drilling Lewis holes in dressed stone -	314 lin. feet	0 7	9 3 2
Breaking stone to pass a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch ring -	$237\frac{1}{2}$ cub. yds.	2 6	29 13 9
Earth and stone excavated and wheeled under 50 yards - - - -	19,916 „	0 $6\frac{3}{4}$	565 2 9
Tipping earth waggons, shovelling and clearing tip - - - - -	596 „	0 2	4 19 4
Loading ashes or rubbish - - -	385 „	0 4	6 8 4
Breaking stone to pass a $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch ring -	22 „	1 9	1 18 6
Loading concrete - - - -	472 „	0 5	9 16 8
Wheeling do. 50 yards - - -	169 „	0 4	2 16 9
Working railway blocks for sleepers -	No. 2,443	1 3	152 13 9
„ „ large, for crossings	„ 38	1 9	3 6 6
Moving heaps of ground 50 yards and levelling - - - - -	$974\frac{1}{2}$ cub. yds.	0 $5\frac{1}{4}$	21 1 10
Digging and moving ground 50 yards, drill ground - - - - -	1,098 „	0 6	27 9 0
Forming and rolling surface of ground, drill ground - - - - -	380 super. yds.	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	1 19 2
Fixing close-paled fence and twice tarring	197 lin. yds.	1 1	10 13 5
„ open-rail do. and do. - -	231 „	0 9	8 13 3
Excavating and re-forming old ditch -	213 „	1 4	14 4 0
Marking stone in quarries - -	182 days	1 9	15 17 10
Working traveller in stone field - -	44 „	1 6	3 6 0
„ air fan in foundry - -	609 „	1 9	53 5 9
Attending to railway points - -	$596\frac{1}{2}$ „	2 3	67 2 2
Putting iron waggons on catch - -	55 „	1 9	4 16 3
Carried forward -	—	—	8,376 13 0

Governor's Report.

Detail of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Labour.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.
		s. d.	*£ s. d.*
Brought forward -	—	—	8,376 13 0
Digging chain slings and sleepers from guy holes - - - -	112 days	1 10	10 5 4
Repairing roofs of workshops and engine sheds - - - - -	149 „	1 10½	14 0 0
Cleaning out engine house and sheds -	43 „	1 9½	3 17 0
Excavating for repairs of water pipes on inclines - - - -	243 „	2 0	24 6 0
Jacking waggons on to railway - -	7 „	1 9	0 12 3
Loading, moving, unloading stone and building magazine - - -	84 „	1 11	8 1 0
Removing old bridge, levelling and forming road - - - -	86 „	2 0	8 12 0
Cutting thistles, weeds, &c. and clearing away - - - - -	39 „	1 7	3 1 9
Filling, wheeling, and loading stone dust -	11 „	1 10	1 0 2
Excavating posts and repairing barrier gates - - - - -	12½ „	1 9	1 1 0
Repairing fence, west quarry - -	10 „	1 10	0 18 4
Cleaning tanks and pumping water -	34 „	1 10	3 2 4
Unloading, cleaning, tarring, and re-loading iron for breakwater - -	85 „	1 9	7 8 0
Cutting up old sleepers for firewood for locomotive engines - - -	11 „	1 10	1 0 2
Splitting flatbed blocks - - -	47 „	1 9	4 2 3
Tarring barrier gates - - -	18 „	1 9	1 11 6
Drawing bolts from old timbers, cleaning, straightening and tarring do., trimming and sawing old breakwater timbers to fit them for further use -	1,915 „	2 0	191 10 0
Unloading and stacking wood - -	—	—	2 10 3
Moving stone blocks - - - -	—	—	15 3 7
Pumping and carrying water for supply of locomotive engines - - -	—	—	1 19 0
Shifting tools and plant - - -	—	—	6 16 11
Clearing quarry, shifting cranes, &c. -	—	—	5 15 0
Building shelter sheds - - -	—	—	3 19 5
Cutting chase in rock for telegraph wire -	—	—	1 9 0
Quarrying and blasting vertical face of rock - - - - -	—	—	18 0 0
Loading stone without a crane - -	—	—	8 12 3
Turning lathe - - - - -	—	—	1 12 9
Forming crane beds, &c. - - -	—	—	7 11 9
Fixing bridge gates and fastenings, water troughs, spur, stones, &c., &c., drill ground - - - - -	—	—	5 0 0
Carriage of timber, tar, and other materials from Admiralty shops to drill ground -	—	—	5 3 0
Total - -	—	—	8,744 13 0

(E.)—Detail of the Labour performed by Convicts for the War Department on Fortifications, &c., &c., in the Year 1866, with the Measurement and Value thereof. Governor's Report.

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.	Amount.	Total.
East Weare Batteries.		*s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Excavating earth and stone, and wheeling from 25 to 100 yards	16,986 cube yds.	0 9½	672 6 9	
Earth filled and wheeled 50 yards	1,727 „	0 4	28 15 8	
Stone wheeled 75 yards for drains, &c.	2,081 „	0 6	52 0 6	
Stone wheeled from 200 to 300 yards for drains, &c.	4,174 „	1 4	278 5 4	
Stone wheeled 1,000 yards for magazines	55½ „	5 1	14 1 10	
Stone wheeled from 100 to to 200 and hand packed	581 „	1 4	38 14 8	
Breaking stone to pass a 2½ inch ring	494 „	1 6	37 1 0	
Breaking stone to pass a 2 inch ring	163 „	1 9	14 5 3	
Breaking stone to pass a 1½ inch ring	183 „	2 0	18 6 0	
Roach scappled to random sizes	392 tons 9 feet	3 6	68 15 6	
Roach scappled to moulds	228 „ 8 „	4 9	54 5 5	
Add for scappling done without a crane	364 „ 0 „	0 6	9 2 0	
Rooch scappled to 3 tied dimension	13 „ 8 „	4 2	2 16 3	
Quarrying rock or bastard roach	1,148 „ 3 „	2 3	129 3 4	
Cutting up blocks for ashlars quoins, &c.	697 „ 11 „	1 4	46 19 11	
Excavating and jacking blocks from heaps	941 „ 10 „	0 7	27 9 2	
Dressing roach arch stones	2,977 cube feet.	0 10½	130 4 10	
„ ashlar, plain	5,557 „	0 6½	150 10 0	
„ „ fair both sides	513 „	0 8	17 2 0	
„ „ rusticated	151 „	1 0	7 11 0	
„ springers, &c. for arches	294 „	0 10	12 5 0	
„ doors and window jambs, heads, &c.	399 „	0 11	18 10 9	
„ ashlar quoins	391 „	0 9	14 13 3	
„ groined arched stones	181 „	1 0	9 1 0	
„ ashlar, double-headers	63 „	1 0	3 8 0	
„ coping	558 „	1 6	41 17 0	
„ plinth	12 „	1 0	0 12 0	
„ small moulds	127 „	1 0	6 7 0	
„ string course	86 „	1 3	5 7 2	
„ blocking course	168 „	1 2	9 16 0	
„ plain beds or joints	436 super. ft.	0 2	3 12 8	
„ sunk face	325 „	0 7	9 9 7	
Carried forward			1,932 15 10	

Governor's Report.

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.	Amount.	Total.
		s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	1,932 15 10	
Dressing sunk joints -	444 super. ft.	0 3½	6 9 6	
„ plain face - -	302 „	0 6	7 11 0	
„ rustic „ - -	25 „	0 9	0 18 9	
„ circular plain on face - -	18 „	0 10	0 15 0	
„ wall stones picked and axed -	6,541 cube feet	0 3	81 15 3	
„ arch stones fine picked - -	113 „	0 9	4 4 9	
Building random walling fair both sides - -	4,508 „	0 1½	28 3 6	
Building random walling fair one side - -	2,377 „	0 1	9 18 1	
Building foundation -	1,228 „	0 0¾	3 16 9	
„ brick work in cess pits, &c. -	343 „	0 2	2 17 2	
Fixing dressed stone, stone moved 50 yards - -	2,231 „	0 4	37 2 8	
Pointing joints of masonry -	2,437 super. ft.	0 0¾	7 12 4	
Rendering walls in cement -	300 super. yds.	0 5	6 5 0	
Timbering sides of gallery -	58 „	0 6	1 9 0	
Turning ½ brick arch -	226 super. feet	0 2	1 17 8	
Earth moved 25 yards, thrown up two throws and hand packed - -	19 cube yards	1 4	1 5 4	
Stone failed when partly worked through vents, &c. - - -	3,532 cube feet	0 3	44 3 0	
Laying drain pipes - -	49 lineal yards	0 5	1 0 5	
Mixing concrete, wheeling 50 yards - - -	121 cube yards	1 4	8 1 4	
Cutting 1½″ draft - -	183 lineal feet	0 2	1 10 6	
„ 1″ „ - -	92 „	0 1	0 7 8	
Carrying materials from Vern - - -	136 days	1 9	12 18 0	
Trucking stone - -	1,150 „	1 10	105 8 4	
Grinding lime and ballast -	418 „	1 9	36 1 6	
Wheeling sand, lime, and burnt ballast - -	67 „	1 11	6 8 5	
Removing plant - -	30 „	1 9	2 12 6	
Wheeling ballast and repairing roads - -	291 „	1 9½	26 1 9	
Lowering materials down shoot - - -	34 „	1 9	2 19 6	
Alterations to racer stones -	—	—	3 12 6	
Taking down gantry -	—	—	1 10 0	
Removing and refixing mortar mill - - -	—	—	2 10 0	
Hauling timber - -	—	—	2 0 0	
Setting arches - -	—	—	1 10 0	
Cutting joggles and filling with cement - -	—	—	0 8 0	
Building magazine - -	—	—	82 0 0	
Smith's and carpenter's repairing tools, &c. -	—	—	67 14 0	
Building shelter sheds -	—	—	2 14 8	
Carried forward -	- - -	- -	2,546 9 8	

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.	Amount.	Total.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	2,546 9 8	
Cutting or drilling holes through masonry -	—	—	1 3 2	
Screening stone - - -	—	—	0 18 6	
				2,548 11 4
NORTH COMMON.				
Ground moved from 25 to 100 yards - -	37,931 cube yds.	0 4½	711 4 1	
Digging and levelling soil heaps - - -	978 „	0 5	20 7 6	
Digging and levelling soil heaps - - -	17,489 super.yds.	0 2½	182 3 6	
Ground moved from 100 to 200 yards - -	857 cube yards	0 10	35 14 3	
Excavating and moving ground from 25 to 100 yards - - -	26,764 „	0 7¼	808 9 11	
Stone rubble moved from 25 to 100 yards and tipped -	3,190 „	0 6	79 15 0	
Stone rubble moved from 100 to 200 yards and tipped - - -	1,189 „	1 2	63 19 0	
Stone rubble moved from 200 to 300 yards and tipped - - -	1,377 „	1 7	109 0 3	
Stone rubble moved from 25 to 100 yards and hand packed - - -	457 „	1 2	26 13 2	
Stone rubble moved from 100 to 200 yards and hand packed - - -	1,074 „	1 10	98 9 0	
Cutting turf, moved 200 yards and pegged to slope	479 super. yds.	0 9	17 18 9	
Cutting and relaying turf -	9,753 „	0 2	81 5 6	
Turf laid on slope and pegged to ground, making pegs included - -	377 „	0 3	4 14 3	
Stone broken to pass a 2½″ ring, moved 25 yards, spread and levelled -	79 cube yards	2 0	7 18 0	
Stone broken to pass a 2″ ring - - -	352 „	1 0	30 16 0	
Stone broken roughly for drains - - -	277 „	0 5	5 15 5	
Stone broken roughly for drains - - -	3,336 super. yds.	0 1½	20 17 0	
Forming surface of slope -	1,663 „	0 1½	10 7 11	
Laying drain pipes - -	62 lineal yds.	0 2	0 10 4	
Raking ground and sowing grass seed - -	63 days	1 7	4 19 9	
Loading stone - -	28 „	2 0	2 16 0	
Cutting up weeds, thistles, bushes, &c. - -	94 „	1 6	7 1 0	
Carpenter repairing tools, &c. - - -	—	—	15 5 2	
Carried forward -	- - -	- -	23,46 0 9	2,548 11 4

Governor's Report.

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.	Amount.	Total.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	2,346 0 9	2,548 11 4
Carrying railway plant to Vern - - -	—	—	5 10 8	
				2,351 11 5
WAYCROFT CUTTING.				
Stone rubble collected and wheeled under 50 yards -	4,468 cube yds.	0 5	83 1 8	
Excavating earth and stone from waste heaps thrown down two throws, moved from 25 to 75 yards or loaded - - -	22,077 „	0 7¼	616 18 2	
Quarrying rock and moving 25 yards - - -	887 „	0 11	40 13 1	
Quarrying rock and throwing out - - -	851 „	0 8½	30 2 9	
Stone wheeled from 25 to 100 yards, and hand packed for shed - - -	121 „	1 4	8 1 4	
Loading ballast - - -	18 „	0 4	0 6 0	
Breaking stone to pass a 2″ ring - - -	21½ „	1 9	1 17 7	
Stone chippings wheeled under 50 yards - -	769 „	0 5	16 0 5	
Quarrying flinty beds, breaking wheeling, under 75 yards, and loading for breakwater deposit -	4,556 tons	1 0	227 16 0	
Rubble wheeled from 25 to 75 yards, and loaded for breakwater deposit -	696 „	0 7	20 6 0	
Quarrying small rubble stone	345 „	0 10	14 7 6	
Moving and restacking block stone - - -	551 „	0 6	13 15 6	
Drawing roach from rubble heaps and loading -	1,663 „	0 6	41 11 6	
Block stone loaded, unloaded, or stacked - -	6,599½ „	0 4	110 0 0	
Roach scappled to random sizes - - -	464 „	3 4	77 6 8	
Roach scappled to moulds -	126 „	6 4	39 18 0	
„ „ to three dimensions -	222 „	5 0	55 0 0	
Basebed or kerf scappled to random sizes - -	574 „	3 0	86 2 0	
Basebed or kerf scappled to three dimensions - -	126 „	4 6	28 17 0	
Basebed or kerf quarried and loaded - -	1,942 „	2 0	194 4 0	
Basebed or kerf quarried and scappled to random -	577 „	4 10	139 8 10	
Basebed or kerf quarried and scappled to moulds -	69 „	6 0	20 14 0	
Stone failed when partly work - - -	59 „	2 0	5 18 0	
Splitting blocks into small ashlar - - -	7,609 cube feet	0 1	31 14 1	
Carried forward -	- - -	- -	1,904 0 1	4,900 2 9

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.	Amount.	Total.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward - - - -		- -	1,904 0 1	4,900 2 9
Nobbling stone for shelter sheds - - -	812 cube feet	0 2	6 15 4	
Scappling and rough dressing coping - -	443 „	0 9	16 12 3	
Ground filled in for railroad - - -	241 cube yds.	0 2½	2 10 4	
Working railway blocks -	No. 3,954	1 3	247 2 6	
„ corbels - - -	„ 25	2 0	2 10 0	
Jacking blocks of roach long distances - - -	362 days	1 10½	33 18 9	
Forming steps and roads -	56 „	2 0	5 12 0	
Shifting tools and plant from East Weare - -	—	—	1 10 0	
Moving earth and clearing roads - - -	—	—	3 17 7	
Marking stone - -	—	—	3 10 0	
				2,227 19 0
RIGGERS.				
Erecting cranes - -	No. 26	30 0	39 0 0	
Shifting cranes - -	„ 35	22 0	38 10 0	
Taking down cranes -	„ 21	20 0	21 0 0	
Guys shifted and replaced -	„ 32	2 6	4 0 0	
„ „ only - -	„ 72	1 6	5 8 0	
Drilling guy pin holes, average depth 36″ -	„ 136	2 6	16 10 0	
Digging holes for sleepers for guys - - -	„ 132	1 6	9 18 0	
Shifting wood stays -	„ 14	10 0	7 0 0	
Repairing travellers cranes, &c. - - -	—	—	10 3 9	
Pulling down or erecting staging barrow or horse runs, &c., &c. - -	—	—	37 6 2	
Moving machinery to and fro on the works - -	—	—	34 6 2	
Erecting machinery and lowering stone to batteries	—	—	41 9 8	
Carting materials and lowering down shoot - -	—	—	5 19 6	
Mixing asphalte and asphalting bridge - -	—	—	1 8 0	
Pulling up and removing railway materials -	—	—	1 12 0	
Loading stone with jacks for Nothe - - -	—	—	3 0 0	
Repairing and tarring shelter sheds, wood barracks, &c.	—	—	11 4 3	
Erecting dust bins - -	—	—	2 11 4	
Lowering and moving stone in ditch - - -	—	—	7 6 8	
Shifting gantry timbers from ditch to Vern - -	—	—	21 7 10	
Removing heaps of rubbish for sanitary purposes -	—	—	5 10 0	
Carried forward - - - -		- -	324 11 4	7,128 1 9

Governor's Report.

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates. s.	Average Rates. d.	Amount. £	Amount. s.	Amount. d.	Total. £	Total. s.	Total. d.
Brought forward -	- - -	-	-	324	11	4	7,128	1	9
Lifting wood waggons from ditch - - - -	20 days	1	10	1	16	8			
Forming tar paving in gun rooms - - - -	226½ sup. yds.	2	0	22	13	0			
Forming surface of gun rooms - - - -	226 „	0	0¾	0	14	1			
Breaking up surface, wheeling 25 yards, and tipping from embrasures - -	57 cube yards	0	9	2	2	9			
							351	17	10
PLATELAYERS.									
B.G. railway laid on wood sleepers - - -	15 chns. 8 yds.	28	0	21	10	2			
B.G. railway laid on stone sleepers - - -	50 „ 2 „	35	0	87	13	10			
B.G. railway taken up, wood sleepers - - -	14 „ 20 „	7	6	5	10	2			
B.G. railway taken up, stone sleepers - - -	12 „ 4 „	10	0	6	1	10			
B.G. railway repaired, lifted only, stone sleepers -	114 „ 1 „	12	10	73	3	7			
B.G. railway repaired, lifted only, wood sleepers -	43 „ 14 „	9	0	19	14	9			
B.G. railway repaired, new stone sleepers - -	12 „ 16 „	22	0	14	0	0			
B.G. railway ballasted -	21 „ 15 „	9	6	10	5	11			
B.G. railway points and crossings laid - -	No. 11	29	6	16	4	6			
N.G. railway laid, wood sleepers - - -	51 chns. 5 yds.	18	6	47	7	9			
N.G. railway laid, stone sleepers - - -	25 „ 13 „	23	0	29	8	6			
N.G. railway taken up, stone sleepers - - -	6 „ 8 „	8	0	2	10	11			
N.G. railway taken up, wood sleepers - - -	27 „ 11 „	6	0	8	5	0			
N.G. railway repaired, lifted only, wood sleepers -	27 „ 18 „	7	0	9	14	8			
N.G. railway repaired, lifted only, stone sleepers -	8 „ 1 „	10	0	4	0	5			
N.G. railway repaired, new stone sleepers - -	0 „ 16 „	13	6	0	9	10			
N.G. railway points and crossings laid - -	No. 2.	18	6	1	17	0			
Laying in 2′ 6″ gauge tramway - - - -	19 chains	6	6	6	5	4			
Straightening or curving rails - - -	21 days	1	10	1	18	6			
Packing up railway -	18 „	1	11	1	14	6			
Preparing new road -	16 „	1	11	1	10	8			
Fixing guard rails, &c., &c. -	42 „	1	10	3	17	0			
Repairing points and crossings - - -	40 „	1	11	3	16	8			
Clearing, ballasting, and repairing roads - -	57 „	1	8	4	15	0			
Carried forward -	- - -	-	-	381	16	6	7,479	19	7

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.	Amount.	Total.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
Brought forward - - - -		- -	381 16 6	7,479 19 7
Collecting, loading, unloading, or removing materials	157 days	1 9½	14 2 0	
Repairing switch and jump rails - - -	—	—	4 8 6	
Fixing switch and jump rails - - -	—	—	5 5 2	
				405 12 3
MASONS.				
Dressing ashlar - -	2,942 cube feet	0 6½	76 12 3	
,, paving as ashlar -	1,680 ,,	0 9	63 0 0	
,, arch stones -	1,754 ,,	0 10	73 1 8	
,, steps - -	530 ,,	1 2	30 18 4	
,, springers &c., for arches - -	301 ,,	0 11	13 15 11	
,, curb to magazines -	53 ,,	1 7	4 3 11	
,, embrasure stones -	870 ,,	0 7	25 7 6	
,, jambs, heads, sills, &c. - -	459 ,,	1 0	22 19 0	
,, roach coping, west ditch - -	2,060 ,,	0 5	42 18 4	
,, groined arch stones	95 ,,	1 6	7 2 6	
,, loop hole ashlar -	448 ,,	0 9	16 16 0	
,, embrasures and lintels - -	65 ,,	1 0	3 5 0	
,, corbels for stables -	50 ,,	2 0	5 0 0	
,, blocking for stables	223 ,,	1 0	11 3 0	
,, double cornice for stables - -	654 ,,	1 4¼	44 5 7	
,, ashlar double-headers -	797 ,,	0 10	33 4 2	
,, roach quoins for escarp wall ditch	534 ,,	0 6	13 7 0	
,, plinth and pilaster quoins - -	677 ,,	0 8¼	23 5 5	
,, coping and ashlar quoins - -	224 ,,	0 11	10 5 4	
,, saddleback coping -	988 ,,	1 5½	72 0 10	
,, curb stones to stench traps - -	50 ,,	0 9	1 17 6	
,, gutter stones -	66 ,,	1 11	6 6 6	
,, flagging - -	2,854 super. feet	0 2	23 5 8	
,, dowels - -	No. 40.	1 0	2 0 0	
Stone failed when partly worked through vents, &c.	98 cube feet	0 1	0 8 2	
Scappling ashlar to random sizes - - -	375 tons	2 10	53 2 6	
Scappling roach to one dimension - - -	70¼ ,,	3 6	12 6 0	
Scappling roach to two dimensions - -	61 ,,	4 4	13 4 4	
Scappling roach to three dimensions - - -	59 ,,	4 9	14 0 3	
Scappling roach to moulds -	85¼ ,,	7 6	31 19 4	
Basebed scappled to one dimension - - -	140 ,,	3 4	23 6 8	
Carried forward - - - -		- -	774 8 8	7,885 19 10

Governor's Report.

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.	Amount.	Total.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
Brought forward -	- - - -	- -	774 8 8	7,885 11 9
Basebed scappled to two dimensions - - -	170¼ tons	3 8	31 4 3	
Basebed scappled to three dimensions - - -	41½ „	4 1	8 9 5	
Sawing basebed or whitbed -	8,406 super. feet	0 6	210 3 0	
Splitting blocks for ashlar, &c. - - - -	4,342 cube feet	0 1	18 1 10	
Hand packing dry rubble -	13 cube yds.	1 0	0 13 0	
Rough stone unloaded and stacked - - - -	1,154 tons	0 3½	16 16 7	
Dressed stone reloaded or stacked - - - -	3,667 „	0 4	61 2 4	
Flatbed hoisted 75 feet from ditch, then relifted and loaded - - -	475 „	0 11	21 15 5	
Flatbed lowered into ditch -	409 „	0 8	13 12 8	
Stone moved 25 yards by traveller - - -	522 „	0 4	6 10 6	
Mortar lowered into ditch -	119 boxes	0 6	2 19 6	
Working railway blocks -	No. 332	1 3	20 15 0	
Cutting chase in rock for telegraph wire - -	—	—	0 10 6	
Working off quoins to moulds after being set - -	—	—	0 17 6	
Carting sand and water -	—	—	5 18 0	
				1,193 18 2
North Cliff.				
Stone deposit quarried and loaded for breakwater - -	497½ tons	0 10	20 14 6	
Stone deposit loaded for breakwater - - -	12,635 „	0 5	263 4 7	
Flatbed quarried and loaded - - -	1,479 „	1 10	135 11 6	
Flatbed quarried and scappled to random - -	55½ „	3 3	8 19 9	
Loading, stacking, or unloading stone in block -	589 „	0 3	7 7 3	
Jacking stone over cliff -	34½ „	0 6	0 17 3	
Quarrying rock and rubble, and moving 25 to 100 yards - - -	9,784 cube yds.	0 11	448 8 8	
Excavating earth and stone, and moving 25 to 100 yards - - - -	3,141 „	0 8	104 14 0	
Rubble stone moved 50 yards, and hand packed - -	54 „	1 4	3 12 0	
Breaking stone to pass a 2″ ring - - -	9 „	2 0	0 18 0	
Loading ballast - -	46 „	0 4	0 15 4	
Repairing roads - -	86 days	1 6	6 9 0	
Excavating rubble, and moving 25 yards, and tipped over cliff - - -	258 „	2 0	25 16 0	
Fixing shelter sheds -	—	—	1 13 8	
				1,029 1 6
Carried forward -	- - - -	- -	- - -	10,108 11 5

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.	Amount.	Total.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	- - -	10,108 11 5
BASTIONETTE AND DITCH.				
Rough deposit quarried, moved 25 yards and loaded - - -	1,867 tons	1 0	93 7 0	
Loading rough deposit -	25,622 „	0 5	533 15 10	
Quarrying and loading flat-bed - - -	2,480½ „	1 10	227 1 5	
Loading stone in block -	3,270 „	0 4	54 10 0	
Flatbed scappled to random	582 „	3 0	87 6 0	
„ moved 25 yards and loaded - -	60¼ „	0 9	2 5 2	
„ quarried and scappled to random -	76½ „	5 0	19 2 6	
„ loaded without a crane - -	16¼ „	0 10	0 13 6	
Quarrying rock and rubble, moved from 25 to 100 yards - - -	18,370 cube yds.	0 11½	880 4 7	
Excavating earth and stone from 25 to 100 yards -	6,700 „	0 7	195 8 4	
Stone moved 25 yards and hand packed - -	460 „	1 0	23 0 0	
Stone moved from 25 yards to 100, and tipped -	1,186 „	0 5	24 14 2	
Hard flinty stone quarried, specially selected, and scappled as 9″ pitchers for officer's stables - -	626 cube feet	1 3	39 2 6	
Scappling joints and face of flatbed blocks - -	1,344 super. feet	0 1½	8 8 0	
Scappling down perpendicular face of rock - -	7,110 „	0 1½	44 8 9	
Breaking stone to pass a 3″ ring - - -	44 cube yards	1 0	2 4 0	
Jacking blocks from side of road - - -	—	—	3 19 2	
Removing tools and plant -	—	—	2 0 0	
				2,241 10 11
CITADEL.				
Earth and stone excavated and wheeled 500 yards -	460 cube yds.	2 6	57 10 0	
Quarrying hard rock, and moving from 25 to 100 yards - - -	6,043 „	0 11	276 19 5	
Quarrying hard rock, and moving from 100 to 200 yards - - -	4,201 „	1 6	315 1 6	
Quarrying hard rock, and moving from 200 to 300 yards - - -	786 „	2 6	98 5 0	
Excavating earth and rubble, and moving from 25 to 100 yards - - -	17,558 „	0 8	585 5 4	
Carried forward -	- - -	- -	1,333 1 3	12,350 2 4

Governor's Report.

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.	Amount.	Total.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward - - - -		- -	1,333 1 3	12,350 2 4
Rubble moved 75 yards and hand packed - -	2,355 cube yds.	1 2	137 7 6	
Rubble moved 50 yards and filled in - - -	8,225 „	0 6½	226 15 2	
Rubble moved 250 yards uphill, over 18 ft. vertical height - - -	2,080 „	1 4	138 13 4	
Earth moved from 25 to 100 yards and filled in -	6,296 „	0 6¼	163 19 2	
Breaking flint to pass ¼″ ring - - - -	1½ „	4 6	0 6 9	
Breaking stone to pass 1½″ ring - - - -	722 „	2 0	72 4 0	
Breaking stone to pass 2″ ring - - -	1,303½ „	1 9	114 1 2	
Breaking stone to pass 2½″ ring - - -	79 „	1 6	5 18 6	
Breaking stone roughly on surface - - -	44 „	0 4	0 14 8	
Loading and moving stone 150 yards - -	456 „	0 7½	14 5 0	
Stone spread, levelled, and broken on surface -	1,752 „	0 3	21 18 0	
Shingle unloaded, filled into box, and hoisted 30 feet -	84 „	0 11	3 17 0	
Mixing concrete, and moving 25 yards - - -	86 „	1 6	6 9 0	
Rubble stone wheeled 150 yards, and spread by hand - - -	238 „	1 3	14 17 6	
Pulling down old rubble wall, and removing -	56 „	1 0	2 16 0	
Screening shingle and stone chippings - -	795 „	0 4	13 5 0	
Rubble moved 25 yards, and built in mortar - -	173 „	1 2	10 10 10	
Hand packing dry rubble wall - - -	137 „	1 0	6 17 0	
Ground and stone excavated, moved 50 yards, filled into box, hoisted 50 feet, lowered 10 feet, unloaded, and filled in behind case-mates - - - -	1,578 „	1 6	118 7 0	
Mixing mortar, and moving 300 yards - -	146 „	1 3	9 4 6	
Loading stone chippings -	180 „	0 2	1 10 0	
Stone chippings wheeled 300 yards, spread and levelled, depth 2 inches - -	4,851 sup. yds.	0 1¼	25 5 4	
Stone broken on surface of parades - - -	12,258 „	0 1½	76 12 3	
Stone spread, levelled, and broken on surface, moved 25 yards - - -	400 „	0 4	6 13 4	
Cutting turf, moving 25 yards, and relaid - -	393 „	0 3	4 18 4	
Carried forward - - - -		- -	2,530 7 7	12,350 2 4

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.		Amount.			Total.		
		s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	-	-	2,530	7	7	12,350	2	4
Laying drain pipes - -	67 lineal yds.	0	2	0	11	2			
Limewhiting or colouring walls - - -	2,228 sup. yds.	0	1	9	5	8			
Rendering walls part cement and part hair mortar -	1,102 „	0	5	22	19	2			
Forming surface of parades, slopes, &c. - -	12,444 „	0	1	51	17	0			
Picking up and levelling surface, including watering and rolling - -	5,910 „	0	2	49	5	0			
Pointing stone work, including raking out joints	9,237 super. ft.	0	0¾	28	17	3			
Scappling face of ashlar -	850 „	0	2	7	1	8			
„ sunk face -	327 „	0	5	6	16	3			
Rough cutting to face of rock - - -	1,746 „	0	0¾	5	9	1			
Scappling face of roach wall - - -	213 „	0	1½	1	6	7			
Dressing sunk work on joints - - -	223 „	0	5	4	12	11			
Laying flags, including carting 75 yards - -	1,869 „	0	2½	19	9	4			
Cutting chamfer - -	87½ „	0	7	2	11	0			
Building random walling fair both sides - -	4,882 cube ft.	0	1½	30	10	3			
Building random walling fair one side - -	7,885 „	0	1	32	7	1			
Building random walling fair foundations, &c. -	3,533 „	0	0¾	11	0	10			
Building brickwork in flues, drains, &c. - -	814 „	0	4¼	18	8	3			
Fixing dressed stone arches, &c., &c. - - -	3,205 „	0	3½	43	8	0			
Splitting ashlars, quoins, &c. from block - -	19,086 „	0	1	79	10	6			
Dressing wall stones, picked and axed -	15,784 „	0	2¾	180	17	2			
„ arch stones -	1,219 „	0	9	45	14	3			
„ ashlar - -	2,890 „	0	10	120	8	4			
„ ashlar double headers -	625 „	1	0	31	5	0			
„ jambs, quoins, heads, sills, &c.	178 „	0	9	6	13	6			
„ channel stones -	512 „	1	6	38	8	0			
„ coping saddleback	48 „	2	0	4	16	0			
Cutting holes through masonry for ventilation, &c. - - -	491 „	0	10	20	9	2			
Cutting out roach wall under serjeants' mess -	551 „	0	6	13	15	6			
Pulling down block masonry - - -	2,735 „	0	2	22	15	10			
Cutting ¾ inch arris to steps	1,055 lineal ft.	0	1	4	7	11			
„ 1½ „ rebate -	97 „	0	2	0	16	2			
„ chamfer - -	97 „	0	0¾	0	6	0			
Drilling 1½ inch hole -	22 „	1	0	1	2	0			
Carried forward -	- - -	-	-	3,447	9	5	12,350	2	4

Governor's Report.

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.		Amount.			Total.		
		s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Brought forward				3,447	9	5	12,350	2	4
Taking up and relaying 1 inch iron piping	156 lineal ft.	0	1	0	13	0			
Cutting chase for water pipes	204 „	0	1½	1	10	7			
Running angles and fillets in cement	238 „	0	1	0	19	10			
Sawing whitbed	80 super. ft.	0	6	2	0	0			
Quarrying building stone without a crane	3,092 tons	2	5	373	12	4			
Scappling random ashlar, small stones	325½ „	4	3	69	3	4			
Add for scappling blocks without a crane	68½ „	0	6	3	8	6			
Stone hoisted 75 feet and reloaded	90 „	1	0	4	10	0			
Lowering dressed stone into ditch	63 „	0	6	1	11	6			
Flatbed blocks unloaded and stacked, hoisted 75 feet, and loaded for Nothe fortifications	249½ „	1	0	12	9	6			
Jacking, loading, and moving block stone 600 yards	115¼ „	2	0	11	10	6			
Fixing angle or spur stones	No. 35	0	4	0	11	8			
Lowering mortar into ditch	89 boxes	0	6	2	4	6			
Carting cement	45 casks	0	6	1	2	6			
Excavating and wheeling earth	264 days	2	0	26	8	0			
Screening ballast	16 „	1	6	1	4	0			
Mowing slopes of parapets, &c., and making hay	228 „	2	0	22	16	0			
Levelling and filling in ground on parade	—	—		3	11	11			
Carrying timber and shoring excavations	—	—		3	2	3			
Jacking stone and forming parade in front of stables	—	—		10	0	0			
Strutting floor of serjeants' mess room	—	—		0	11	0			
Removing railway plant	—	—		2	5	7			
Lowering materials to batteries	—	—		1	17	0			
Cutting, opening, and fixing gratings	—	—		2	0	0			
Finishing off and making good serjeants' mess kitchen	—	—		5	2	4			
Cutting thistles, weeds, &c., and clearing away	—	—		3	10	0			
Excavating for latrines	—	—		3	4	8			
Shifting latrines	—	—		0	9	7			
							4,018	19	6
CARPENTERS.									
Sawing Memel fir	40,615 super ft.	3	0	60	18	5			
„ elm, ash, or oak	8,974 „	4	0	17	19	0			
Carried forward				78	17	5	16,369	1	10

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.	Amount.	Total.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	78 17 5	16,369 1 10
Hewing elm, ash, or oak -	681 super. ft.	3 0	1 0 5	
Cross-cutting elm, ash, or oak - - -	24 cuts	0 3	0 6 0	
Cross-cutting fir balk -	196 „	0 2	1 12 8	
Carting timber - -	445 cube feet	0 1	1 17 1	
Unloading timber - -	224 „	0 0¼	0 4 8	
New work to buildings, &c.	—	—	174 13 2	
Repairs to „	—	—	6 18 0	
New work to magazines -	—	—	30 18 1	
„ to plant -	—	—	61 5 0	
Repairs to plant - -	—	—	83 13 6	
New work to tools - -	—	—	46 8 8	
Repairs to tools - -	—	—	27 17 0	
Painting, plumbing, and glazing - - -	—	—	12 1 6	
				527 13 2
Smiths.				
New work to barracks, &c. -	—	—	8 2 8	
„ to plant - -	—	—	52 12 11	
Repairs to plant - -	—	—	26 12 5	
New work to tools - -	—	—	17 14 3	
Repairs to tools - -	—	—	166 14 2	
Castings, iron - -	—	—	9 6 9	
				281 3 2
Total - -	- - -	- -	- - -	17,177 18 2

(E.)—Detail of the Labour performed by Convicts for Portland Prison in the Year 1866, with the Measurements and Value thereof.

Description of Labour.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
Carpenters.		*s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Sawing Memel timber for new work and repairs - - - -	42,724 sup. ft.	3 0	64 1 9
„ elm or ash - - - -	2,637 „	4 0	5 5 6
Hewing „ „ - - -	153 „	3 0	0 4 7
Cross-cutting fir balks - -	106 cuts	0 2	0 17 8
Loading and carting timber under 100 yds.	1,748 cube ft.	0 1	7 5 8
Unloading, carrying, and stacking planks	87 dozen	0 2	0 14 6
„ timber - - - -	1,125 cube feet	0 0¼	1 3 5
„ and stacking - -	4,422 super. ft.	0 1	1 3 0
New works and repairs, halls, buildings, &c.	As recorded in Monthly Accounts.	According to authorized Schedule.	343 11 5
„ to furniture and fittings -			51 1 9
„ superior officers' quarters -			33 18 2
„ subordinate „ -			2 18 5
„ tools - - - -			30 19 8
Repairs to furniture and fittings - -			20 4 7
„ superior officers' quarters -			7 14 0
„ subordinate „ -			14 16 0
„ tools - - - -			5 14 6
Carried forward -	—	—	591 14 7

Governor's Report.

Detail of the Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Labour.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	—	—	591 14 7
SMITHS.			
New works, halls, buildings, &c. -	As recorded in Monthly Accounts.	According to authorized Schedule.	176 9 5
„ furniture and fittings -			14 5 10
„ steam, gas, and water fittings -			43 0 9
„ prison utensils (tin and zinc) -			22 8 8
„ tools - - -			24 17 10
Castings for registers, kitcheners, steam pipes, &c., &c. - -			42 15 4
„ brasses, various - -			0 10 5
Repairs, halls, buildings, &c. - -			36 11 3
„ furniture and fittings - -			6 4 8
„ steam, gas, and water fittings -			55 0 0
„ prison utensils, tin and zinc -			80 15 6
„ engine boilers, &c., Folly Pier -			28 18 1
„ tools - - - -			73 3 4
„ subordinate officers' quarters -			2 8 5
„ superior „ „ -			1 1 11
„ gas house - - -			3 0 0
„ and cleaning locks, latches, &c. -			20 8 11
„ „ fire engines -			11 1 5
Grinding, setting, and repairing razors, scissors, office knives, &c., &c. - -			20 8 0
Painting prison halls, buildings, officers' quarters, &c., one coat - -	3,207 sup. yds.	0 0¾	10 0 5
Painting prison halls, buildings, officers' quarters, &c., two coats - -	6,099 „	0 1½	38 2 4
Painting prison halls, buildings, officers' quarters, &c., three coats - -	782 „	0 2¼	7 7 5
Wash, stop, and whiten ceilings - -	3,966 „	0 1½	24 15 10
„ colour walls - -	8,536 „	0 0¾	26 13 6
Limewhiting wash-houses, closets, passages, &c. - - - -	15,996 „	0 0½	33 6 6
Cement, washing external walls of buildings - - - - -	2,491 „	0 1	10 7 7
Tarring weather boarding gates, &c., &c.	1,405 „	0 1	5 17 1
Graining common work - - -	521 „	0 6	13 0 6
Staining, sizing, and varnishing - -	738 „	0 3	9 4 6
Sizing and varnishing - - -	931 „	0 1¾	6 15 9
„ and staining - - -	100 „	0 1¼	0 10 5
„ „ two coats - -	276 „	0 1¾	2 0 3
„ two coats - - - -	147 „	0 1	0 12 3
Varnishing - - - -	947 „	0 1¼	4 18 8
Painting and sanding infirmary - -	1,240 „	0 2	10 6 8
„ railings, gas and water pipes -	2,217 lin. yds.	0 0½	4 12 4
„ sash squares - - -	184 doz.	0 6	4 12 0
„ „ frames - - -	No. 38	0 3	0 9 6
Hanging superior paper - - -	155 pieces	0 8½	5 9 9
„ common „ - - -	253 „	0 6	6 6 6
Stripping off old paper and sizing walls -	79 „	0 5½	1 16 6
Painting and lettering officers' staves -	No. 103	2 6	12 17 6
„ letters on bread baskets 6″ high - - -	„ 206	0 1	0 17 2
Writing plain letters in oil - -	1,611 inches	0 0½	3 7 2
Lining on walls of reading room -	1,812 lin. ft.	0 0½	3 15 6
Frosting glass - - - -	484 super. feet	0 0¾	1 10 3
Carried forward -	—	—	1,504 18 3

Detail of the Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Labour.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward - -	—	—	1,504 18 3
Cutting glass and glazing new work -	750 super. feet	0 1	3 2 6
„ „ „ in repairs -	618 „	0 2½	6 8 9
„ and laying sheet lead for flashings - - - - -	46 cwts.	4 6	10 11 0
Repairing closets, lead gutters, flats, &c. -	—	—	21 2 6
Cleaning and repairing paint work in patches - - - -	—	—	1 16 7
Repairing paper - - - -	—	—	0 12 4
Making lead bends and fixing piping -	—	—	1 12 9
Cleaning and repainting two fire engines -	—	—	4 0 0
Gilding candlesticks for altar R.C. chapel	No. 6	2 0	0 12 0
„ cross „ „	—	—	0 5 6
Painting and gilding tabernacle altar R.C. chapel - - - -	—	—	2 15 0
Masons, Quarrymen, Bricklayers, &c., &c.			
Preparing and fixing stone altar and reredos for R.C. chapel - -	—	—	22 3 6
Preparing and fixing stone baptismal font, Protestant chapel - - -	—	—	3 4 0
Preparing and fixing stone reading desk, Protestant chapel - - -	—	—	15 1 6
Dressing stones and fixing scrapers -	—	—	0 14 9
„ cornices for chimneys - -	—	—	1 17 7
„ jambs, heads, sills, &c., &c. -	2,658 cub feet	1 5	188 5 6
„ arch stones, skewbacks, &c., &c.	2,221 „	1 3	138 16 3
„ ashlar, quoins, &c. - -	2,090 „	1 3	130 12 6
„ bond stones, picked and axed -	6,505 „	0 4	108 8 4
„ flue „ „ „ -	1,074 „	0 4	13 8 6
„ wall „ „ „ -	38,513 „	0 2½	401 3 6
„ octagon quoins - - -	223 „	0 10	9 5 10
„ angle „ - - -	95 „	1 6	7 2 6
„ circular „ - - -	79 „	1 1	4 5 7
„ door steps - - -	211 „	1 1	11 8 7
„ channel stones for sewers -	38 „	0 7	1 2 4
„ sink „ - - -	27 „	1 0	1 7 0
„ angle „ - - -	44 „	0 9	1 13 0
„ saddleback coping - -	270 „	2 0	27 0 0
„ string course - - -	391 „	1 3	24 8 9
„ eaves „ - - -	196 „	0 10	8 3 4
„ landings, &c., rubbed smooth -	807 super. ft.	0 6	20 3 6
„ plain beds and joints - -	564 „	0 2	4 14 0
„ blocking course - -	22 cube feet	1 2	1 5 8
„ double faced ashlar - -	206 „	2 0	20 12 0
„ stone roof, rubbed smooth -	60 super. feet	0 9	2 5 0
„ „ chimney cowls - -	26 cube ft.	3 6	4 11 0
„ coping flat - - -	237 „	1 10	21 14 6
„ chimney ashlar - - -	68 „	1 9	5 19 0
„ water tabling - - -	16 „	1 2	0 18 8
„ plain face - - -	374 super. ft.	0 6	9 7 0
„ sunk „ - - -	9 „	0 7	0 5 3
„ plain joints - - -	202 „	0 2	1 13 8
Carried forward -	—	—	2,776 17 6

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Detail of the Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Labour.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward - -	—	—	2,776 17 6
Dressing plinth - - - -	259 cube feet.	1 2	12 19 0
„ moulded chimney cornice -	62 „	2 2	6 14 4
„ rough sunk work - -	102 sup. feet	0 4	1 14 0
„ coping plain - - -	142 lin. feet	0 4	2 7 4
„ moulded chimney pieces -	No. 8	10 0	4 0 0
„ stone fenders - - -	„ 9	7 6	3 7 6
„ flags after being sawn - -	6,492 sup. ft.	0 1¾	47 6 9
Building random walling fair both sides -	30,200 cube ft.	0 1½	188 15 0
„ „ „ „ one „ -	14,341 „	0 1	59 15 1
„ „ „ „ in foundations -	51,801 „	0 0¾	166 17 7
„ „ „ packed dry -	6,099 „	0 0½	12 14 2
Fixing dressed stone - - -	8,133 „	0 3	101 13 3
„ arches - - - -	535 „	0 2½	5 11 5
„ corbels and coping - -	112 „	0 6	2 16 0
Building brickwork in furnaces, flues, &c. - - - - -	893 „	0 4	14 17 8
Laying flags - - - - -	4,715 super. ft.	0 1	19 12 11
Sawing stone - - - - -	10,658 „	0 6	266 9 0
Splitting ashlar, quoins, &c., from rough block - - - - -	42,261 cube ft.	0 1	176 1 9
Excavating earth and stone, and wheeling from 25 to 100 yards - - -	8,262 cube yds.	0 7½	258 3 9
Unloading stone without a crane - -	3,465 tons	0 5	72 3 9
Loading „ „ „ - -	2,119 „	0 6	52 19 6
Quarrying „ „ „ - -	771 „	2 6	96 7 6
„ rubble for building - -	578 „	1 4	38 10 8
Jacking blocks of stone from waste heaps - - - - - -	1,653 „	0 10	68 17 6
Scappling ashlar under 6 feet to a stone -	583 „	4 0	116 12 0
Stone carried 50 yards on hand barrows -	72 „	1 0	3 12 0
Carting slates - - - - -	13 „	2 6	1 12 6
„ stone - - - - -	2,818 „	1 1	152 12 10
„ coke - - - - -	90¼ „	1 8	7 10 5
„ bricks - - - - -	No. 2,360	0 4	0 8 0
„ ballast - - - - -	1,539 cube yds.	0 9	51 6 0
„ mortar - - - - -	1,317 „	1 6	98 15 6
„ rubbish - - - - -	1,007 „	0 10	41 19 2
„ cement, ironmongery, joiners' work, &c., &c. - -	1,270 loads	0 8	42 6 8
„ water - - - - -	24,800 galls.	1 1	13 8 8
Breaking stone for burning into lime -	343 cube yds.	0 6	8 11 6
Burning lime for buildings, purifying gas, and for sanitary purposes - -	776 „	1 2	45 5 4
Screening ashes, ballast, &c., for mortar -	4,440 „	0 3	55 10 0
Making building mortar - - - -	1,179 „	0 10	49 2 6
Breaking flint to pass ¼″ ring - -	420 „	3 8	77 0 0
Ashes and stone chippings moved from 25 to 100 yards - - - -	7,494 „	0 6	187 7 0
Mixing concrete for penal cells - -	65 „	1 4	4 6 8
Breaking stone to pass 1½″ ring - -	67 „	2 6	8 12 6
„ „ 2″ „ - -	215½ „	1 9	18 17 1
„ „ 2½″ „ - -	36 „	1 6	2 14 0
Sifting and washing flint for sawing stone	1,519½ bushels	0 6	37 19 9
Slating - - - - -	127¼ squares	4 0	25 9 0
Pointing slates - - - -	46½ „	1 6	3 9 9
Carried forward -	—	—	5,612 2 9

Detail of the Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Labour.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	—	—	5,612 2 9
Taking off slates - - -	5½ squares	1 9	0 9 7
Cutting chase in masonry for lead flashings - - - -	386 lin. feet	0 3½	5 12 7
„ out old masonry - - -	5,555 cube ft.	0 1	23 2 11
Running cement angles and fillets -	1,407 lin. feet	0 0¾	4 7 11
Plastering walls, ceilings, &c. - -	2,641 sup. yds.	0 3	33 0 3
Forming surface of yards, parades, &c. -	1,700 „	0 1	7 1 8
Spreading flint on parades, &c., ¼″ thickness - - - - -	1,450 „	0 1	6 0 10
Picking up surface of yards, parades, roads, &c. - - - - -	5,665 „	0 1	23 12 1
Breaking and raking stone on surface of do. - - - - -	1,384 „	0 2	11 10 8
Wetting and thrice rolling surface of do. - - - - -	21,679 „	0 0¾	67 14 11
Spreading and levelling broken stone on do. - - - - -	530 cube yards	0 4	8 16 8
Laying drain pipes - - -	232 lin. yards	0 2	1 18 0
Chamfering jambs, &c., &c. - -	689 lin. feet	0 1	2 17 9
Taking out and re-fixing ranges, coppers, &c. - - - - -	No. 48	4 6	10 16 0
Cutting holes in masonry for bolts, balusters, &c. - - - -	„ 1,664	0 2½	17 6 8
Laying oven tiles - - -	„ 82	0 1	0 6 10
Cutting out old windows - -	„ 6	2 6	0 15 0
Pointing masonry, including raking out joints - - - - -	38,441 super. ft.	0 0¾	120 1 7
Taking up and stacking flags - -	922 „	3 3	1 9 9
Fixing stone roof to porch - -	74 „	0 7	2 3 2
Mixing plasterers' mortar - -	167 cube yards	1 2	9 14 10
Quarrying blocks of roach, splitting, scappling, and dressing new tramway channel stones, pitching, &c., pulling up old pitching, and laying new tramway, front gate entrance - -	—	—	22 16 0
Sweeping chimneys - - -	—	—	13 1 8
Fixing stack pipes, eaves guttering, barge boards, &c., taking down and removing scaffolding, reading room - -	—	—	5 0 6
Carting old timber to store, and stacking	—	—	2 4 0
Cleaning inclines leading to prison -	—	—	2 9 2
Fixing iron sash frames, and ventilating grates of prison - - -	—	—	5 3 11
Repairs to superior officers' quarters -	—	—	24 11 9
„ subordinate „ „ -	—	—	19 8 6
„ prison halls, passages, and buildings - - -	—	—	24 17 0
„ gutters, roofs, &c. - -	—	—	8 15 9
„ gas works - - -	—	—	5 16 6
„ Folly Pier engine works -	—	—	3 6 6
„ water tanks and cleaning -	—	—	5 10 0
Erecting shelter sheds - - -	—	—	
Fixing watercloset pans, traps, &c., and making good - - - -	—	—	7 10 6
Flushing out and repairing drains -	—	—	2 10 0
Pumping water to high level tanks -	—	—	15 0 0
			16 12 6
Carried forward -	—	—	6,155 16 8

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Detail of the Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Labour.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	—	—	6,155 16 8
Erecting scaffolding and fixing chimney cowls	—	—	2 10 0
Moving and dressing slates - -	—	—	2 0 0
Stopping putlog holes, and cleaning down reading room - - -	—	—	1 17 0
Laying lead flashings - - -	—	—	2 1 2
			6,164 4 10
Inside Labour Prison Trades, &c.			
Washing shirts, cotton - - -	6,220 dozens	0 6	155 10 0
„ „ flannel - - -	3,408 „	0 3	42 12 0
„ drawers „ - - -	3,294 „	0 4	54 18 0
„ stockings - - -	6,301 „	0 1	26 5 1
„ handkerchiefs - - -	5,778 „	0 0¾	18 1 1
„ duck jackets - - -	28 „	1 0	1 17 4
„ linen „ - - -	195 „	1 4	9 15 0
„ trowsers - - -	157 „	0 10	6 10 10
„ waistcoats - - -	32 „	0 8	1 1 4
„ drabbet frocks - - -	156 „	1 0	7 16 0
„ caps - - - -	272 „	0 2	2 5 4
„ stocks - - - -	98 „	0 0¾	0 6 2
„ sheets - - - -	3,056 „	0 7	88 2 8
„ blankets - - -	53 „	1 4	3 10 8
„ rugs - - - -	83 „	1 0	4 3 0
„ bed cases - - -	40 „	1 8	2 18 8
„ pillow do. - - -	298 „	0 6	7 9 0
„ bed sackings - - -	1 „	1 4	0 1 4
„ aprons - - - -	961 „	0 2	8 0 2
„ table cloths - - -	177 „	0 8	5 18 0
„ window curtains - - -	5 „	1 4	0 6 8
„ towels - - - -	7,418 „	0 4	123 12 8
„ dusters - - - -	30 „	0 0¾	0 1 10
„ stair cloths - - -	1 „	2 0	0 2 0
„ sweeps „ - - -	1 „	2 0	0 2 0
Repairing stockings, sheets, shirts, &c., &c.	731 days	1 6	54 16 5
			626 3 4
Tailors.			
Repairing prison clothing - - -	6,237½ „	1 6	467 16 3
Cooks.			
Cooking for prisoners - - -	5,348 „	1 6	401 2 0
Bakers.			
Baking - - - - -	2,479 „	2 6	309 17 6
Shoemakers.			
Repairing boots and shoes - -	4,123½ „	1 6	309 5 3
Gardeners.			
Gardening, &c. - - - -	1,160½ „	1 6	87 0 9
Cleaners.			
Cleaning prison, &c. - - -	5,387½ „	1 6	404 1 3
Bookbinder.			
Bookbinding - - - -	310 „	2 6	38 15 0
Total - -	—	—	2,644 1 4

(F.)—RETURN showing the VALUE of TOOLS made and repaired for PRISON, ADMIRALTY, and WAR DEPARTMENTS, together with VALUE of LABOUR and MATERIALS consumed, during the Year ended 31st December 1866. Governor's Report

Description of Work.	Materials.	Amount.
	ADMIRALTY.	£ s. d.
Smiths' work - -	New tools for parties, materials - -	14 1 7½
„ „ - -	Repairs „ „ - -	25 6 8½
Carpenters' work -	New tools „ „ - -	39 10 2
„ „ -	Repairs „ „ - -	0 18 0
	Materials total - -	79 16 6
	VALUE OF LABOUR.	
Smiths' work - -	New tools for parties - - -	21 17 10
„ „ - -	Repairs „ - - -	153 1 10
Carpenters' work -	New tools „ - - -	18 11 3½
„ „ -	Repairs „ - - -	9 1 9
	Labour total - -	202 12 8½
	WAR DEPARTMENT.	
Smiths' shop - -	New tools for parties, materials - -	7 3 10
„ „ - -	Repairs „ „ - -	24 17 10
Carpenters' work -	New tools „ „ - -	33 5 8
„ „ -	Repairs „ „ - -	Old material.
	Materials total - -	65 7 4
	VALUE OF LABOUR.	
Smiths' work - -	New tools for parties - - -	11 14 4½
„ „ - -	Repairs „ - - -	136 0 5
Carpenters' work -	New tools „ - - -	18 1 6
„ „ -	Repairs „ - - -	22 15 8
	Labour total - -	188 11 11½
	PRISON DEPARTMENT.	
Smiths' work - -	New tools for parties, materials - -	14 11 10
„ „ - -	Repairs „ „ - -	6 8 11
Carpenters' work -	New tools „ „ - -	13 0 9
„ „ -	Repairs „ „ - -	Old materials.
	Materials total - -	34 1 6
	VALUE OF LABOUR.	
Smiths' work - -	New tools for parties - - -	18 14 6½
„ „ - -	Repairs „ - - -	62 12 10
Carpenters' work -	New tools „ - - -	39 2 10
„ „ -	Repairs „ - - -	5 1 3
	Labour total - -	125 11 5½

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(G.)—STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Portland Convict Prison for the Year ending 31st March 1867.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	4,723	11	11
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	12,181	18	11
Compassionate fund	15	0	0
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	3,069	7	11
Uniforms for officers and servants	1,278	9	0
Victualling prisoners	11,821	4	4
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	3,823	3	2
Bedding for prisoners	246	11	10
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	247	2	4
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	693	0	1
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	1,201	0	4
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	2,557	18	10
Furniture and fittings	114	4	6
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	39	7	3
Fuel and light for general purposes	1,749	3	1
Buildings and ordinary repairs	759	10	8
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	320	14	11
Various small disbursements	742	16	7
Rent, rates, and taxes	1,146	3	5
Total	46,730	9	1
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts	228	10	5
Net expenditure	46,501	18	8

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Prison, January* 10, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to forward my report of the Chaplain's work in the Portland Prison for the year ending the 31st December, 1866.

You will naturally desire to hear from me my conviction, confirmed by the experience of another year, that however sad and difficult this field of Christian labour is, the legislature in endeavouring to combine reformation with punishment is not attempting an utterly hopeless and fruitless task.

The amount of success I would rather underrate than exaggerate. But it must not be forgotten that though a clergyman may be deceived by hypocritical pretensions, and tempted to hope by his own sympathies and interest in his charge, yet a truly penitent man is sooner recognized by the Christian minister than the generality of men imagine, though there are certainly greater difficulties in such recognition in a convict prison than elsewhere. Certain rules, capable of easy application, exist which may decide the state of the prisoner as to industry, bodily health, and submission to discipline, but to determine by a measure their claim to respect for what is sober, honest, and good, for the fear and love of God, and desire to walk worthy of a Christian calling, is confessedly a difficult task. We have but one rule, "by their works ye shall know

" them ;" but this test is necessarily contracted, for we have to remove from calculation everything which may bear the stamp of compulsion, and this sets aside attendance in God's house and devout behaviour when there. Both of these would be important indications of the state of a man's heart were he a free agent, but in these respects he is not so, he is compelled, and rightly, to attend the house of prayer, and, at the least, decency of behaviour is forced upon him. The bread of affliction on the Monday for misconduct on the Sunday is generally effective to restrain the godless from an open contempt for divine ordinances. We cannot therefore quote attendance in God's house and decent behaviour when there as evidences of a satisfactory moral and religious condition. We do not the less value the appearance of these things, and cannot be too thankful that they are secured ; and we trust and believe that in many instances the Spirit of God is there to turn the mocker into one who prays, but we avoid advancing any proofs but such as are beyond dispute.

With our evidence thus narrowed we have, nevertheless, abundance of an encouraging character.

Encouraging Evidences.

Among these we notice the voluntary attendance of large numbers at the class held for religious instruction after divine service on the Sunday, and the anxiety of many who till within the last month or till their probation was over were prevented by the rules from attending, the large number of communicants, the increased demand for religious books, and the number of candidates for confirmation; these are proofs that our labour is not in vain.

No mere temporal inducement for men to profess Religion in Prison.

There is no room for the idea that these things may be traced to the hope of gain or success in some low worldly scheme.

The expectation that anything is to be gained by assuming the garb of religion in prison is banished by a very slight experience ; nothing is to be gained which would satisfy the expectations of the hypocrite. When, therefore, we see a prisoner avoiding as far as he can the society of evil men, studying his Bible, availing himself of the ordinances of religion in a prayerful spirit, and striving against evil in word or act, we must refer his new course of life to a heartfelt conviction that these things have in them a value not known before, and are, through God's mercy in Christ, the aids and steps to real improvement.

The demand by many prisoners for books of a strictly religious tendency, such as commentaries on the sacred Scriptures, has been a most encouraging feature during the past year. Formerly, until novels were excluded from the library, the request for books of light reading was almost universal, but it is no longer so ; a good proportion of the men are, of their own choice, readers of sound and instructive books.

Confirmation by the Bishop of the Diocese.

The Bishop of the Diocese, with his usual kindness, readily acquiesced in our wish to have the confirmation earlier than Advent this year, and thus afforded the candidates who were on the list for embarkation to Western Australia an opportunity of attending.

The confirmation was accordingly held on Sunday the 26th of August, when 56 candidates were admitted. The Bishop held a special confirmation for the free candidates, the children of the warders, after

Chaplain's Report.

the morning service, and when the prisoners had left the chapel. Every care is taken to secure a thorough understanding by the candidates of the nature of this rite and its obligations, for nothing could be more pernicious than to invite men to attend as a mere form, or to allow them to suppose it was of any value irrespective of true devotion of heart to God and renunciation of all sin.

Objection to Confirmation of Prisoners met.

In reliance on the divine blessing to direct and teach the sincere aright, and to deter the godless and profane from presenting themselves, we cannot conceive, as some have done, why this ordinance should find no place within the prison walls. We cannot recognize the soundness of that argument which would assume that a rite holy and salutary in its effects in the outer world should cease to be so in the narrower sphere of a convict prison. We pray for, look for, and believe that a positive blessing will be poured out upon every sincere and penitent believer in bonds who comes to this or any other means of grace. So with regard to our Communion celebrations and attendance at our Bible classes, they are all blessed of Him who alone can give the blessing.

Administration of the Holy Communion.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper has been administered four times. The following table will show the attendance :—

Number attending.	Number of Protestants in the Prison.	Centesimal Proportion.	Date.
113	1,280	8·82	Sunday April 1st.
120	1,320	9·09	„ July 1st.
*88	1,190	7·4	„ Oct. 21st.
116	1,298	8·23	Christmas Day.

The Holy Communion has also been administered eight times during the year to the officers and their families.

Daily Prayers.

Morning prayers have been read daily, and lectures delivered twice a week in the chapel.

Bible Class.

Classes for the instruction of candidates are held on each of the three Sundays immediately preceding the day of celebration of the Holy Communion. The Bible class steadily maintains its ground. The rule which prevented some of the prisoners attending, to which I referred in my last report, has been happily relaxed, and the attendance, we are thankful to say, promises to increase very considerably. We would willingly multiply the opportunities of Bible instruction, but the length of the working hours, and the short time for school, render this almost impossible.

Cellular visiting is constantly carried out. Upwards of 2,500 visits have been made by the Assistant Chaplain and myself during the past year. The only hours available for this purpose are from 12 to 1 o'clock p.m., and from 6 to 7.45 p.m.

* This is below the average in consequence of the embarkation of 133 prisoners, many of whom were communicants, for Australia on the 12th of October.

Hospital.

Daily prayers are read and short lectures delivered in the hospital wards. The sick are visited from bed to bed, and suitable books are supplied for reading. When the medical officer thinks it may be done, one of the prisoners is permitted to read aloud a book lent by the Chaplain for that purpose. 1,181 patients have been admitted to the hospital during the year ; 10 deaths have occurred among the prisoners, and two of the discipline officers died. In some of these cases the faith and hope of the Christian gladdened the dying bed, and the end was peace.

Penal Class and Separate Cells.

The detention of prisoners in a penal class at this prison instead of their being removed to Pentonville or Millbank, as was formerly the case, swells the returns of men under punishment. Comparing the separate cell lists for the past year with those of a previous year we should arrive at an unfavourable conclusion without some explanation of the cause. Experience has shown that the number of men who *habitually* defy the rules is but small. The men who compose this body are very difficult to deal with ; they become used to solitary confinement ; bread and water diet, in some cases, has no terrors for them; in others the sense of shame has departed, and even the lash produces no effect.

Of three prisoners flogged within 24 hours of each other only one showed the least sign of submission, the other two appeared to be no more influenced for good by the severe punishment received than by the recollection of any whipping to which they might have been subjected in childhood.

Suppression of Talking at Work.

The new regulation respecting the prisoners talking at work caused at the outset many additional punishment reports. Many men transgressed the rule through a habit which they found it difficult to overcome rather than through wilful disobedience.

The prisoners under punishment are daily visited and advised in the expectation of better things, for we cannot even allow a dark cell to be without its ray of hope.

The Mark System.

Probably hope was never more buoyant than at the present time, and to its existence must be ascribed in a great measure the orderly conduct of the prisoners, notwithstanding a few murmerings are heard against low diet. That which tends very much to sustain this feeling is the working of the *mark* system, which has brought prisoners to feel that they may do something for themselves, that if they choose they may shorten their time in prison, in fact buy off so many months of their sentence. The plan of punishing misconduct by the forfeiture of marks serves as a salutary check upon many a man who would be little influenced by bread and water or solitary confinement. We hear very little allusion made to the amount of gratuity credited, but the daily gain of marks is the object principally before the minds of the prisoners. Hope is thus kept in active and healthy operation, and a great inducement is given to good behaviour, lest marks should be lost, and to industry that marks should be gained.

A system like this, carried out under the watchful eye of the authorities by an intelligent and conscientious body of subordinate officers, cannot fail to produce a harvest of good both to the convicts and to the public. No enlightened people will complain of the mitiga-

Chaplain's Report.

tion by a few months of the sentence, a boon earned by the industry and good conduct of the convict himself, while discipline is rigidly enforced. The mark system seems to be one of the most beneficial agencies in the treatment of prisoners, and as removing one of the objections to which long sentences may be open. I offer my humble testimony to it in preference to the system formerly in use.

Prison Schools.

We turn with no less satisfaction to our schools, for here also we trace real and steady progress. The ground we have to till is indeed of the roughest and heaviest kind, but it is not unproductive. Upon reception of a draught of prisoners from Pentonville or Millbank the men are carefully examined, and all who can read and write fairly are excluded from the school list.

The following table shows the educational state of 954 prisoners at the time of their reception during the past year :—

Sufficiently educated to be exempted from School.	Read moderately and Write imperfectly.	Read and Write imperfectly.	Read a little but not Write.	Neither Read nor Write.
550	155	178	42	29

Forty-two of these, as the table shows, were able to read words of one syllable, but could not write, and twenty-nine were totally uneducated.

From actual experience, by taking a class from time to time myself, I can testify to the amount of patience and labour required from a master who conscientiously strives to do his duty in the prison school.

The most unruly set of boys selected from the new comers to a ragged school would present a far easier field of operation than a class of unlettered adult convicts. No work can possibly be more disheartening at the beginning, though none, perhaps, is more encouraging after the stolid indifference has been broken up. The man who has been accustomed to think only of sensual indulgence, and has ever regarded education as a mere system of restraint, requires some skilful treatment before things are seen in a better light, hence we have men who will sit at school week after week declaring they never could and never can learn ; yet in the course of time even with these patience, forbearance, and consistent enforcement of the rules bear their fruit. Gradually such men are brought round and are awakened to some effort, and eventually take an interest in the reading and writing which once they despised. The enforcement of the Visiting Director's order, that no letters should be written for prisoners on the plea of incompetency more than once, and the strict enforcement of the Rules 49 and 50* help to raise the school to its proper position as an agency in the work of reforming the prisoners' character. They teach all concerned that the school is no mere lounging place or makeshift. They may seem to bear hard upon some, but such special cases will always

* "Convicts who by their inattention do not profit by the instruction afforded them and are found unable to read and write on emerging from the 3rd class will forfeit their gratuity, which cannot be restored to them until they can do so. No convict is to be promoted to the 1st class till he can read and write, except in special cases, which must be reported by the Director."

receive the consideration of the Director. I therefore hope that for the sake of these rules and for the benefit of the men no relaxation, except in special cases, may be allowed.

Schoolmasters.

The prison school receives the daily supervision of the Assistant Chaplain and myself, but I cannot but feel how vain our efforts would be without the assistance of a body of men such as the schoolmasters who have for so many years been engaged in the work at this prison, and who work with an unanimity, steady application, and desire for good which nothing but a keen sense of duty could maintain; their labours are arduous and well performed. The instruction in the school is confined to reading, writing, and simple arithmetic.

When a prisoner has advanced far enough to be able to write an intelligible letter, to read a chapter in the Bible readily, and to do a little arithmetic his name is removed from the school list, and he must depend very much upon himself for further progress, for we have no person whom we can appoint to the work of cellular instruction. Whatever is done in this way can only be done by the Assistant Chaplain and myself.

The following tables show the classification of all in the prison who attend school, and their progress :—

Tables showing School Attendance and Progress, 1866.

TABLE I.

Read and Write moderately.	Read moderately and Write imperfectly.	Read and Write imperfectly.	Read easy words and Write little.	Total.
204	115	103	142	564

TABLE II.—Progress.

Good.	Fair.	Slight.	Nil.	Total.
298	189	65	12	564

I add the corresponding table given in the Appendix to my report for 1865 in order that the progress may be marked.

Tables showing School Attendance and Progress, 1865.

Prisoners who can—

Read and Write moderately.	Read moderately and Write imperfectly.	Read and Write imperfectly.	Read imperfectly and Write slightly.	Total.
133	107	125	149	514

Chaplain's Report.

Progress of Prisoners who attend School.

Good.	Fair.	Slight.	Nil.	Total.
207	184	99	24	514

Boys—Prisoners under 18 *years of age.*

Ninety-five prisoners under 18 years of age were received last year. The tabular statement below shows their educational status, and their progress during the year. They are included in the gross number already given, but it is well to mention them separately. Twenty-three boys received from Dartmoor on the 4th of April last have always been kept separate as a working party both on the quarries and at school, but there are a few boys scattered among the other parties whom it would be extremely important to collect together. They cannot fail with the quickness of youth to learn the evil lessons their elders in crime are too apt and willing to teach them.

Table of Boys and Prisoners under 18 Years of Age.

Number.	Age.	Educational Status.				Previous Convictions.	Average of Previous Convictions.
		Read and Write fairly.	Read and Write imperfectly.	Read only.	Neither Read nor Write.		
2	13	—	2	—	—	5	2·5
1	14	—	—	—	1	1	1·
15	15	1	10	1	3	21	1·4
21	16	—	18	1	2	47	2·2
27	17	—	15	3	9	64	2·37
29	18	—	14	7	8	66	2·27
Total 95	—	1	59	12	23	—	—

The crimes of which they were convicted—

28 Stealing.
13 Larceny.
19 Housebreaking.
6 Burglary.
2 Felony.
2 Violence.
1 Shooting with intent.
1 Murder.
1 Forgery.
2 Uttering base coin.
3 Bestiality.
5 Rape.
12 Arson.

Total - 95

Prison Library and Transfer of Officers' Library.

The prisoners' library is still available, and has been the means of much usefulness. We endeavour to encourage private reading by supplying a regular issue both of religious and of edifying secular books. The average issue amounts to 3,500 per month, besides four school books supplied to each man. 3,500 religious tracts have been distributed.

The officers' library has also been much used. The warders and other officers have shown their appreciation of its advantages. This library will, by a new regulation, be removed from the Chaplain's care, and transferred to a committee of warders and other discipline officers. The average monthly issue of books has been about 210.

Our labours are not confined within the prison walls. We have among the warders and their families many pleasing opportunities of exercising our ministry.

Schools for the Warders' Children.

The day schools have been singularly prosperous. It is of the greatest consequence that the means of a good and useful education should be open to the children of those employed in the prison. The fathers of these children are absent on duty during the entire day, with the exception of an hour allowed for dinner and a similar period for tea; it is therefore impossible for them to pay much attention to the education of their children, however disposed they might be. Something must be done for them, and we have used every effort, with the aid of these officers, to maintain a good school.

Instead of the boys and girls of the neighbourhood growing up in ignorance and idleness, the greater portion attend our school, which is managed by a committee, of which the Governor is chairman and the Chaplain secretary.

Her Majesty's Inspector visited these schools in July last. In his report he remarks—"Boys: this is a good school, discipline specially "good, and general attainments good; drawing, good; singing, very "fair." "Girls: this is a very fair school, in good order, and of "very fair attainments." Of 97 children presented for examination 96 passed. Many of the children voluntarily entered the Diocesan Prize Scheme examination; of these eight obtained ordinary prizes, three special prizes, and 26 obtained certificates. In the Government examination for drawing five obtained certificates for free-hand drawing, six for practical geometry, and three were reported as passed. One pupil also passed the Civil Service examination for engineer students.

Sunday School.

The Sunday school for boys and girls is well attended. There are 180 children on the books, and 13 teachers give their voluntary assistance.

Weekly and Sunday Evening Services.

The Thursday and Sunday evening services have been continued. The latter have been exceedingly well attended. We hope the Board of Directors will be able to sanction the erection of new and more commodious school rooms. The present are far below our requirements. Anything which seems to limit the attendance of the children

Chaplain's Report.

at school, or the presence of parents at religious services and instructive meetings and lectures, must be hurtful. We are sure that some remedy for it will meet with the anxious consideration of the Directors. So much depends upon the officers maintaining the standard of morality expected by the rules of the service that we would spare no pains to promote that great advantage.

We believe that our vocation lies in something more than a close observance of routine, essential though it be.

The field we have been called to occupy has all the characteristics which demand zealous and judicious missionary work. We cannot, nor would our rulers, dissociate religion from the means used for reforming our prisoners, or promoting the fruits of true morality among our officers.

Punitive measures alone cannot effectually check Crime.

It is obvious that the tide of crime can meet with but a temporary and partial check by the exhibition of punitive measures only.

During a pleasurable visit made last autumn to Germany I had an opportunity, through the courtesy of the Mettermaiers, of making a close inspection of the convict prison at Bruchsal. There was much in what I saw of the routine there to repay examination. That distinguished jurist Dr. Mettermaier, whose long and useful life has been devoted to the reformation of criminals on the continent, has done me the favour to send me his most recent pamphlet on the subject; and I cannot but think that if it were needful to deter any one from hasty attempts at a solution of the most complicated of our social questions—our criminal population—it would be found in the uncertainty which runs through the professor's pamphlet. At one part he thinks a more stringent treatment desirable; at another, something more lenient. This uncertainty in one so experienced can have but one desirable effect, the strengthening of a conviction that there is no specific that can act as a solvent for that national complaint, but that a remedy is only to be found in patiently threading the way from year to year, blending Christian mercy and religious instruction with firmness in the administration of a deterrent discipline; using the steady light which experience has given, and looking forward to results as yet undeveloped which may either confirm the expediency of what is in practice or induce its amendment where it is of doubtful use.

In looking back upon the labours of the past year I discern many failings and shortcomings which I must set to my own account; for many blessings on the work here I have great cause for thankfulness, and the encouragement which I have received from the authorities calls for my grateful acknowledgment.

The Rev. H. A. Taylor, who has been my colleague for more than a year, has shown by his labours among the men, specially in cellular visiting, attention to the schools, and ministering to the sick in the hospital, that he has a heart that can pity the fallen, and that he is fully alive to the duties of his office.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
ARTHUR HILL,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Convict Prison, January* 12, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to forward the annual medical report of this prison for the year ending 31st December 1866.

I commenced my duties as Medical Officer to this prison on the 1st of April last. Shortly after my arrival I inquired into the systems of ventilation, drainage, and supply of water, all of which I subsequently inspected. The ventilation I considered to be in every way compatible with the due maintenance of the health of the prisoners. I found the system of drainage on the whole very good; the only alteration I suggested being the placing of a ventilator between the prison and the outfall for the more effectual passing off of foul air. The supply of water appeared good and equal to the requirements of the prison.

On comparing the annexed table with those of the previous year it will be seen that there has been a considerable increase of sickness during the last 12 months. The daily average number of infirmary sick for the year 1865 was 33·79, whereas for the past year it has been 57·27. The cause which I think has been most active in producing this result is the large number of invalids sent here for the light labour party. On the 31st of December 1865 the number of prisoners employed at light labour was 10; on the 31st December 1866 the number amounted to 68; all these men are more or less diseased, and are therefore continually in and out of the infirmary. Another cause of increase is to be found in the great number of accidents occurring to the prisoners while at labour in the quarries. The contusions for the year 1865 amounted to 184, for the past year 237; the sprains in that year were 20, this year 33; fractures 5, compared with 9; incised and punctured wounds 57, compared with 68. There has also been a marked increase in the following diseases:—phthisis, pneumonia, bronchitis, abscesses, epilepsy, ulcers, and general debility.

I am glad to be able to report a considerable decrease in those diseases most indicative of the sanitary condition of the prison itself. No case of cholera has occurred. The number of cases of diarrhœa is less by half than those recorded the year previous, and all the other complaints included under the term zymotic also show a decrease.

Accidents.

Many of the accidents which have occurred have been of a very severe nature; two cases of compound comminuted fracture of the leg are worthy of note, also two of compound fracture, in all of which the recovery has been as complete as the nature of the injuries would permit.

Two deaths have resulted from injuries sustained in the quarries; in one case the prisoner was brought in dead, having been killed by a quantity of stones falling upon him, causing extensive injury to the spinal cord. In the other case the prisoner was received into the infirmary suffering from concussion of the brain, the result of a fall; he died on the sixth day after admission.

Removals.

During the year 56 convicts have been removed to Woking, being unfit for labour.

Medical Officer's Report.

Suicidal Attempts.

Eight attempts at suicide have occurred, none of which were successful. Two of the prisoners were removed to Millbank, being considered of unsound mind; two were discharged after being under medical treatment; two were feigned cases, and the remaining two are at present under observation.

Clothing.

The new clothing appears to be in all respects suited to the requirements of health and locality.

Embarkations.

During the year 241 convicts from this prison embarked for Western Australia, nearly all of whom were picked men.

Malingering.

The favourite form of malingering is the promotion of ulcers or the keeping open of those already formed; several prisoners have been detected of late applying either lime or washing powder; they have been severely punished, and the practice is now rapidly decreasing.

State of Health of Officers.

Of the health of the officers generally I beg to report favourably. Two deaths have occurred amongst them, one from broncho-pneumonia and the other from purpura hæmorrhagica; eight were superannuated on medical grounds, and two were discharged suffering from organic disease which interfered with the efficient performance of their duties. Of the cases admitted into the infirmary, two are worthy of especial remark, viz., that of an assistant warder whose leg was severely fractured by the falling of a mast in the quarries, and that of another assistant warder who was dangerously assaulted by a convict belonging to his party. Both officers have made excellent recoveries.

Health of the Officers' Families.

The health of the families of the officers has been tolerably good; no epidemic has prevailed during the year, but a considerable amount of medical attendance has been required for functional and chronic disorders. A daughter of one of the principal warders, aged 14, committed suicide by taking Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid.

I beg, in conclusion, to testify to the able manner in which my arrangements have been carried out by the officers in charge of the infirmary and to the excellent order maintained in the ward by the principal infirmary warders.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
E. S. Blaker,
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Portland for the Year ending 31st December 1866.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 2,312.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1866.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1866.
1. Zymotic Diseases.						
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	6	5	1	—	—
Diarrhœa	1	80	81	—	—	—
Influenza and Catarrh	2	27	29	—	—	—
Febricula	—	2	2	—	—	—
Ague	—	2	2	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever	—	1	—	—	—	1
Purpura	—	1	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	1	1	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	1	1	—	—	—
2. Dropsy, Cancer, and Diseases of uncertain Seat.						
Abscess	2	148	145	1	—	4
Ulcer	2	40	36	1	—	5
3. Tubercular Diseases.						
Scrofula	—	12	8	2	—	2
Phthisis	—	16	—	13	2	1
Hæmoptysis	—	6	3	2	—	1
Debility	1	37	35	2	—	1
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.						
Apoplexy	—	2	1	1	—	—
Paralysis	1	1	—	1	—	1
Epilepsy	—	22	16	5	—	1
Neuralgia	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	—	2	1	—	—	1
5. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circulation.						
Morbus Cordis	—	6	4	1	1	—
Pericarditis	—	1	—	1	—	—
Palpitatio	—	2	1	—	—	1
Varicose Veins	—	1	1	—	—	—
6. Diseases of Respiratory Organs.						
Laryngytis Acute	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	20	15	4	1	—
Pleuritis	—	10	7	2	—	1
Pneumonia	1	13	10	2	2	—
Asthma	—	3	1	2	—	—
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs.						
Dyspepsia	—	7	6	1	—	—
Peritonitis	—	1	—	—	1	—
Prolapsus Ano	—	1	1	—	—	—
Obstipation	—	6	6	—	—	—
Colic	1	14	15	—	—	—
Hernia, Reducible	—	9	8	—	—	—

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Portland—*cont.*

DISEASES.	Remaining, Jan. 1st, 1866.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining, Dec. 31st, 1866.
Diseases of the Digestive Organs—*cont.*						
Hepatitis	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	—	13	12	—	—	1
Vermes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fistula in Ano	—	3	3	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Digestive Organs	—	—	—	—	1	—
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.						
Ischuria	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sarcocele	—	8	5	3	—	—
Cystitis	—	5	4	—	—	1
Stricture of Urethra	—	21	20	—	—	1
Orchitis	—	2	2	—	—	—
Hydrocele	—	3	3	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	—	1	1	—	—	—
9. Diseases of Joints and Bones.						
Muscular Rheumatism	—	16	15	1	—	—
Diseases of Bones	—	2	1	1	—	—
„ of Joints	—	5	4	—	—	1
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System.						
Carbuncle	3	19	22	—	—	—
Boils	2	108	107	—	—	3
Paronychia	—	18	17	—	—	1
Sycosis	2	19	21	—	—	—
Lepra	—	1	1	—	—	—
Scabies	—	3	3	—	—	—
Urticaria	—	2	2	—	—	—
Eczema	—	8	8	—	—	—
Herpes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Psoriasis	—	3	3	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	—	8	7	—	—	1
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense.						
Ophthalmia	—	24	23	1	—	—
Epistaxis	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ottorhœa	—	3	3	—	—	—
Polypus of the Nose	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	1	1	—	—	—
12. Accidents and Injuries.						
Contusions	4	237	235	1	1	4
Sprains	—	33	32	—	—	1
Dislocations	—	3	2	1	—	—
Fractures	—	9	6	2	—	1
Incised and Punctured Wounds	1	68	67	—	—	2
Burns and Scalds	—	6	6	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries	2	3	5	—	—	—
Attempts at Suicide	—	8	4	2	—	2
Concussion of Brain	—	1	—	—	1	—
13. Feigned Diseases.						
Observation	—	6	3	1	—	2
Total	25	1,181	1,098	56	10	42

List of Deaths that have occurred at Portland Prison during the Year 1866.

Initial.	Age.	Date of Reception.	From whence Received.	State of Health on Reception.	Admitted to Infirmary.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
T. S.	20	30th Mar. 1864	Leicester - -	Good	1st Jan. 1866	15th Jan. 1866	Abscess of liver.
T. H.	58	1st Sept. „	Chatham - -	„	20th „ „	24th „ „	Pneumonia.
J. T.	24	30th June 1865	Pentonville - -	Delicate	1st „ „	7th Feb. „	Phthisis.
W. J.	50	24th Aug. „	„ - -	Good	11th Mar. „	17th Mar. „	Pneumonia.
D. C.	26	4th July 1864	Chatham - -	„	4th June „	18th June „	Peritonitis.
I. B.	43	3rd Feb. „	Wakefield - -	„	6th July „	6th July „	Morbus cordis.
J. E.	34	22nd May 1865	Pentonville - -	„	11th „ „	16th „ „	Concussion of brain.
W. M.	24	28th Nov. „	Millbank - -	„	17th „ „	17th „ „	Contused spinal cord.
W. B.	26	10th Jan. 1866	Wakefield - -	„	24th „ „	13th Aug. „	Bronchitis.
A. P.	24	21st May „	Pentonville - -	Delicate	26th „ „	25th Oct. „	Phthisis.

Medical Officer's Report.

Daily Average Number and Per-centage of Sick, from 1st January 1866 to 31st December 1866.

Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of Infirmary Sick.	Per-centage of Infirmary Sick.	Daily Average Number of complaining Sick.	Total Daily Average Number unfit for Labour.
13·75	57·27	4·09	44·28	57·27

Daily average Sickness of Subordinate Officers.

Daily Average Number of Officers.	Daily Average Number of Officers Sick.	Average Number of Days each Officer was Sick.	Number Died.	Number Invalided.
223	3·44	5·62	2	10

PORTSMOUTH PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Portsmouth Convict Prison,
21st January 1867.

Governor's Report.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report on the state of the prison under my charge during the past year.

In custody 1st January 1866		998
Received during the year		542
		1,540
Transferred to other prisons	163	
Embarked for Western Australia	161	
Released on licence	297	
Sentence expired	8	
Free pardon	1	
Died	5	
		635
Remaining 31st December 1866		905

See Appendix (A.)

Conduct of Officers.

The conduct of all ranks has been on the whole satisfactory. During the year five subordinate officers have been dismissed for misconduct.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The return shows a somewhat greater proportion of punishments than last year; of these, 22 have been corporal punishments. No combined mutiny or insubordination has taken place.

I have to observe that the proportion between the two denominations, Protestant and Roman Catholic, which in previous years was decidedly on the side of the Roman Catholics, has in the past been about equal.

Appendix (B.) and (C.)

Labour.

The body of prisoners have been employed on the dockyard extension, in levelling ground, building, brickmaking, stacking timber, carpenters' work, smiths' work, jobbing, &c. A party of about 30 still continue to be employed levelling and improving Southsea Common.

The value of their labour is shown in Appendices (E. and F.) It averages on the whole (not including ordinary inside prison employment), about 1*s.* 10½*d.* per man per day.

A return of tools is appended.

Distribution of Time.

The hours of labour, meals, cellular instruction, &c. is shown in Appendix (D.) Those of labour are slightly in excess; those of cellular instruction and indoor occupation slightly in diminution of the hours shown in last year's return.

Governor's Report.

Sentences—how carried out.

No change has taken place in the mode of carrying out sentences, except that perfect silence has been gradually enforced at labour.

Escapes.

There have been four attempts at escape during the year, two of them by the same prisoner in repetition. None have been successful.

Licences.

Of the 297 prisoners discharged on licence 151 have received assistance from one or other of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.

Gratuities have only been paid to the remainder on proof being afforded that the terms of their licences have been complied with.

Of the licences granted during the year none have been revoked, so far as I know.

General Remarks.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of this prison have been carried out, unless in such instances as have been reported to a Director.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
H. B. Rose,
Governor.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Appendix (A.)

Annual Statement of the Removal of Convicts to and from the above Establishment, between the 1st January 1866 and 31st December 1866.

Number of convicts remaining 1st January 1866 - -			998
Received from—			
Convict Prisons	Millbank - - -	352	
	Pentonville - - -	70	
	Portland - - -	6	
	Dartmoor - - -	40	
	Chatham - - -	14	
	Gibraltar - - -	6	
			488
County and Borough Prisons under contract with the Government—			
Wakefield - - - - -		32	
Perth - - - - -		17	
			49
Chatham prisoners disembarked—			
Ship "Belgravia" - - - -		3	
„ "Corona" - - - -		2	
			5
Total -			1,540

Transferred during the year to—			
Transfers to—			
Convict Prisons	Millbank	15	
	Portland	19	
	Dartmoor	21	
	Chatham	5	
	Woking	83	
			143
Embarkations—			
Western Australia		161	
			161
Removals—			
Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor		20	
			20
Pardons—			
Free		1	
			1
Discharged on licence			297
,, Sentence expired			8
Deaths			5
Numbers remaining 31st December 1866			905
Total			1,540

Appendix (B.)

Statement of Offences and Punishments* during the Year 1866.

Number of Prisoners punished.			Number of Men not punished.	Number of Offences for which Punishment was inflicted.				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Prisoners in the Establishment.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.
By Director.	By Governor.	Total.		By Director.	By Governor.	Total.	Average Number of Offences daily.			
52	445	497	1,043	69	1,286	1,355	3·71 (or 0·371 per cent).	368	968·36	1,540

* Corporal Punishments, 22.

Governor's Report.

Appendix (C.)

Statement of the Number of Offences committed respectively by Roman Catholic and Protestant Prisoners during the year ending 31st December 1866.

Religion.	Average daily Number of Prisoners in the Establishment.	Number of Offences for which Punishment was inflicted.	Average Number of Offences daily.
Roman Catholics	617·34	924	2·53
Protestants -	351·02	431	1·18

Appendix (D.)

Distribution of Time, distinguishing the Longest and Shortest Days.

—	Longest Day.			Shortest Day.		
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
	A.M.			A.M.		
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, make beds, clean cells and wards - - - -	5 0	to 5 50	=0 50	5 15	to 6 0	=0 45
Breakfast (including serving out)	5 50	„ 6 30	=0 40	6 0	„ 6 45	=0 45
Morning Prayers (including unlocking and removing to and fro) - - - - -	6 30	„ 7 0	=0 30	6 45	„ 7 15	=0 30
Labour (including mustering and going to and from work)	7 0	„ 11 50	=4 50	7 15	„ 11 50	=4 35
	P.M.			P.M.		
Dinner (including serving out), making up hammocks -	11 50	„ 12 50	=1 0	11 50	„ 12 50	=1 0
Labour (including mustering and going to and from work) -	12 50	„ 6 0	=5 10	12 50	„ 4 0	=3 10
Supper (including serving out) -	6 0	„ 6 40	=0 40	4 0	„ 4 55	=0 55
Cellular instruction, cleaning shoes, shaving, hair cutting, and reading in cells - -	6 40	„ 7 45	=1 5	4 55	„ 7 45	=2 50
Making down hammocks for the night - - - - -	7 45	„ 8 0	=0 15	7 45	„ 8 0	=0 15
	Longest day		15 0	Shortest day		14 45

Abstract of the Foregoing.

—	Longest Day.	Shortest Day.
	H. M.	H. M.
Hours of labour - -	10 0	7 45
Meal hours - - -	2 20	2 40
Prayers - - -	0 30	0 30
Cellular instruction and in-door occupation - - -	2 10	3 50
	15 0	14 45

MEMORANDUM.

The DAILY AVERAGE Number of PRISONERS employed throughout the year 1866 is as follows :—

Admiralty Department	-	728 men of 306 days each.	
War "	-	31	" "
Prison Work -	-	31	" "
Prison Employment	-	98	" "
Non-effectives -	-	80	" "
Total	-	968	

APPENDIX (E).

SUMMARY of ADMIRALTY WORK for 1866 detailed in Appendix (F), showing the average earning of each party of CONVICTS.

No. of Party.	Name of Warder in charge.	Employment in Dockyard, Dockyard Extension, and Haslar Hospital.	No. of Days.	Average per man per day at 8½.	Amount.
				s. d.	£ s. d.
Smiths -	Saxton -	Smiths' work - - -	7,922½	2 3½	907 2 6½
Carpenters -	Treasure -	Carpenters' work - - -	8,187½	2 0½	844 10 10½
Rough do. -	Corbett -	Fitting up hacks and odd jobs -	7,606	1 11¼	750 14 3
Bricklayers	Hayter -	Building meter house, brick kilns, &c.	8,465½	1 10½	801 18 6¼
Platelayers	Holden -	Maintaining railways and odd jobs	7,354½	1 6¾	576 19 5½
Masons -	Harris -	Dressing stone and odd jobs -	7,125½	1 3½	458 1 0¼
No. 1	Fielder -	Stacking timber and odd jobs -	8,829½	2 1	924 10 9½
3	Neighton -	" " " -	8,791	2 3¼	951 5 1½
4	Burnard -	Sawing timber and odd jobs -	6,224½	2 6¼	799 8 2
5	Barrett -	Testing chain cable and odd jobs -	7,076	1 10	652 6 3¾
7	Robinson -	Excavating, wheeling, and odd jobs	8,664½	1 7	690 9 11½
8	Turner -	" " "	8,681	2 1¾	932 15 5
10	Hamilton -	" " "	8,849½	1 8½	758 15 11½
11	Ranks -	" " "	7,900½	1 10½	745 11 10¼
12	Hollyer -	Breaking stone and odd jobs -	4,206½	1 4½	289 11 9¾
13	Wootton -	Excavating, wheeling, and odd jobs	6,991½	1 9	615 5 1½
15	Dodd - -	" " "	6,152	1 9¾	557 10 3
16	Worley -	" " "	7,581	1 8¾	657 15 0
17	Williams -	" " "	7,497	1 10½	709 3 5½
19	Carpenter -	" " "	8,310½	1 7½	675 13 6
20	Giles - -	" " "	5,627½	1 10½	529 18 4
21	Wilson -	Erecting rough shelter sheds and odd jobs.	7,471	1 8	640 16 10
23	Smith - -	Excavating, wheeling, and odd jobs	7,230	1 8½	624 13 1½
24	Irish - -	" " "	8,538	1 9½	761 1 0¾
25	Gibbs - -	" " "	6,159	1 5¼	442 15 1½
26	Berry - -	Making bricks by machinery and odd jobs.	6,790	1 11	663 14 4½
27	Hughes -	Excavating, wheeling, and odd jobs	7,778½	1 8¾	672 18 9½
28 & 2nd Div. 9.	Collin -	Demolishing fortifications and bootmaking.	6,031	1 10½	570 11 5¾
30	Scott - -	Excavating, pile driving, and odd jobs.	8,678½	1 10	794 3 1½
31	Danter	Excavating, wheeling, and odd jobs	5,123	2 0¾	530 19 2¼
32	Emiss - -	" " "	371	1 7	29 3 8¼
33	Hewlet -	" " "	364	1 4½	24 13 8½
34	Killington -	Turning and tempering clay -	47	1 6	3 10 6
35	Miller - -	Tipping waggons, wheeling earth, &c.	51	2 6	6 7 6
36	Parker -	Attending and repairing hacks, &c.	38	1 6	2 17 0
			222,713½		20,597 13 2¼
		SOUTHSEA COMMON.			
22	Powell -	Levelling common and repairing roads.	9,537	2 4	1,112 8 5½

Governor's Report.

Summary of Prison Work for 1866 detailed in Appendix (E.), showing the average of each party of Convicts.

Party.	Name of Officer in charge.	Employment in Shops, Buildings, &c.	No. of Days.	Average per man per day at 8½.	Amount.
				s. d.	£ s. d.
		Prison Work.			
Smiths	Hopkins	Repairs to prison buildings, &c.	2,719	2 3¾	321 1 1½
Carpenters	Dore	,, ,, ,,	2,025	2 7¾	266 16 9
Painters	Beer	,, ,, ,,	817	2 7½	107 4 10
Bricklayers	Elsley	,, ,, ,,	2,393	2 8	319 12 4½
15	Dodd	,, ,, ,,	1,598	1 5½	117 12 0
			9,552		1,132 7 1
		Prison Employment.			
Washers	Boddy	Washing and mending prisoners' clothes.	7,171½	2 0	714 18 0¾
Tailors	Potam	Repairing prisoners' clothing	4,689	1 11¾	453 4 8½
Shoemakers	Martin	Repairing prisoners' boots and shoes.	5,249	1 7	419 9 10½
Light labour	Dalton	Picking oakum from junk	2,870	0 1	11 7 11
Cleaners	Collins	Cleaning prison halls, &c.	4,381½	1 6	328 12 3
Cooks	Parsons	Cooking prisoners' meals, &c.	3,046	1 6	228 9
Bakers	Digbey	Preparing and baking bread	2,314	1 6	173 11 0
Boatmen	Bullen	Boat's crew	308	1 6	23 2 0
			30,029		2,352 14 9½
	Bridgen	Sick	13,059		
	Jeffries	Separate and penal cells	5,124		
		Not told off to parties	2,445½		
			20,628½		
		Lost time	3,938		

Abstract of Summaries.

Works.	No. of days.	Rate per day. s. d.	Amount. £ s. d.
Admiralty	222,713½	1 10¼	20,597 13 2¼
War Department	9,537	2 4	1,112 8 5¼
Prison	9,552	2 4½	1,132 7 1
Total	241,802½	1 10¾	22,842 8 8½
Prison Employment	30,029	1 6¾	2,352 14 9½
Total employed	271,831½	1 10¼	25,195 3 6
Non-effectives :—			
Sick	13,059		
Under punishment	5,124		
Not told off to parties	2,445½		
Time lost by rain	3,938	Average per diem.	
Grand total	296,398	1 8½	25,195 3 6

Governor's Report.

Appendix (F).

Detailed Account of Work performed by Convicts for the Admiralty Department in the Year of 1866.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
DOCKYARD.			
Rough Carpenter's Work.			
Fir framed, fixed to fence	360 cube feet	0 6	9 0 0
Rough ¾″ boarding to do., with edges shot	6,860 super. ft.	2 1	9 2 11¼
Tarring to do	1,552 super. yds.	0 0¾	4 17 0
Taking up and refixing spurs to posts of do.	No. 16	1 0	0 16 0
Cross-cuts to baulks (hard wood)	„ 90	0 3	1 2 6
Erecting rough shelter shed	—	—	8 9 0
Bricklayers, Paviors, and Masons' Work.			
Building brickwork to drains, cesspits, &c., in mortar	1,164½ cube ft.	0 3¼	16 0 2½
Rough render on brickwork in cement	13 super yds.	0 3½	0 3 9½
Taking up granite curb and refixing	7½ cube feet	0 6½	0 4 0¾
Taking up old pitchers, stacking alongside, and forming ground for new	5,275 super. yds.	0 2½	53 19 0½
Paving with 9″ granite stone pitchers	4,277½ „	0 9¾	175 2 3½
Dressing Portland stone curb (face) for gratings, &c.	12 super. feet	0 6	0 6 0
Dressing Portland stone to joints and beds of do.	13½ „	0 3	0 3 4½
Rebating to do.	4 „	0 7	0 2 4
Cutting holes in brick for water pipes	2½ cube feet	0 6	0 1 3
Stone Breakers' Work.			
Breaking granite stone to pass 2″ ring, for repairs to roads, &c.	64 cube yds.	3 8	11 4 0
Breaking mixed stone to pass 2″ ring, for repairs to roads, &c.	276 „	1 5	24 3 0
Breaking stone (mixed), roughly from blocks	197 „	0 5	4 9 10
Boat House.			
Hauling boats of various sizes up slips and blocking	No. 700	2 2¾	78 5 6
Landing or launching do. to or from slips	„ 269	1 6¾	21 0 6
Hoisting or lowering do. to or from floors, and landing or launching	„ 310	1 9	27 0 6
Slinging or unslinging boats of various sizes, to or from bearers	„ 60	2 6	7 10 11
Carried forward			453 4 0½

Governor's Report.

Detailed Account of Work—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	453 4 0½
Loading boats on trucks, removing various distances, unloading, launched or landed - - - -	No. 143	2 1	14 19 9½
Removing boat stage - - -	As recorded in Monthly Returns.		2 8 9
Raising sunken boats from boat pond -			1 14 0
Breaking up old boats, and clearing away debris - - - -			17 7 10½
Scrubbing and cleaning out boats -			0 9 6
MAST HOUSE.			
Removing ships' masts and spars of various sizes and distances, and stowing - - - -			242 19 6
Canting do. various distances, and blocking - - - - -			1 17 0
Landing do. on slips - - -			3 12 6
Unloading do. from trucks, and stowing -			39 13 6
Clearing up mast house, and stowing various small stores, &c. - -			19 11 6¾
TESTING HOUSE AND CHAIN STORE.			
Testing chain cable by machinery from ¼″ to 2½″ inch, and removing various distances - -	3,263 fathoms	0 3	42 3 5½
„ eyebolts, shackels, swivels, sling, rings, and various small articles - - - -	No. 2,491	0 4½	46 12 0¼
Removing chain cable by hand various distances, and stowing in stores - - -	63,719½ fathoms	0 1½	370 12 10
„ eyebolts, shackles, swivels, slings, rings, and various small articles and stowing in store - - -	No. 323	0 4½	6 5 11
Clearing up testing house, and stowing away various small stores, &c. -	As recorded in Monthly Returns.		4 9 11
Experimental testing to various chains, eyebolts, &c. - - - -			9 12 7½
Scraping and cleaning chain, slips, shackles, swivels, &c. - - -			9 1 4¼
Repairing testing gear - - -			1 4 4½
EXCAVATORS AND LABOURERS' WORK.			
Excavating in hard stiff clay, macadamized roads, and throwing out for drains, post holes, &c. - - -	705 cube yds.	0 10	29 17 3
„ in stoney ground, filling into barrows, and wheeling various distances - -	1,290 „	0 7¼	38 18 1¾
Carried forward -	- - -	- -	1,356 15 11

Detailed Account of Work—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	1,356 15 11
Breaking up macadamized roads under one foot deep - - - -	200 super. yds.	0 3	2 10 0
Filling gravel rubbish, broken stone, &c. into barrows and wheeling various distances - - - -	316 cube yds.	0 2½	3 5 5
Throwing do. to heaps, various throws above one throw - - -	55 „	0 1½	0 6 1
Filling in earth to drains, post hole, &c., and ramming - - - -	549 „	0 1½	3 8 7½
Screening gravel - - -	279 „	0 2½	2 18 1
Laying drain pipes to proper falls -	169½ lineal feet	0 0½	0 7 10
Spreading gravel and broken stone on roads, after being tipped - -	174 cube feet	0 2	1 8 4½
Unloading bricks from kiln, carry various distances, and stacking for extension -	No. 75,180	0 9	2 16 5
Cleaning bricks from mortar, and stacking alongside - - - -	„ 1,500	2 0 per 1,000	0 3 0
Sorting sullage and loading chip carts -	875 cube yards	1 2	50 17 0
„ „ „ dirt „ -	772 „	1 4	51 9 4
Loading, carting, and unloading various distances, iron ballast -	360 tons	1 5½	26 6 8½
„ carting, and unloading various distances, old iron - -	14¼ „	1 5	0 19 10
„ carting, and unloading various distances, rubbish - -	1,191 cube yds.	1 5	84 15 6½
„ carting, and unloading various distances, stone pitchers -	200 tons	1 3¼	12 14 3
„ carting, and unloading various distances, chips - -	52 cube yards	1 0	2 13 4
„ carting, and unloading various distances, timber - -	99 cube loads	2 2	10 15 8
„ carting, and unloading various distances, bricks and stack -	No. 6,200	3 3 per 1,000	1 2 6
„ carting, and unloading various distances, fir plank - -	4 cube loads	1 11½	0 7 10
„ carting, and unloading various distances, stores, &c. -	30 loads	1 5½	2 4 0
„ carting, and unloading various distances, coals - -	2 tons	1 2	0 2 4
Removing iron ballast by hand various distances, and stowing - -	373 „	1 0	18 7 4
Shipping iron ballast - - -	41 „	1 2	2 7 10
Loading old iron on trucks by hand -	88 „	0 4¼	1 11 11½
„ rubbish into do. - -	29 cube yards	0 2½	0 6 0½
Unloading bricks from trucks by hand, and stacking alongside -	No. 9,500	0 10 per 1,000	0 7 11
„ iron plates by Derrick, and stacking alongside -	207 tons	1 0	10 7 0
„ rubbish, coke, coal, &c. by hand - - -	696 cube yards	0 3	8 14 0
„ iron plates by Derrick, weighing, loading, and stacking alongside - - -	577 tons	1 2½	34 12 10
Weighing scrap iron - - -	6 „	1 0	0 6 0
Carried forward -	- - -	- -	1,694 19 0

Governor's Report.

Detailed Account of Work—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	1,694 19 0
Opening and shutting dockgates -	As recorded in Monthly Returns.		9 8 0
Cleaning and scraping bottoms of H.M. iron ships - - -			90 16 4
„ out bottom of dock - -			5 14 $8\frac{3}{4}$
„ up boat house - -			1 3 3
Clearing and pumping mud and water off work - - -			3 7 $6\frac{1}{2}$
„ tramways - - -			0 6 8
„ up chain store - - -			13 19 $8\frac{1}{4}$
„ up sullage ground - -			3 14 $6\frac{1}{2}$
Sorting old metal nails, &c., from sullage - - - - -			16 4 1
Making collars for convicts to draw carts with - - - - -			2 4 5
Sweeping dockyard - - -			44 18 $4\frac{1}{2}$
Taking down gauntry, and clearing away - - - - -			14 3 5
Repairs to drains, &c. - - -			0 6 0
Removing and fitting prisoners' closets -			2 0 $3\frac{1}{2}$
DOCKYARD EXTENSION.			
SMITHS.			
Making new work to tools, plants, &c. for the Dockyard Extension -	67,288 lbs.	0 $1\frac{3}{4}$	495 9 $9\frac{1}{4}$
	cwt. qr. lbs.	per cwt.	
„ pile shoes - - -	240 0 2	3 6	42 7 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Repairs to plant, tools, &c. - - -	As recorded in Monthly Returns.	According to authorized Schedule.	130 0 $10\frac{3}{4}$
Fitting ironwork to do. - - -			16 6 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Forgings and fittings to heavy grates and odd jobs - - - -			18 14 0
Fitting up smith's shop, levelling floor, and clearing up do. - - -			204 4 $6\frac{1}{2}$
CARPENTERS.			
Making new work to tools, plant, &c. -			269 10 $5\frac{1}{2}$
„ new work sentry boxes, prisoners' closets, &c. - -			3 15 0
„ new work to centres - -	1,127 super. ft.	0 1	4 13 9
„ new work to gates, ledge, doors, stages, &c. - - -	—	—	59 9 $2\frac{1}{2}$
„ new work to newels, handrails, &c. - - - -	381 lineal feet	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	3 19 $8\frac{1}{2}$
New work to sashes - - -	As recorded in Monthly Returns.	According to authorized Schedule.	9 11 $3\frac{1}{2}$
Repairs to tools, plants, &c. - -			85 16 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Joists laid on sleepers - - -	$18\frac{1}{3}$ squares	2 9	2 10 $10\frac{1}{3}$
Flooring wrought and fixed to do. -	$42\frac{1}{2}$ „	7 6	16 0 $4\frac{3}{4}$
Carried forward -	- - -	- -	3,265 7 $7\frac{1}{4}$

Detailed Account of Work—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward - - -	- - -	- -	3,265 7 7¼
Shooting or rebating to flooring - -	515 lineal feet	0 1 per 10	0 4 9
Alterations to sentry boxes - -	As recorded in Monthly Returns.	According to authorized Schedule.	2 13 0
„ tools, plant, &c. - -			5 17 0
Fittings to gates, doors, sashes, &c. -			2 2 9½
Repairs to do. - - -			6 3 0
PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS WORK.			
Painting in oil to plant, workshops, &c., various coats - - -	697 super. yds.	0 2	6 0 3
„ to sashes do. - - -	192 doz. squares	0 5½	4 11 2
Glazing to do. - - - -	1,525 super. ft.	0 1	6 6 11
Writing letters - - - -	241 dozen	0 6	6 0 6
Tarring to railway trucks - -	No. 12	1 6	0 18 0
Repairs to tool chests - - -	—	—	0 2 0
ROUGH CARPENTERS.			
Fir rough framed to post and rails, and of boundary fence, hacks, engine sheds, &c. - - - - -	10,594 cube ft.	0 6	264 11 6
Rough 1″ boarding to do, with edges shot - - - - -	49,977½ „	2 8	66 7 5¾
Tarring to do. - - - - -	10,639 super. yds.	0 0¾	32 0 11
Common roofs to shed - - -	5,330 super. feet	3 3 per 100	8 13 6½
„ „ with purlins - -	2,324 „	4 0	4 13 0
Fixing felts on do. - - -	3,220½ super. yds.	0 1	13 5 10½
„ corrugated iron do. - -	—	—	2 2 1
„ spurs to posts of fence - -	No. 22	0 6	0 11 0
„ turrett frame - - -	As recorded in Monthly Returns		0 10 6
Rough boarding to do. - - -			0 14 6
Fixing pulley wheels to steam lifts -	No. 8	0 6	0 4 0
Rough 3″ boarding to stages - -	1,038 super. feet	0 1	4 6 6
Erecting rough railed fence - -	544 „	2 0 per 100	0 10 10½
Rough fir fixed to rafters of hacks -	115,382 lineal ft.	0 0¼	120 8 2
„ „ looe frames to hacks -	18,189 „	0 0½	37 17 10½
„ to fillets and ridging - -	15,246 „	0 0¼	15 17 6½
Piles headed and shod - - -	No. 90	0 9	3 7 6
Adzing to do. - - - -	4,364 super. ft.	3 0 per 100	6 10 11
Repairing and attending to hacks -	As recorded in Monthly Returns.		64 13 9½
Erecting hacks and temporary fence -			362 1 1¼
„ rough shelter sheds -			83 15 3
Repairs to do. - - -			0 10 0
Fitting up engine sheds - -			3 3 3
Carried forward -	- - -	- -	4,403 4 2¼

Governor's Report.

Detailed Account of Work—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	4,403 4 2¼
Cleaning up carpenter's shop, stacking timber, turning lathe, and odd jobs -	As recorded in Monthly Returns.		42 11 7
Removing shop fixtures from old shop to new, and fitting up do. - -			26 6 9
Sawyers.			
Sawing fir timber (new) - -	161,922 super. ft.	3 0	223 9 0½
„ „ (old and naily) -	21,163 „	4 0	42 4 9½
„ ash or elm - - -	1,589 „	4 0	3 3 10½
„ old naily oak - - -	17,515 „	6 0	53 10 0
Crosscuts to fir baulks - -	No. 2,129	0 2	22 5 2
„ to hard wood - - -	„ 389	0 3	4 17 3
„ sleepers - - -	„ 171	0 1	0 14 3
Sharpening saws, &c. - - -	—	—	1 18 0
Bricklayers and Paviors.			
Building brickwork to brick kilns, shafts, meter house, drains, &c. - -	35,363½ cube ft.	0 2¼	328 7 11½
Fire work and arches to do. - -	3,953 super. ft.	0 1¾	28 1 10½
Building rubble, retaining sea wall -	11,190 cube ft.	0 1¾	81 11 10¾
„ dry stone wall - - -	584 „	0 0½	1 4 4
Flat joints pointing to brickwork in mortar - - - -	550½ super. yds.	0 11¼	25 15 9½
Raking out joints and pointing in mortar	22 „	1 1½	11 4 9
„ „ „ cement	207 „	1 3¼	13 4 11½
Rough cutting to brickwork - -	158 super. feet	0 2	1 6 4
„ holes in brickwork to water pipes, &c. -	13 cube ft.	0 6	0 6 6
Brick drain laid dry - - -	3,453 „	0 0¾	13 3 7
Building up wall of brick kiln with clay - - - - -	Value	—	21 19 2
Whitewashing various coats to workshops, &c. - - - -	900 super. yds.	0 1	3 0 6½
Laying drain pipes to proper falls -	17 lineal yds.	0 1½	0 2 1½
Taking up stone gutter, refacing and resetting - - - -	28 super. yds.	0 11½	0 18 8
Taking up stone curb, and refixing in	21 cube ft.	0 6½	0 11 4½
„ mortar - - -			
Setting up stone plynth - - -	995 „	0 2	9 10 0
„ „ - -	21 „	0 4½	0 7 10½
Taking up 3″ York paving, removing and staking - - - -	2,226 „	0 0½	4 17 8½
Paving with wood paving to floors of workshops, &c. - -	463 super. yds.	0 6	11 11 6
„ with brick on edge - -	210 „	0 9	7 17 6
„ with Purbeck flatteners - -	124 super. feet	0 1	0 10 4
Building French drains by hand, with stone spawls - - - -	105 cube yds.	1 0	5 5 0
Repairs to pavement, in patches -	—	—	5 9 4
Forming ground after taking up paving for new do. - - - -	673 super. yds.	0 2	5 19 4
Carried forward -	- -	- -	5,406 13 4

Detailed Account of Work—*continued.* Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward - - - -		- -	5,406 13 4
MASONS.			
Dressing pickface Purbeck curb (from 4 inch gauge to 1 foot), from old stone taken from scarp wall - - - -	2,221½ cube ft.	0 7¼	74 0 10
„ granite curb for gratings and rebating - - -	60 „	1 6¾	4 14 4½
„ ashlar in courses, with face left rough picked, from draft - - -	3,614½ „	0 3	45 3 6½
Plain face work to Portland stone to sills, steps, cornices, &c. - -	109¾ super. ft.	0 6	2 14 6
Tool face work to do. - - -	243 „	0 6	6 1 10
Plain sunk work to do. - - -	135¼ „	0 7	3 18 11
Circular sunk work to do. - -	64¾ „	0 9½	2 10 6½
Plain face work to do., on Purbeck stone - - - -	31 „	0 7½	0 19 4½
Dressing beds and joints to Portland stone - - - - -	724½ „	0 2¼	7 0 9
Throating to sills, &c. - - -	12 lineal feet	0 0¾	0 0 9
Scappling to Porland and Purbeck stone to random sizes - - -	55½ tons	3 8½	10 4 8½
Repairing York grating - - -	No. 1	1 6	0 1 6
Splitting Portland stone with plug and feathers - - - -	57 cube feet	0 1	0 4 9
PLATELAYERS.			
Laying N.G. railway on transverse sleepers, and ballasting -	200$\frac{5}{22}$ chains	18 6	185 8 7¾
„ N.G. railway on transverse sleepers, not ballasting -	20 „	13 0	13 0 0
Opening ground, lifting tramway, replacing wood sleepers and ballasting -	57½ „	8 6	24 7 6
Ballasting do. - - - - -	43½ „	5 6	11 18 9
Breaking up do., and stacking rails and sleepers by side - -	58½ „	6 0	17 10 1
„ temporary tramway, stacking rails and sleepers alongside - -	4½ „	2 9	0 11 3
Repairs to tramways, in patches - -	—	—	49 19 8½
Adzing to new sleepers - - -	No. 32	4 6 per 100	0 1 5¼
Laying check rails - - - -	„ 3	3 0	0 9 0
Cleats spiked on to do. - - -	„ 32	0 0½	0 1 4
BOOTMAKERS, &c.			
Making long mud boots for prisoners, clerks of works, &c. - - -	106 pairs	10 4	54 13 0
Repairs to do. - - - -	1 „	3 6	0 3 6
Making canvas clothing - - -	43 suits	1 6	3 4 6
Carrried forward - - - -		- -	5,925 18 5

Governor's Report.

Detailed Account of Work—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	5,925 18 5
EXCAVATORS AND LABOURERS.			
Excavating in clay and stony ground of various depths for docks, &c., falling into barrows, wheeling various distances, and shovelling from tip -	92,150½	0 9¾	3,851 13 8¾
,, do., throwing out various throws above one -	7,690	0 8	263 3 5½
,, in very hard clay and macadamized roads for drains, post holes, &c., and throw out - -	2,293 cube yds.	0 10	96 12 0
,, in clay and gravel, and throw out for tramways, &c. - - -	2,681 ,,	0 7	77 0 6
,, in clay to foundations, filling into barrows, and wheeling various distances, shovelling from tip - - - -	1,791½ ,,	0 8¾	66 7 1¼
,, ground under one foot deep, filling into barrows, wheeling various distances, and shovelling from tip - - -	1,409 super. yds.	0 2¾	17 2 9
Breaking up macadamized roads under one foot deep - - - -	7,249¼ ,,	0 3	90 12 5
Digging soil under one foot deep, filling into barrows, wheeling various distances to heaps from brick field -	22,822 cube yds.	0 7¼	706 15 10¾
Paring to top of clay after soil has been taken off of brick field - -	69,772 sup. yds.	0 1	290 16 0½
Trimming to slopes of embankments -	495 ,,	0 0½	1 0 7½
Unloading clay from side, tipping trucks, and shovelling to tip -	27,503 cube yds.	0 3½	330 6 7½
,, do., filling into barrows, wheeling various distances, and shovelling from tip - -	36,312 ,,	0 3½	529 13 9
Digging well in hard ground, and steining - - - - -	143 ,,	2 4	17 0 3
Excavating in clay, filling into waggons brought close - - - -	8,486 ,,	0 7½	268 8 3½
Digging clay, gravel, soil, &c. from heaps, filling into barrows, wheeling various distances -	19,900 ,,	0 5½	454 4 5½
,, do. from heaps, and loading into waggons - -	15,319 ,,	0 3½	238 0 3½
,, do. from heaps, throwing various throws above one throw - - -	2,264⅓ ,,	0 2	18 17 6¾
Excavating clay, filling into barrows, wheeling various distances, tipped by side, and throws into R. trucks -	3,229½ ,,	0 8½	114 11 9¼
Carried forward -	- - -	- -	13,358 5 11¼

Detailed Account of Work—*continued.* Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	13,358 5 11¼
Clearing stone chippings by hand from mason - - - -	218 cube yds.	0 8	7 5 0
Excavating stiff clay, filling into barrows, wheeling various distances to steam lifts, slinging on barrows, landing on stage, wheeling various distances, and tipped into trucks - - -	1,680½ „	0 11½	80 2 5¼
Filling rubbish, soil, sand, broken stone, &c. into barrows from heaps, wheeling various distances - - -	22,353 „	0 5	468 12 7
Throwing do. to or from heaps, various throws above one throw - -	1,420 „	0 3½	20 6 3
Screening gravel - - -	322 „	0 2½	3 8 9
Trimming to bottom of drains to receive concrete - - - -	83 super. yards	0 1	0 6 11
Mixing concrete, filling into barrows, wheeling 25 yards, and tipping into masses - - - -	115 cube yds.	1 3	7 3 6½
Punning to surface of do. - -	83 super. yards	0 1	0 6 11
Taking down scarp wall, lifting by derrick, filling into barrows, wheeling various distances, and stacking -	2,530 cube yds.	2 2	277 12 7
Filling earth into drains, post holes, &c., and ramming - - - -	2,654 „	0 1½	16 11 6½
Breaking stone to pass 2-inch ring for roads, &c. - - -	6,352 „	1 9	555 17 4½
„ stone roughly from blocks -	7,211 „	0 6	180 5 8
„ stone to pass ¾-inch ring for paths, &c. - - -	27 „	4 0	5 8 0
„ granite stone to pass 2-inch ring - - -	10 „	4 6	2 5 0
„ brick bats to pass 1-inch ring, for repairs to roads, &c. -	458 „	2 4	53 8 11
Spreading do. on roads after being tipped - - - -	2,587 „	0 2	22 1 2
Levelling do. on roads after being tipped - - - -	619½ „	0 3	7 14 10½
Forming roads, parades, &c., under one foot deep - - - -	5,267 super. yds.	0 1	19 13 5
Smoothing and forming to stacks -	6,151 „	0 2½	62 12 7½
Trimming to surface of do., drains, &c. -	1,294 „	—	5 7 10
Loading, carting, and unloading fir timber various distances -	948 cube loads	1 8	83 0 3½
„ carting, and unloading fir plank various distances - -	17 „	1 6½	1 6 1
„ carting, and unloading broken stone, rubbish, &c., various distances - - -	4,751 cube yds.	1 5¼	341 10 3
„ carting, and unloading block stone various distances -	6 tons	0 7½	0 3 9
„ carting, and unloading old iron, machinery various distances -	237 „	2 2¼	25 19 10½
„ carting, and unloading chips, &c. various distances -	153 cube yards	1 1	8 6 6½
„ carting, and unloading stores, &c. various distances -	226 loads	1 8	20 7 0½
Carried forward -	- - -	- -	15,635 11 2

Governor's Report.

Detailed Account of Work—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	15,635 11 2
Removing timber by hand various distances - - -	15,016 cube ft.	0 $0\frac{3}{4}$	41 19 11
,, old iron various distances -	421 tons	1 0	21 0 $3\frac{1}{2}$
,, sleepers and rails various distances - - -	Value	—	1 6 8
Handing bricks out of kiln, passing from man to man, various throws, and stacking - -	1,974,322	2 $7\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000	262 6 $9\frac{1}{4}$
,, bricks out of kiln, filling into barrows, wheeling various distances, and stacking -	1,482,536	1 $4\frac{1}{2}$	119 9 $4\frac{1}{2}$
,, bricks out of R. trucks, passing from man to man, various throws, and set into kiln for burning - - -	No. 490,651	2 $7\frac{1}{2}$	66 0 3
,, bricks from top of kiln, and stacking alongside - -	,, 83,288	1 1	4 8 6
Unloading bricks from railway trucks, and stacking alongside - -	,, 296,422	0 10	17 14 $9\frac{1}{2}$
Filling bricks into barrows, wheeling various distances, and stacking or set into kiln - - - -	,, 3,405,690	1 3	308 14 6
Removing bricks by hand various distances, and stacking - - -	,, 5,000	1 8	0 8 4
Loading bricks into carts, removing various distances, and stacking -	,, 214,460	3 2	34 1 9
Stacking bricks - - - -	,, 35,000	0 8	1 3 4
Cleaning bricks, filling into barrows, wheeling various distances, and stacking - -	,, 592,490	2 $8\frac{1}{2}$	79 19 $0\frac{1}{2}$
,, old bricks from mortar, and stacking alongside - -	,, 348,920	2 6	43 13 $1\frac{3}{4}$
Making bricks by machinery, including wheeling clay, off bearing to stacks, sifting sand, &c. - -	,, 1,204,383	2 $10\frac{1}{2}$	173 14 6
Loading do. on trucks - - -	,, 492,052	0 8	16 9 3
Pulling down uld brickwork, cleaning bricks, filling into barrows, wheeling various distances, and stacking - -	,, 25,400	5 7	7 0 $9\frac{1}{2}$
,, down old bricks, wheeling various distances, and stacking - - - -	,, 637,934	3 $10\frac{3}{4}$	124 0 3
Loading rough oak timber on railway trucks by derrick - -	3,387 cube loads	0 4	54 5 $1\frac{1}{2}$
,, baulk timber on do. by hand -	1,150 ,,	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	2 7 11
Unloading rough oak timber from do. by derrick - - - -	3,262 ,,	0 4	54 7 5
Unstacking do., and spread for survey -	400 cube feet	—	0 16 8
Hoisting rough oak timber by derrick various heights, and stacking in tiers from 1 tier to 10 - - -	3,786 cube loads	1 2	221 6 $3\frac{1}{2}$
Unloading do. from railway trucks, hoisting various heights, and stacking in tiers from 1 to 12 - - -	$2,016\frac{1}{2}$,,	1 $9\frac{1}{2}$	182 10 $3\frac{1}{2}$
Carried forward -	- - -	- -	17,474 16 4

Detailed Account of Work—*continued.* Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	17,474 16 4
Unstacking rough oak timber from stack by derrick from various heights, and loading on railway trucks - -	3,849½ cube lds.	0 11½	266 0 6
Canting do. various distances by hand -	5,621 „	0 5	117 3 0
Stacking baulk timber by hand in tiers -	5,323 cube ft.	0 0½	11 1 9
Hauling ships' timber up beach by hand, removing various distances, and stacking - - - - - -	31,232 „	0 0¾	101 19 11
Unloading timber from railway trucks by hand, carrying various distances, and stacking - - - -	3,369 „	0 0½	7 16 7
Hoisting Portland stone from ship's hold by crane, and loading on railway trucks - -	723 tons	1 0	36 3 0
„ iron rails do. - - -	27 „	1 1	1 8 3
„ timber do. - - -	cube feet	0 0¼	1 19 1½
„ rubbing stones do. - -	No. 3,500	2 0	0 7 0
Unloading Portland stone from railway trucks by hand, removing various on rollers from 10 yards to 50 yards -	2,500½ tons	1 0	122 16 5
Removing rubble stone by hand various distances - - -	449 cube yards	0 9¼	17 8 7¾
„ dressed stone do. - -	398½ tons	1 3½	23 18 10½
Unloading iron from railway trucks and stacking - - - -	96½ „	0 4½	2 18 0½
Loading do. on do. - - -	4 „	0 4½	0 1 6
„ stone on do. by hand - -	1,292 „	0 6	32 6 11½
Unloading do. from do. by hand - -	267 „	0 5	5 8 11
Loading rubbish, &c. into do. - -	2,870 cube yds.	0 2½	30 0 4½
Unloading lime from do. - -	20 „	0 4	0 6 8
Demolishing fortifications at Unicorn gateway, and clearing away debris -	As recorded in Monthly Returns.		247 15 0
Pulling down old houses and clearing away - - - - -			43 5 3
Removing derrick and gear and erecting clearing ground and laying skids to stack timber - - - -			293 18 4
Driving piles in very hard and sandy bottom ground - - -			228 10 8
Pumping mud and water from excavations for docks - - -			199 18 5
Carrying tools to or from parties -			69 11 1
Taking down gauntry, and clearing away in dockyard - - - -			52 11 6
Collecting old zinc, roofing brick, kiln, and skintling bricks - - -			83 7 2½
Clearing weeds, &c., out of moats -			22 4 4
Shifting stages, sentry boxes, prisoners' closets, &c. - - - -			45 13 11
Clearing drains, pumping out sawpits, &c. - - - - -			29 3 2½
Digging out piles, being broken in driving - - - -			11 7 5½
Removing large solution tank, and engine gear - - - -			45 5 1¼
Loading and removing armour plate by derrick - - - -			36 0 10½
Carried forward -	- - -	- -	19,673 14 2½

Governor's Report.

Detailed Account of Work—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward - - -		- -	19,673 14 2½
Unloading and stowing machinery, &c. -	As recorded in Monthly Returns.		14 4 9
Watering and trimming clay for brick-making - - - -			24 17 1½
Attending to and cleaning brick machine - - - - -			19 16 6
Protecting bricks from weather before burning - - - -			8 7 8
Clearing ground and demolishing rough fences, ledges, and sheds - -			338 1 0¾
Erecting bridge and barrow runs, scaffolds, &c. - - - -			19 16 5¾
Removing and stowing old timber, stores, &c. - - - - -			122 5 0
Fixing iron bands around cement kilns -			12 17 6½
Removing pile engine and gear - -			26 15 7
Grubbing up thorn fence - -			28 18 8½
Excavating in patches to clear water pipes - - - - -			8 0 0
Shoring to excavations - - -			7 5 3
Removing steam boiler - - -			2 4 11½
Repairs to dam to keep back side -			0 18 0
Erecting bankers for masons - -			1 15 7½
Fixing bell frame - - -			1 18 7½
Trimming to slopes, levelling ground, &c. - - - - -			39 19 0½
Removing heavy guns - - -			19 15 7½
Hanging heavy gates - - -			3 0 1½
Repair to roads in patches - -			10 2 3
Taking down centres - - -			7 19 3
Repairs to brick kiln - - -			35 7 0½
Sorting stone for masons, and removing -			9 4 1¾
HASLAR HOSPITAL.			
Drawing sand up breakwater from beach - - - - -	40 cube yds.	1 6	3 0 0
Filling rubbish, &c., into barrows, wheeling various distances - - -	190 „	0 5¼	4 3 5
Loading, carting, and unloading stone, coals, &c. various distances -	7 tons	1 7¼	0 11 3
„ carting, and unloading rubbish, various distances - -	2 cube yds.	0 7	0 1 2
Spreading broken stone on roads after being tipped and levelled - -	87 „	0 3	1 1 9
Digging and weeding in garden - -	—	—	160 12 0
			20,597 13 2¼
SOUTHSEA COMMON.			
Excavating soil, filling into carts brought close, tipped and levelled - -	26,812 cub. yds.	0 7	768 0 6
Filling soil into barrows, wheeling under 25 yards, tipping, and levelling -	24,542 sup. yds.	0 2¼	228 19 10½
Raking over ground, and sowing grass seed - - - - -	9,097 „	0 0¾	28 8 6¾
Cutting stacking turf, and relaying -	12,702 „	0 1½	85 2 6
Taking up temporary tramway, and stacking rails and sleepers alongside -	Value	—	1 17 0
			1,112 8 5¼

Appendix (F.)

Governor's Report.

Detail of Labour performed by Convicts for the Prison Department in the Year 1866, with the Measurements and Value thereof.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Average Rate.	Amount.
PRISON LABOUR.		*s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Carpenters.			
New work to prison buildings, viz., 48 new cells in halls, infirmary day ward, and converting carpenter's shop to infirmary ward	As recorded in Monthly Returns.	According to authorized Schedule.	55 11 8½
New work to furniture and fittings of prison			29 12 4¾
Repairs to prison, building halls, &c.			98 17 6¼
„ superior officers' quarters			9 5 9
„ subordinate do.			4 14 11
„ furniture and fittings of prison			44 4 5½
„ tools, plant, &c.			4 17 11
Sawing Memel (new)	8,247 super. ft.	3 0 per 100 ft.	12 7 10½
„ oak (new)	780 „	4 0 per 100 ft.	1 11 2
Crosscuts to fir baulks	No. 30	0 2	0 5 0
„ to hard wood	„ 11	0 3	0 2 9
Carrying deals by hand various distances	681 cube feet	0 0¼	0 16 6½
Cutting up and bundling firewood	No. 2,130	0 0½	4 8 9
Smiths.			
New work to prison buildings, viz., 48 new cells in halls, infirmary day ward, and converting carpenter's shop to infirmary ward	As recorded in Monthly Returns.	According to authorized Schedule.	79 7 3½
New work to furniture and fittings of prison			9 9 11
New work to tools, plant, &c.			3 12 6
Repairs to prison halls, buildings, &c.			106 14 6
„ superior officers' quarters			2 4 0
„ subordinate do.			1 11 10
„ furniture and fittings of prison			38 9 7¾
„ tools, plant, &c.			1 3 0
Tinman.			
Making prison utensils			17 5 8¼
Repairs to „			30 8 9
Labourer.			
Attending to boiler fires			30 14 0
Painters.			
New work to prison buildings, viz., 48 new cells in halls, infirmary day ward, and converting carpenter's shop to infirmary ward			25 1 0½
Carried forward	- - -	- -	612 18 11

Governor's Report.

Detail of Labour—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Average Rate.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	612 18 1
Painters—*cont.*			
New work to furniture and fittings of prison - - - -	As recorded in Monthly Returns.	According to authorized Schedule.	4 16 3½
Repairs to prison halls, buildings, &c. -			58 1 9
„ superior officers' quarters -			5 7 2½
„ subordinate do. - -			2 4 0½
„ furniture and fittings of prison			10 1 2
Cutting up and bundling fire wood -	No. 800	0 0¼	1 13 4
BRICKLAYERS AND LABOURERS' WORK.			
New work to on building, viz., 48 new cells in halls, infirmary day ward, and converting carpenter's shop to infirmary ward - - - - -	As recorded in Monthly Returns.	According to authorized Schedule.	63 11 4
Building brickwork to drains, &c. on parades and boundary wall - -	10 rods 4 cube ft.	70 3 per rod	35 3 5
Taking down old brickwork, cleaning bricks from mortar, and stacking alongside - - - - - -	No. 55,550	5 0 per 1,000	13 17 6
Repairs to prisons, buildings, halls, &c. -	As recorded in Monthly Returns.	According to authorized Schedule.	191 18 9
„ superior officers' quarters -			20 5 8
„ subordinate do. - -			2 13 6
„ to parades, drains, &c. - -			15 6 2½
Carting materials, &c., for general repairs, &c. - - - - -			16 17 7
Basketting rubbish, clearing up debris and removing stores, &c. - -			10 4 5
Digging and trenching ground - -			65 18 6
Cleaning bricks from mortar and stacking	No. 4,000	2 6	0 10 0
Unloading bricks from carts and stacking alongside - - - -	No. 21,000	0 10	0 17 6
Total for Prison Works - - -	- - -	- -	1,132 7 1
PRISON EMPLOYMENT.			
WASHERS.			
Mending prisoners' beds and under clothing - - - - -	8,772½ dozen	0 4	146 12 0
Washing prisoners' beds and under clothing - - - - -	38,630 „	0 3¼	555 15 3¾
Mangling prisoners' beds and under clothing - - - -	3,008 „	0 1	12 10 8
TAILORS.			
Emptying cell beds, beating hair, and refilling - - - - - -	No. 2,263	0 6	56 17 0
Emptying cell pillows, beating hair, and refilling - - - - -	„ 2,199	0 1	9 5 1
Emptying infirmary beds, beating hair, and refilling - - - - -	„ 32	2 0	3 4 0
Carried forward - -	- - -	- -	784 4 0¾

Detail of Labour—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Average Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward			784 4 $0\frac{3}{4}$
Tailors—*cont.*			
Emptying infirmary pillows, beating hair, and refilling	No. 22	0 2	0 3 8
Making mattrass cases	„ 29	1 0	1 9 0
„ infirmary sheets	„ 22	0 4	0 7 4
„ table screens for kitchen	„ 4	1 $6\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 2
„ infirmary pillow cases	„ 182	0 1	0 15 2
„ duck trousers for cooks, bakers, &c.	„ 20	1 0	1 0 0
Making duck jackets for cooks, bakers, &c.	„ 21	1 0	1 0 0
Making duck caps for cooks, bakers, &c.	„ 35	0 6	0 17 6
„ duck aprons for cooks, bakers, &c.	„ 31	0 6	0 15 6
Making small articles	—	—	3 4 0
Repairs to prisoners' jackets	„ 3,908	0 1	16 5 8
„ „ vests	„ 2,547	0 1	10 12 3
„ „ trousers	„ 20,464	0 2	170 10 8
„ „ frocks	„ 5,767	0 1	24 11 0
„ „ trusses	„ 35	0 6	0 17 6
„ bed rugs	„ 476	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	2 19 6
„ blankets	„ 782	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	4 17 $4\frac{1}{2}$
„ hammocks	„ 1,925	0 2	14 17 3
„ small articles	Value	—	0 5 1
Jackets collared and cuffed	„ 2,097	0 4	35 3 5
„ marked and badged	„ 7,765	0 1	32 10 1
„ opened down front	„ 1,212	0 1	5 4 6
Fitting clothing to new prisoners	„ 358	0 2	2 19 8
Frocks new pocketed	„ 280	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 8
Altering liberty clothing	As recorded in Monthly Returns.		0 5 $6\frac{1}{4}$
„ prisoners' clothing			0 13 $2\frac{1}{2}$
„ officers' uniform			0 15 9
Carrying coals to offices, &c., removing shop fixtures, watering roads, parades, &c.			50 0 3
Shoemakers.			
New bottoming prisoners' boots and shoes	$102\frac{1}{2}$ pairs	2 3	11 10 $9\frac{1}{2}$
New fronting „ „	$7\frac{1}{2}$ „	2 4	0 17 $7\frac{1}{2}$
Soleing, heeling, and welting prisoners' boots and shoes	1,182 „	1 9	103 13 $7\frac{1}{2}$
Soleing and heeling prisoners' boots and shoes	1,123 „	1 4	80 4 0
Soleing (only) prisoners' boots and shoes	444 „	0 9	16 13 $4\frac{1}{2}$
Heeling „ „	2,092 „	0 4	34 12 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Nailing „ „	$4,721\frac{1}{2}$ „	0 3	60 10 $4\frac{1}{2}$
Patching „ „	$5,677\frac{1}{2}$ „	0 3	70 18 $11\frac{1}{2}$
Repairing hammock straps	No. 4,486	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	28 0 9
Making slippers	6 pairs	1 3	0 7 6
Soleing and heeling slippers	2 „	1 0	0 2 0
Repairs to slippers	As recorded in Monthly Returns.		0 0 10
„ smiths' bellows			0 4 0
„ engine hose			0 2 0
„ wringing machine			0 2 0
Carried forward			1,576 2 $8\frac{1}{2}$

Governor's Report.

Detail of Labour—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Average Rate.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- -	- -	1,576 2 8½
Shoemakers—cont.			
Making badges for prisoners' jackets -	No. 189	0 4	3 3 0
Altering prisoners' jackets - -	„ 660	0 0½	1 8 1
Covering officers' key chains - -	„ 12	0 3	0 3 0
Making small articles - - -	As recorded in Monthly Returns.		0 1 1
Repairs to „ - - -			0 0 6
Carrying coals to offices, removing shop fixtures, and carting oakum - -			5 14 3
Light Labour Day Ward.			
Picking oakum from junk, tubbed, and made up into bundles - - -	6,078 lbs.	4 2½ per cwt.	11 7 11
Cleaners.			
Cleaning prison halls - - -	4,381½ days	1 6	328 12 3
Cooks.			
Cooking prisoners' meals, &c. - -	3,046 „	1 6	228 9 0
Bakers.			
Preparing and baking bread - -	2,314 „	1 6	173 11 0
Boatmen.			
Boat's crew - - - -	308 „	1 6	23 2 0
Total for Prison Employment -	- - -	- -	2,352 14 9½

Appendix (G.)

Value of Tools in use in the Workshops, &c. at Portsmouth Prison.

	£ *s.* *d.*
Carpenter's tools - - - -	42 16 8
Painter's tools - - - -	10 11 10
Bricklayers, masons, &c. - - -	85 9 6
Smiths and tinman's - - -	62 1 9
Engineer's shop - - - -	48 17 7
Total value - - -	249 17 4
Tools, the property of the borough of Portsmouth, in use on Southsea Common -	26 17 1

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (H.)

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Portsmouth Convict Prison for the Year ending 31st March 1867.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	3,738	6	8
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	8,311	5	4
Compassionate fund	6	0	0
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	2,063	6	10
Uniforms for officers and servants	754	19	0
Victualling prisoners	8,450	0	5
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	2,355	7	2
Bedding for prisoners	292	15	8
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	173	1	9
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	380	5	6
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	931	17	1
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	1,467	9	2
Furniture and fittings	88	12	11
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	43	8	0
Fuel and light for general purposes	1,403	1	8
Buildings and ordinary repairs	398	2	3
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	419	11	1
Various small disbursements	365	16	3
Rent, rates, and taxes	986	7	11
Total	32,629	14	8
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts	178	3	2
Net expenditure	£ 32,451	11	6

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Convict Prison, Portsmouth,
January 9, 1867.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is more with pain than pleasure that I attempt to comply with the rule which requires from me a report of the moral state of this prison during the past year.

Independent of our Sunday chapel, the infirmary, the penal class cells, and the separate cells are the chief places of moral effort and hope, and therefore in those places I am continually setting forth the great remedy for the woes which sin has inflicted on humanity; and in these places of suffering my spirit is sometimes cheered by the *feeling* manifested by criminals who are considered as past feeling and incorrigible.

The Infirmary.

Here we have the Scriptures read morning and evening, with visitation and Scripture reading in the forenoon.

I feel a pleasure in recollecting that in my time many prisoners who have been pronounced "dangerously ill" have recovered; and this especially has been the case where their minds have received the promises of Holy Scripture, and so were helped by hope. But it is most distressing to see a fellow-creature drawing near to the grave full of ignorance and enmity too.

Penal Class Cells.

The Scripture reader every Sunday morning reads here a part of the morning service, and expounds a portion of Scripture to the prisoners of the Protestant persuasion. *Every* prisoner in the penal class who has been free from a "report" for one month is entitled to receive instruction twice every week for a period of one hour each time. This instruction takes place in the forenoon of Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Prisoners received and discharged during the year 1866 :—

On the 31st of December 1865 there were in the prison	998	
Received during the year 1866	542	
		1,540
The removals have been—		
By pardon	1	
„ death	5	
„ licence	297	
„ expiration of sentence	8	
To Broadmoor	20	
„ Millbank	15	
„ Woking	83	
„ Chatham	5	
„ Dartmoor	21	
„ Portland	19	
„ Western Australia	161	
		635
Leaving in the prison December 31, 1866		905

Chaplain's Report.

Of the 542 prisoners received during the past year 220 were placed by the chief schoolmaster in the 1st class, and a number of these have since made considerable progress in arithmetic, &c. Out of 172 men placed on reception in the 2nd class 148 progressed so well during the year that they were removed to the 1st class; while of the 150 placed in the 3rd class 63 learned to read and write and were promoted to the 2nd class, and 32 more, who could only read and write very imperfectly on their reception, advanced so as first to be promoted to the 2nd, and thence on to the 1st class.

"The exertions of the prisoners" are stimulated by the 12th General Order for their government, which declares that no prisoner can be advanced from the third stage or class until he can read and write; and also by Standing Order 278, which states that every prisoner is expected to write his own letter or petition, and that there must be no departure from this order but by the special sanction of the Visiting Director. These rules have operated to the advantage of many; notwithstanding, there are many in the prison still who are continually seeking a recommendation to the Director's favourable consideration of their case. Some of these are foreigners, some are aged, and some who have been all their life handling the spade or the plough, and here, throughout the day at work with the mattock, shovel, and barrow, at night have neither eyes or ideas of learning those things to which they have been strangers ever since they were born.

The majority, who do make progress and second the efforts made for their improvement, prove that our school-teaching is neither aimless nor useless.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.

It is a matter of regret to a great number of prisoners, and to me also, that the Liverpool "Reformatory and Industrial Associatin" was obliged in August last to decline "for the present" the charge of assisting any more prisoners. This association had become a great favourite, because from its locality, and from its connexion with trade and commerce by sea and land, it had opportunity, and had supplied employment or assisted men to emigrate in proportion to the *number* of applicants, which from the first had been an increasing one, both of Roman Catholics and Protestants.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies now in existence are, the London, the Birmingham, the Leeds, and the North and South Staffordshire Societies. The advantages offered by these societies are gladly embraced by about one-third of the prisoners discharged on licence; but I am persuaded that a large majority of prisoners would embrace them if I could give the assurance that these societies would certainly aid their emigration.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. Banks,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Her Majesty's Convict Prisons.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

Portsmouth Convict Prison,
January 10, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,

THE monthly medical reports from the infirmary of this prison conveyed the satisfactory information that the sanitary condition of the prisoners has been most favourable, and in presenting you with this retrospect of the past year, I would add that the fact of a low rate of sickness here is invested with greater importance when it is remembered that the prevalence of pulmonary disorders in England during the early months of the year was excessive, and that diarrhœa in its worst forms was epidemic throughout the country. The latter complaint, which usually adds many cases to the sick list during the autumnal months, was simple in its form, and of infrequent occurrence in this prison. Sixteen instances only of the disorder were admitted into the infirmary, and they were all free from the signs which characterize the choleraic type of diarrhœa.

The high standard of health maintained by the prisoners throughout the year, and the absence from the return of all the diseases indicative of a defective dietary, afford a continued proof that the composition as well as the quantity of food supplied to the convicts is unexceptionable.

Ulcer ranks as the principal evil with which the sick list is burdened, and in a large proportion of cases the sores were either factitious in the first instance, or the progress of healthy action in ordinary ulcers was interfered with. The aim of the criminal who creates a sore by the application of an irritant to the skin, is to gain admission into the infirmary, where the restraints of imprisonment are experienced in a minor degree. Seclusion is therefore the only means of frustrating the object of the malingerer, and the addition of separate cells to the infirmary is an important desideratum. Injuries of a serious nature were of rare occurrence.

A case of simple and another of comminuted fracture of the bones of the leg made good recoveries.

Dislocation of the hip joint is a formidable injury, and the prisoner (Mc.K.) to whom it occurred, has not yet wholly recovered from the effects of the displacement, although the reduction was immediate.

The deaths were five in number. One of the fatal cases, however, was that of prisoner ———, who sank rapidly after his reception from the convict ship "Corona," in which he had been under treatment for cholera.

Six officers were invalided from the convict service during the year. Four of the number suffered ftom pulmonary disease, one from disease of the heart, and one from softening of the brain.

The death of the senior clerk, from consumption, occurred a short time after he was pronounced to be unfit for further service.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
V. C. CLARKE, M.D.,
Surgeon.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Her Majesty's Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Portsmouth for the Year ending 31st December 1866.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 1,540.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1866.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining, Dec. 31, 1866.
1. Zymotic Diseases.						
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	5	4	—	—	1
Diarrhœa	—	16	15	—	—	1
Cholera, Consecutive Fever	—	2	1	—	1	—
Influenza and Catarrh	—	8	8	—	—	—
Ague	—	1	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	1	1	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	3	2	—	—	1
2. Dropsy, Cancer, and Diseases of uncertain Seat.						
Abscess	1	16	17	3	—	—
Ulcer	10	71	67	1	1	13
Debility	—	—	—	5	—	—
3. Tubercular Diseases.						
Scrofula	—	4	3	4	—	1
Phthisis	1	11	11	12	—	1
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.						
Paraplegia	—	1	1	1	—	—
Other forms of Paralysis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Epilepsy	—	3	3	3	—	—
Dementia	—	1	1	2	—	—
Mania	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other forms of Unsound Mind	—	—	—	4	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	—	3	2	1	—	1
5. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circulation.						
Varicose Veins	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation	1	4	3	1	1	1
6. Diseases of Respiratory Organs.						
Bronchitis	2	7	5	9	2	2
Pleuritis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	5	3	—	—	2
Asthma	—	1	1	1	—	—
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs.						
Dyspepsia	—	5	5	—	—	—
Colic	—	7	7	—	—	—
Hernia Reducible	—	2	2	3	—	—
Other Diseases of the Digestive Organs	—	3	2	1	—	1

Medical Officer's Report.

Abstract of the Infirmary Report—*continued.*

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1866.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalids.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1866.
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.						
Stricture of Urethra	—	5	3	1	—	2
Orchitis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hydrocele	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	1	—	1	1	—	—
9. Diseases of Joints and Bones.						
Arthritis	1	—	1	—	—	—
Muscular Rheumatism	1	16	15	2	—	2
Diseases of Joints	—	1	1	3	—	—
Inflammation of Bursa	—	2	2	—	—	—
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System.						
Carbuncle	—	1	—	—	—	1
Boils	—	14	13	—	—	1
Sycosis	—	3	3	—	—	—
Lepra	1	—	1	—	—	—
Scabies	—	2	2	—	—	—
Urticaria	—	1	1	—	—	—
Eczema	—	3	2	—	—	1
Herpes	—	5	5	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	—	4	4	—	—	—
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense.						
Ophthalmia	1	2	3	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	1	1	—	—	—
12. Accidents and Injuries.						
Contusions	1	26	26	—	—	1
Sprains	1	2	3	—	—	—
Dislocations	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fractures	1	4	4	—	—	1
Incised and Punctured Wounds	3	24	26	—	—	1
Burns and Scalds	—	2	2	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries	—	—	—	6	—	—
13. Feigned Diseases.						
Malingering	—	7	7	—	—	—
Total	24	310	296	66	5	35

A Return of Prisoners Invalided from Portsmouth Prison during the Year 1866.

Initials.	Age.	From whence received.	Date of Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	State of Health in Prison.	To what Establishment invalided.	Date of Removal.	Cause of invaliding.
M. D.	23	Millbank	13 June 1865	Good	Indifferent	Woking	4 July 1866	Phthisis.
J. L.	25	"	27 Nov. 1865	"	"	"	"	Struma.
W. C.	30	"	13 June 1865	"	"	"	"	Phthisis.
N. K.	26	"	2 Jan. 1866	Indifferent	"	"	"	Lumbar abscess.
J. D.	23	Portland	2 Feb. 1865	Good	"	"	"	" "
P. F.	27	Millbank	28 Aug. 1865	"	"	"	"	Phthisis. "
W. T.	41	"	16 June 1865	"	"	"	"	Disease of stomach.
E. M'M.	29	Perth	3 May 1865	"	"	"	"	Ulcers.
C. F.	19	Leicester	28 Aug. 1865	"	"	"	"	Phthisis.
J. B.	28	Millbank	13 June 1865	Indifferent	"	"	"	Struma.
D. T.	51	Perth	8 Aug. 1865	"	"	"	"	Chronic bronchitis.
R. T.	41	Portland	15 April 1864	Good	"	Millbank	3 July 1866	Imbecility.
G. W.	21	Pentonville	8 Feb. 1866	Indifferent	"	"	"	Epilepsy.
J. S.	36	Wakefield	6 May 1865	Good	"	"	"	Dementia.
J. S.	27	Gibraltar per H.M. ship "Urgent."	2 Aug. 1866	Bad	"	Woking	20 Aug. 1866	Disease of heart.
J. C.	22		"	"	"	"	"	Phthisis.
J. K.	29	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
T. E.	29	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
W. M'C.	42	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
T. M'G.	70	Perth	8 May 1866	Indifferent	"	"	"	Bronchitis.
J. B.	19	Pentonville	8 Feb. 1866	"	"	"	"	Anchylosis of right elbow.
J. M.	50	Wakefield	3 Jan. 1866	Good	"	"	"	Stricture of urethra.
T. J.	22	Perth	8 May 1866	"	Good	"	"	Anchylosis of left elbow.
J. H.	33	Millbank	16 Oct. 1865	"	"	"	"	Crippled left hand.
W. B.	56	Perth	8 May 1866	"	Indifferent	"	"	Chronic bronchitis.
H. C.	63	Millbank	12 July 1864	"	"	"	"	Debility.
J. N. G.	41	"	1 June 1865	"	Good	Millbank	18 Sept. 1866	Epilepsy.
J. E.	33	Gibraltar	2 Aug. 1866	Bad	Indifferent	Woking	13 Sept. 1866	Phthisis.
J. H.	26	Millbank	1 Jan. 1865	Good	Good	Millbank	11 Dec. 1866	Epilepsy.
W. S.	26	"	17 April 1866	Indifferent	Indifferent	"	2 Nov. 1866	Weak mind.
P. M.	23	"	19 April 1866	Good	"	"	21 Aug. 1866	" "
J. M'N.	21	"	22 July 1864	"	"	"	19 March 1866	Mania.
J. F.	34	Chatham	26 Dec. 1864	"	"	"	21 April 1866	Dementia.
P. C.	46	Portland	26 Sept. 1864	"	"	Woking	4 May 1866	Chronic rheumatism.

A Return of Prisoners invalided from Portsmouth Prison during the Year 1866—*continued.*

Initials.	Age.	From whence received.	Date of Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	State of Health in Prison.	To what Establishment invalided.	Date of Removal.	Cause of invaliding.
T. B.	31	Wakefield	28 Oct. 1865	Good	Indifferent	Woking	4 May 1866	Cerebral disease.
J. L.	54	Woking	24 Jan. 1865	Indifferent	„	„	„	Asthma and bronchitis.
P. F.	27	Millbank	28 Aug. 1865	Good	„	„	„	Phthisis.
J. M.	28	„	2 Feb. 1866	„	„	„	„	Bronchitis. Abscess in axilla.
J. O'S.	24	„	18 April 1864	„	„	„	„	Phthisis.
C. T.	42	Portland	2 Feb. 1865	„	„	„	„	Disease of tarsal joints.
G. S.	49	Woking	21 Nov. 1864	„	Good	Dartmoor	14 May 1866	Hernia double.
T. G.	33	Millbank	20 Jan. 1865	„	Indifferent	„	„	Bronchitis.
R. M.	27	Perth	3 May 1865	„	Good	„	„	Loss of sight of right eye (struma).
T. D.	56	Portland	4 July 1865	Indifferent	Indifferent	„	„	Debility.
C. E. de W.	53	Bedford	19 Oct. 1865	„	„	„	„	Hernia, double.
J. R.	24	Pentonville	28 Nov. 1865	Good	Good	„	„	Right hand mutilated.
W. W.	37	Wakefield	3 Jan. 1866	„	„	„	„	Both feet clubbed.
H. P.	20	Pentonville	„	„	Indifferent	„	„	Rheumatism and struma.
H. C.	23	„	„	„	Good	„	„	Loss of left hand.
A. E.	52	„	8 Feb. 1866	Indifferent	Indifferent	„	„	Aged.
R. V.	26	„	„	Good	„	„	„	Debility.
T. R.	49	Millbank	3 Feb. 1865	„	Good	„	„	Crippled left hand. Hydrocele.
T. R.	24	Pentonville	5 March 1866	Indifferent	Indifferent	„	„	Struma.
J. S.	25	Bedford	19 Oct. 1865	Good	„	„	„	Disease of left hip joint.
J. F.	36	Dartmoor	28 July 1865	„	„	„	„	Disease of kidney.
B. M.	33	Millbank	28 Aug. 1865	„	„	„	„	Paraplegia.
J. G.	48	„	1 Sept. 1864	Indifferent	„	„	„	Varicose veins and ulcers.
H. W.	37	„	16 Oct. 1865	Good	„	„	„	Abscess in left groin.
J. H.	23	„	27 Nov. 1865	Indifferent	„	„	„	Debility.
T. F.	36	„	„	Moderate	„	„	„	Bronchitis.
G. M.	42	„	2 Jan. 1866	Good	Good	„	„	Very large hernia.
G. W.	29	„	26 Sept. 1865	Indifferent	Indifferent	Woking	17 May 1866	Phthisis.
W. B.	43	Bedford	29 Oct. 1865	„	„	„	„	Bronchitis (chronic).
G. C.	31	Pentonville	8 Feb. 1866	Bad	„	„	„	„ „
S. P.	21	Woking	21 Nov. 1864	Good	„	„	„	„ „
J. S.	35	Millbank	3 Feb. 1865	„	„	Millbank	22 May 1866	Weak mind.

RETURN of the DEATHS that have occurred at PORTSMOUTH PRISON during the Year 1866.

Initials.	Age.	Date of Reception.	From whence received.	State of Health on Reception.	Admitted to Infirmary.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Post Mortem Examinations.
J. S. -	40	2 May 1864	Millbank -	Indifferent -	7 Dec. 1865	28 Feb. 1866	Disease of heart -	Hypertrophy of heart. Disease of aortic and mitral valves. Hydrops pericardii. Ascites.
W. A. -	36	28 Aug. 1865	Leicester -	Good - -	13 Jan. 1866	7 May 1866	Disease of heart -	Hypertrophy of heart. Atheroma of aorta and valves. Nutmeg liver. Gall stones.
J. S. -	32	15 April 1864	Chatham -	Good - -	27 March 1866	6 June 1866	Pulmonary consumption.	Left lung nearly destroyed. Right lung infiltrated with tubercle. Liver much increased in size and fatty. Ascites.
T. O. -	18	6 Feb. 1865	Millbank -	Indifferent -	16 Jan. 1866	1 Aug. 1866	Pulmonary consumption.	Cavities and tubercles in both lungs. Mesenteric glands full of tubercular deposit.
O. K. -	24 ?	8 Oct. 1866	Convict ship "Corona."	Bad - -	8 Oct. 1866	10 Oct. 1866	Consecutive fever (cholera).	No post-mortem examination.

CHATHAM PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Chatham Prison, January* 1867.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year 1866.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number in prison 1st January 1866			1,054
Received during the year			644
Total			1,698
Removed to other prisons		204	
Embarked for Western Australia		191	
Released on licence		241	
„ on expiration of sentence		1	
„ on conditional pardon		1	
„ on free pardon		22	
Removed to County Police Court, for trial		1	
Died		16	
			677
Remaining 31st December 1866			1,021

(See Appendix A.)

Conduct of Officers.

With the exception of such cases as have been brought to the notice of the directors, the conduct of the officers in their several grades has been very good, those of all departments having shown much zeal in the performance of their respective duties; my thanks being especially due to both the deputy-governors for the cordial assistance they have afforded me in enforcing the discipline of the prison, and also to the chief warder for the zeal and efficiency with which he has performed his very responsible and arduous duties, in carrying out which he has been well supported by the principal warders.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The prisoners, taken as a body, have conducted themselves well, the number of punished reports having been upwards of a fifth less than during the preceding year; and encouraging as was the return for the same year of the amount and value of the labour performed by the convicts, that for the past year is still more satisfactory, the average value of the work executed by each prisoner having been in excess of that or any previous year since the opening of the prison.

I regret to say, however, that there have been several individual cases of very bad conduct in the course of the year, the worst of which was a murderous assault made upon an officer while in charge of the light labour party on the public works, by a convict belonging to that party. The prisoner who committed this atrocious act had incurred two reports a few days previously; one of a slight character, by the officer of his party, and the second for a somewhat more serious offence, for which he was reported by another officer. The two reports were heard by me at the same time, and the prisoner did not attempt

to deny the justice of either; but on the evening of the day in which he returned to his labour from the separate cells he came behind the officer who was in charge of the party, and before any person could possibly get to his assistance had struck him two or three blows on the head with a hammer that he had been using for breaking stones. The officer at once fell down perfectly senseless, from which state he never recovered, death ensuing the third day after this cowardly and brutal assault. The prisoner was secured as speedily as possible by an officer of the civil guard, and the only plea he endeavoured to urge in extenuation of the act was, that the officer had not reported some other man for a similar offence that he had been reported for; but slight as such a plea must be considered, there were no grounds for believing that there was the least truth in the assertion. Governor's Report.

At the time this murder was perpetrated the prisoner had only been a few weeks in this prison. He was immediately afterwards committed to the county prison at Maidstone for trial, and he has since been sentenced to death and hung.

There have been several apparent attempts at suicide in the course of the year, but all of them I believe to have been feigned. There have also been a considerable number of reports for malingering, though somewhat less than during the preceding year.

In consequence of the deaths during the first part of the year having been greatly in excess of the average mortality of the prison, a board of medical officers was ordered by the Secretary of State to inquire into the cause, when after a careful and protracted investigation they were of opinion that, taking into consideration the character of the work upon which the prisoners were employed and the exposure to which they were necessarily subjected a slight increase of diet was desirable.

This recommendation was ordered to be carried into effect, and the increased diet was commenced on the 20th of August; but some few of the convicts, about a dozen in all, instead of being grateful for the additional food, were dissatisfied that the increase was not greater, and on the following Sunday endeavoured to excite others to show the same feeling by shouting and making a noise in their cells; however, in a very few minutes the whole of them were removed to the separate cells, perfect quiet and order at once restored, and an example being promptly made of them by the director, no further signs of insubordination or discontent on this subject were ever again exhibited.

Description of Labour, Industry, and Value.

The labour of the prisoners has consisted, as during the previous year, of work connected with the extension of the dockyard or of the prison, and such employments as are requisite for carrying on the ordinary duties of the prison. It has been classed under the following three heads, viz.:—Admiralty Works, Prison Works, and Prison Employment.

Admiralty Works.

The greatest portion of the convicts whose labour has been classed under this head have been employed in creating a large brickfield on a portion of the marsh called St. Mary's Island, in unloading barges laden with clay and sand for the manufacture of bricks, in excavating clay on the island for the same purpose, and in all the various descriptions of work connected with a brickfield in which bricks are manufactured on a large scale by machinery.

In my report under this head for the previous year I stated that we had made upwards of three million bricks that year, and that I hoped

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with the arrangements then in progress we should be enabled to more than treble that amount during the past year.

This expectation has, I am glad to say, been fulfilled; upwards of ten million bricks having been made during the season, the quality being very good.

Since the season for brickmaking was over the brickfield has been still further enlarged, an additional machine has been erected, making six machines in all on the ground, and I fully expect that during the ensuing season, should nothing unforeseen occur to prevent it, we shall be enabled to make quite half as many bricks more as we have made during the past year.

The river wall on the west side of the works has been finished, enabling the creek that divides St. Mary's Island from the mainland to be drained, and that portion of the new repairing basin which was apportioned to the convicts to excavate and to erect the boundary wall has also been completed as far as practicable, the brickwork and the masonry having been executed in the most satisfactory manner.

The convicts on these works have further been employed as blacksmiths, carpenters, stone-masons, excavators, &c.

Prison Works.

The labour of the convicts under this head has consisted of all the various descriptions of work required for finishing and fitting up the new division of the prison that has been erected, also in forming an additional parade ground, erecting an additional gallery in the chapel, and in enlarging the chapel, bake-house, cook-house, laundry, and bath-house, to meet the requirements of the additional number of prisoners that this prison is now capable of containing since the new division has been completed.

Prison Employment.

Under this head the prisoners have been employed in cooking, baking, washing in repairing clothing, boots, shoes, &c., also in cleaning, pumping, repicking bedding, &c., &c.

By reference to the Appendices D. and E., where the labour of the convicts during the year is given more in detail, it will be seen that the average number of prisoners during the year has been 1,049, and that they have been employed daily as follows:—

Admiralty works - - - -	814
Prison works - - - - -	74
Prison employment - - - -	93
Total employed -	981
Average number non-effective, as sick, under punishment, &c. - - - -	68
Daily average throughout the year -	1,049

Great care has been taken in measuring the work performed by the convicts as closely as possible, and it will further be seen by the above-named returns that the value of their labour, estimated in strict accordance with a schedule of prices supplied for the purpose by Government has been:—

	£	s.	d.
For the Admiralty works - -	30,688	10	9
For the Prison works - - -	3,030	6	11
For Prison employment - - -	2,041	10	3
	35,760	7	11

The average earnings for the year of each effective prisoner is therefore shown to have been 36*l.* 9*s.* 0½*d.*, and, including those non-effective, 34*l.* 1*s.* 9½*d.* Governor's Report.

Escapes.

Two attempts at escape were made by prisoners while employed on the Admiralty works, but both were frustrated by the vigilance of the officers.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths during the year has been 16, the greatest number yet recorded in any one year; but 15 of them occurred within the first seven months, only one death having taken place since the 11th of July.

State of the Buildings, &c.

The new division of the prison has been completed and occupied.

The partitions between the cells being of brick, instead of corrugated iron, in this division is found to be of the greatest possible advantage in enforcing the discipline of the prison. The whole of the cells being lighted with gas is also a very great improvement.

The parade ground attached to this division has been completed.

The extension of the steward's store-rooms and new fire-engine house have been completed, with the exception of a few internal fittings.

An additional gallery has been erected on the south side of the chapel, and the extension of the chapel on the east side is in progress.

The extensions requisite for the accommodation of nearly three hundred additional prisoners, in the cook-house, bake-house, wash-house, and bath-house, are also in progress, and will shortly be completed.

The buildings, both within the walls of the prison and those outside, are in good repair.

Concluding Remarks.

Many of the prisoners having now attained to the higher classes, the present system of classification is becoming much more appreciated by them, and the best proof that can be adduced of the satisfactory manner in which the system of recording the industry of the prisoners by marks is acting, and thus enabling them to work out their own remission, is the amount and value of the labour performed by them during the last two years, more especially that of the last year, which, as I have before remarked, has never been equalled.

The total number of prisoners discharged during the year has been 265, out of which number 27 were military prisoners who were taken back under escort to their respective regiments; and out of the remaining 238 no less than 76, nearly one-third of the number, received assistance in various ways from the Prisoners' Aid Society to obtain an honest livelihood, having given up their earnings to the society as their best, and possibly almost their only, prospect of being enabled to lead a respectable life for the future.

It is greatly to be regretted that a society which is doing so much practical good in diminishing crime should not be more largely known and supported, as I feel satisfied that if the amount of good it is doing to society in general, even now, on most slender means, were but more extensively known, it would meet with much greater support, and its sphere of usefulness could then be very considerably extended.

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Observance of Rules.

I certify that, to the best of my belief, the rules laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been brought to the notice of a Director.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
T. Folliott Powell,
Governor.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Appendix (A.)—Annual Statement of the Reception and Removal of Convicts to and from the above Prison during the Year 1866.

On the 1st January 1866—				
The number of convicts in Chatham prison				1,054
Received during the year from—				
Convict Prisons	Millbank	115		
	Pentonville	293		
	Portland	1		
	Dartmoor	8		
	Portsmouth	5		
	Woking	3		
				425
		Government Cells.		
County and Borough Prisons under Contract with the Government.	Wakefield	193		
	Perth	18		
	Taunton	8		
				219
Total				1,698
Disposed of during the year, by—				
Transfers to Convict Prisons.	Millbank	12		
	Pentonville	8		
	Portland	6		
	Dartmoor	57		
	Portsmouth	14		
	Woking	88		
	Broadmoor	19		
				204
Embarkations	Western Australia			191
Removals	County Police for trial			1
Pardons	Free	22		
	Conditional	1		
				23
Discharged	On licence (to the country, 130; to Millbank, for do., 111)			241
	On sentence expired			1
Deaths				16
Numbers remaining 31st December 1866				1,021
Actual number during the year				1,698

Appendix (B.)—From the 1st January to the 31st December 1866.

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Number of Offenders punished.			Number of Men not punished.	Number of Offences for which actual Punishment was inflicted.				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Men in the Prison.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.
By the Director.	By the Governor.	Total.		By the Director.	By the Governor.	Total.	Average Number of Offences daily.			
46	788	834	864	49	2,043	2,092	5·73 or 0·54 per cent.	230	1,049	1,698

Appendix (C.)—Daily Distribution of Time.

Occupation.	From.	To.	Time employed.	Remarks.
	A. M.	A. M.	H. M.	
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, and clean cells and wards.	5 0	5 45	0 45	
Breakfasts, officers and prisoners	5 45	6 15	0 30	
Morning prayers, including time for unlocking.	6 15	6 30	0 15	
Labour, including mustering, and going to and from the working ground and preparing for dinner.	6 30	12 15	5 45	Or from earliest dawn to 12.15 p.m. when the days are shorter.
	P. M.	P. M.		
Dinner for officers and prisoners and making up hammocks.	12 15	1 15	1 0	
Labour, including mustering and going to and from the working ground.	1 15	6 10	4 55	Or from 1.15 p.m. to dusk when the days are shorter. On Saturday afternoons the prisoners are recalled from labour at 4.30 p.m.
Supper, officers and prisoners	6 10	6 40	0 30	
Cleaning shoes, shaving, bathing, reading in cells, evening instruction, letter writing, and mustering officers.	6 40	7 45	1 5	
Taking down hammocks	7 45	8 0	0 15	
Total from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M.	—	—	15 0	

Abstract of the above.

	Hours.	Mins.	
Meals	2	0	
Morning prayers, including time for unlocking	0	15	
Out-door labour, including mustering and moving to and from labour, &c.	10	49	About one hour and twenty minutes each day of this time is consumed in parading and going to and from the working grounds at a distance.
* In-door occupation	2	5	
Total	15	0	

* This includes some time passed in cleaning up halls, wards, cells, and utensils, evening instruction, letter writing, &c.

Memoramdum.

Daily Average Number of Prisoners Employed and Non-effective throughout the Year 1866, is as follows :—

Admiralty	814
Prison Works	74
Prison Employment	93
Non-effective	68
	1,049

Governor's Report.

Appendix (D).

Summary of Work performed by Convicts for the Admiralty Department in the Year 1866.

Number of Party. Names of Warders in charge. Number of Artificers and Labourers in Party.	Description of Work.	No. of Days.	Amount. £	s.	d.	Average per man per diem of 8 hours. s.	d.
No. 9, Whiting -	Bricklayers building brick kilns.	4,435½	773	7	10	3	5¾
No. 16, Abbott -	Bricklayers building basin wall and brick kilns.	4,428½	675	1	6¾	3	0½
No. 46, Ross - -	Bricklayers building brick kilns and making bricks.	5,488½	712	5	10¾	2	7¼
No. 51, Quick and Robinson.	Bricklayers building basin wall and removing clay.	4,340½	619	3	8¼	2	10¼
No. 12, Ekins - -	Smiths' and fitters' work -	6,860	857	19	4¾	2	6
No. 22, W. W. Smith	Smiths' work - -	905½	101	15	8½	2	3
No. 32, Smith - -	Masons' work - -	7,685½	1,086	18	5	2	9¾
No. 45, Brown -	„ -	5,618	686	13	1¾	2	5¼
No. 11, Harrison -	Shoemakers' work -	1,733	211	0	10½	2	5¼
No. 11, Harrison -	Carpenters' work - -	4,971	778	15	10¾	3	1¾
No. 17, Lynch -	Rough carpenters -	3,844½	421	0	9½	2	2¼
No. 25, Doherty -	„ „ -	3,841	416	2	2	2	2
No. 38, Mills and Howard.	„ „ -	3,717	427	14	1	2	3½
No. 33, Usher - -	„ „ -	3,926½	498	13	5½	2	6½
No. 39, Seymour -	Sawyers' work - -	2,057	206	16	9¼	2	0¼
No. 6, Williams -	Making tramways and repairing roads.	3,588½	527	16	2¾	2	11¼
No. 13, Walsh -	Making tramways and repairing roads.	2,789	354	19	3½	2	½
No. 19, Maher -	Light labour, screening ashes.	4,479½	242	12	9½	1	1
No. 26, Taylor -	Grinding lime - -	2,494	319	10	1	2	6½
No. 27, Hoole and Parr.	„ „ - -	2,513	330	7	6½	2	7½
No. 60, G. Douglas -	Making tramways and repairing roads.	2,289½	265	1	5¾	2	3¾
No. 63, Woollard -	Driving horses and attending railway points.	5,723½	701	14	10¼	2	5¼
No. 1, Sutton - -	Excavating basin wall and brick kiln foundations, making bricks, unloading and removing clay and gravel, concreting foundations, and forming new brickfield.	4,982	601	12	1¼	2	5
No. 2, Smith - -		1,009	130	10	1	2	7
No. 3, Davidson -		4,266½	555	6	10¾	2	7
No. 4, Weston -		3,187	376	3	4¼	2	4¼
No. 5, Ford, senior -		3,982	483	1	6¼	2	5
No. 7, Rice and Harrington.		4,623½	539	9	1	2	4
No. 8, Thompson -		4,294	560	10	5¾	2	7¼
No. 10, Marshall -		4,838	584	8	6	2	5
No. 14, Kay - -		4,245	529	6	7	2	5¾
No. 15, Burton -		6,223	770	14	9¼	2	5¾
No. 20, Golding -		5,041	602	2	11	2	4½
No. 21, Fallick and Aird.		4,846½	630	18	5	2	7¼
No. 23, Jones and White.		5,088	641	0	6¼	2	6¼
Carried forward -	- - - -	144,354½	18,220	17	2¼		

Summary of the Admiralty Department—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Number of Party. Names of Warders in charge. Number of Artificers and Labourers in Party.	Description of Work.	No. of Days.	Amount.			Average per man per diem of 8 hours.	
			£	s.	d.	s.	d.
Brought forward -	- - - -	144,354½	18,220	17	2¼		
No. 24, Archer -	Excavating basin wall and brick kiln foundations, driving piles, making bricks, unloading and removing clay and gravel, concreting foundations, and forming new brickfield.	4,548½	583	12	9¾	2	6¾
No. 30, Giddings -		5,698½	709	11	2¾	2	5¾
No. 31, Ryall and Rogers.		4,301	568	6	5	2	7¾
No. 35, McCrenor -		4,753	620	9	2½	2	7¼
No. 36, Smith, senior		4,769	637	14	8½	2	8
No. 37, Ford - -		4,671	600	19	1	2	6¾
No. 40, Bartley -		3,402½	448	2	11½	2	7½
No. 41, Ferguson -		5,191½	637	19	5½	2	5½
No. 43, Smith and Inglis - -		4,200½	548	15	0¾	2	7¼
No. 44, Plant - -		856½	112	5	1	2	7½
No. 47, Good - -		3,845	479	15	10¼	2	5¾
No. 48, Pepper -		3,819½	501	8	6¼	2	7½
No. 49, Mabbett -		3,943	482	4	5¾	2	5½
No. 50, Andrews -		4,128½	548	6	6¼	2	7¾
No. 52, Chard - -		4,015	472	14	1	2	4¼
No. 53, King - -		4,532½	630	15	6¼	2	9¼
No. 54, Butler - -		3,355	428	13	2¾	2	6½
No. 55, Pinnick -		4,148½	503	6	0¼	2	5
No. 56, J. Douglas -		4,101½	499	3	2¼	2	5
No. 57, Walmsley -		6,021	770	10	6	2	6½
No. 58, Chapman -		3,826½	461	16	1	2	5
No. 59, Hargraves and Dolan - -		5,328	700	10	6½	2	7½
No. 61, Parr and Hoole - -		4,033	520	12	4¼	2	7
	Total -	241,844	30,688	10	9	2	6½

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Appendix (D.)

Summary of Prison Works Department for 1866.

Number of Party. / Names of Warders in charge. / Number of Artificers and Labourers in Party.	Description of Work.	No. of Days.	Amount. £	s.	d.	Average per man per diem of 8 hours. s.	d.
	Prison Works Department.						
Myhill - - -	Smiths, tinmen, gas fitters, and bellhangers' work.	4,862½	645	17	4½	2	7¾
Myhill - - -	Carpenters' work -	5,050	701	7	0½	2	
Myhill - - -	Masons' work - -	1,039½	135	5	11½	2	7¼
Quick and Russ -	Bricklayers' work -	5,355	767	14	0¼	2	10¼
Larner - - -	Painters and glaziers work	1,747	218	6	3½	2	6
Freeman - -	Labourers making and repairing roads.	2,326	251	2	7¼	2	1¾
M'Elligott - -	Excavating and removing earth and making parades.	2,771½	310	13	7½	2	2¾
		23,151½	3,030	6	11	2	7¼
	Prison Employment.						
Maher - - -	Light labour, picking coir	1,422½	77	0	11½	1	1
Hillier - - -	Washers - - -	4,029	478	3	5	2	4½
Altree and Jones -	Cleaners - - -	5,380	336	5	0	1	3
Gamble - - -	Pumping water - -	2,998	138	0	3	0	11
Anderson - -	Tailors repairing clothing	5,566½	347	18	1½	1	3
Carpenter - -	Shoemakers repairing boots and shoes.	4,362	272	12	6	1	3
Lonergan - -	Cooks - - -	3,324	249	6	0	1	6
Makay - - -	Bakers - - -	1,896	142	4	0	1	6
		28,978	2,041	10	3	1	5
	Sick in the infirmary -	11,396					
	Under punishment -	6,764					
	Not told off to parties -	2,034					
	Time lost by rain -	11,195½					
		31,389½					

Abstract of Summaries for 1866.

Works.	No. of Days.	Rate per Day. s.	d.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Admiralty - -	241,844	2	6½	30,688	10	9
Prison Works - -	23,151½	2	7¼	3,030	6	11
	264,995½	2	6½	33,718	17	8
Prison Employment -	28,978	1	5	2,041	10	3
Total Men at Labour -	293,973½	2	5¼	35,760	7	11
Non-effective—						
Sick - - 11,396						
Under Punishment - 6,764						
Not told off to Parties 2,034						
Time lost by rain - 11,195½						
	31,389½	Average Earnings. 2	2½	35,760	7	11
	325,363					

Governor's Report.

Appendix (E.)

Detail of Labour performed for the Admiralty Department by the Convicts in the Year 1866, with the Measurement and Value thereof.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carpenters and Sawyers' Work.	super. feet			
Sawing old ship timber -	25,333	0 6 0 per 100	75 19 11¾	
„ oak, ash, and elm timber - - -	106,935	0 4 0	213 17 4¾	
Sawing Memel timber -	32,788	0 3 0	49 3 7½	
Cross-cutting timber -	No. 714	0 0 3	8 18 6	
Making wood buckets -	„ 462	0 1 9	40 8 6	
„ measuring rods -	„ 412	0 0 6	10 6 0	
„ mortar hods -	„ 101	0 1 0	5 1 0	
„ dip tubs - -	„ 54	0 0 9	2 0 6	
„ spring bars -	„ 26	0 1 0	1 6 0	
„ hammer, chisel, and maul handles -	„ 764	0 0 2½	7 19 2	
Making hack covers, brickfield - - -	„ 1,997	0 1 0	99 17 0	
Making new ladders (per round) - - -	„ 893	0 0 4½	16 14 10½	
Making new frames for off-bearing barrows -	„ 82	0 5 0	20 10 0	
Making masons' straight edges and plumb rules -	„ 185	0 0 6	4 12 6	
Making tail-boards for waggons and frames for brickfield - -	„ 9,034	0 0 3	112 18 6	
Making water shoots for do. - - -	1,341 ft.	0 0 1	5 11 9	
Repairing mud waggons -	No. 10	0 2 6	1 5 0	
„ navvy barrows -	„ 1,883	0 1 0	94 3 0	
„ mortar hods -	„ 61	0 0 4	1 0 4	
Making crowding barrows	„ 58	0 5 6	15 19 0	
„ navvy barrows -	„ 14	0 3 6	2 9 0	
„ barge sweeps -	„ 27	0 2 6	3 7 6	
„ masons' squares -	„ 30	0 1 9	2 12 6	
„ stone, pick, and hammer handles -	„ 1,171	0 0 2	9 15 2	
Making axe and hammer handles - -	„ 330	0 0 6	8 5 0	
Making page stools and plank hook handles -	„ 263	0 0 9	9 17 3	
Making pallet and setting boards for brickfield -	„ 274	0 0 4	4 11 4	
Making sand boxes and mud scoops - - -	„ 34	0 1 3	2 2 6	
Making large tool boxes -	„ 3	0 15 0	2 5 0	
„ step ladders for cement mill - -	„ 32	0 0 6	0 16 0	
Making frames for notice boards - - - -	25 ft.	0 0 4½	0 9 4½	
Making bricklayers' bankers	No. 382	0 1 0	19 2 0	
Repairing wood buckets -	„ 272	0 0 4	4 10 8	
„ stone boxes -	„ 8	0 3 0	1 4 0	
„ masons' squares	„ 44	0 1 0	2 4 0	
Carried forward -	—	—	861 13 11	

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Detail of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate. £	Rate. s.	Rate. d.	Amount. £	Amount. s.	Amount. d.	Total. £	Total. s.	Total. d.
Brought forward -	—		—		861	13	11			
Carpenters—*cont.*										
Making gates (for dockyard) - - -	222 super. ft.	0	0	9	8	6	6			
Making door frames (for dockyard) - -	14 cubic ft.	0	2	0	1	8	0			
Making sashes and ledge doors - - -	1,580 sup. ft.	0	0	2½	16	9	2			
Hanging sashes and ledge doors - - -	96 ,,	0	0	1	0	8	0			
Glazing sashes - -	28 ,,	0	0	1	0	2	4			
Making masons' tool boxes	No. 104	0	0	4	1	14	8			
,, hand rail for cement mill - - -	62 ft.	0	0	1½	0	7	9			
Making clay pick handles -	No. 149	0	0	3½	2	3	5½			
,, sentry box -	,, 1	0	15	0	0	15	0			
Rough boarding closets -	12⅔ squares	0	2	0	1	5	0			
Making brick trucks -	No. 26	1	5	0	32	10	0			
,, beatle handles -	,, 67	0	0	5	1	7	11			
,, hook hammer handles - - - -	,, 17	0	1	0	0	17	0			
Making scaffolding wedges	24 doz.	0	1	0	1	4	0			
,, shutters for cement mill - - -	90 ft.	0	0	4	1	10	0			
Making frame for crabb -	10 ,,	0	0	6	0	5	0			
Partitioning done in brickfield - - -	8 squares	0	4	0	1	12	0			
Making ledge doors -	332 ft.	0	0	2	2	15	4			
Fillets prepared and flooring ploughed - -	4,528 ,,	0	0	0¼	4	14	4			
Turning croses for plank hook handles - -	11 doz.	0	0	9	0	8	3			
Making pump handles -	No. 16	0	0	9	0	12	0			
,, doors for setting out building - -	327 ft.	0	0	3½	4	15	4½			
Making table for brick kiln	60 ,,	0	0	2	0	10	0			
,, cement trollys -	—		—		4	5	0			
,, timber trollys -	—		—		9	0	0			
,, ash leavers -	No. 14	0	3	9	2	12	6			
Repairing brick trucks and mud waggons - -	,, 252	0	3	0	37	16	0			
Boards wrought for setting out building - -	32½ squares	0	3	6	5	13	9			
Chamfering fender piles -	168 ft.	0	0	1¼	0	17	6			
Making water tanks -	286 ft. 6 in.	0	0	4	4	15	6			
,, stone boxes -	No. 4	0	10	0	2	0	0			
,, sand and water tubs - - -	,, 9	0	1	6	0	13	6			
Making shelter boxes for brick burners - -	,, 3	0	7	6	1	2	6			
Making mud barrows -	,, 64	0	4	6	14	8	0			
,, lime trucks -	,, 5	1	3	0	5	15	0			
Turning chisel handles -	,, 38	0	0	1½	0	4	9			
Making window frames and sashes for saw mill -	323 ft.	0	0	2	2	13	10			
Carried forward -	—		—		1,039	12	10			

Detail of Labour, &c.—*continued.* Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward -	—	—	1,039 12 10	
Carpenters—*cont.*				
Prepared match-boarding for Clerk of Works' offices - - -	730 feet	0 0 2	6 1 8	
Making sashes for Clerk of Works' offices - -	80 „	0 0 2¼	0 15 0	
Making door jamb linings -	30 „	0 0 1½	0 3 9	
„ grindstone frames -	No. 2	0 3 0	0 6 0	
„ truck for saw mill	„	1 0 0	1 0 0	
„ stages for unloading stone - -	16 cube feet	0 0 6	0 8 0	
Making off-bearing barrows	No. 4	0 10 6	2 2 0	
Fixing iron straps to roof -	500 lbs.	0 0 0¾	1 11 3	
Unloading timber - -	5,981 ft.	0 0 0¼	6 4 7¼	
Loading timber - -	5,364 „	0 0 0½	11 3 6	
Painting crowding barrows	No. 72	0 0 6	1 16 0	
„ doors, sashes, barrows, and barge sweeps (two coats) - -	3,085 yards	0 0 1½	19 5 7½	
Wood buckets painted and marked - -	43½ dozen	0 2 0	4 7 0	
Lettering notice boards, ladders, and measuring rods - - -	No. 9,997	0 0 0½	20 16 6½	
Painting doors and windows	4,139 yards	0 0 0½	8 12 5½	
Making boot trees (sets) -	4*d.*	0 5 0	1 0 0	
„ sluice and framing for smiths' shop -	237 cube ft.	0 0 6	5 18 6	
Repairing tool chests -	No. 3	0 2 0	0 6 0	
Framed flap for water taps	„ 1	0 4 0	0 4 0	
Partitions for engine sheds	16 squares	0 5 0	4 0 0	
Framed principals for engine sheds - -	7 pairs	0 6 6	2 5 6	
Carpenter's work done for engineers' offices -	—	—	13 2 0	
Building sheds, shoring in the basin, making fender piles, repairing hack covers, collecting plant, cleaning yards and shops, as recorded in monthly accounts, and according to authorized schedule -	—	—	386 0 5¾	1,536 12 8½
Masons' Work.	feet in.			
Sawing Portland stone -	3,938 11	0 0 6	98 9 5½	
Tooled labour on string course, factory building, and crane pits, coping and headers for river and basin wall - -	16,098 11	0 0 6	402 9 5½	
Boasted labour on do. -	22,038 10	0 0 2	183 13 1½	
Carried forward -	—	—	684 12 0½	1,536 12 8½

Governor's Report.

Detail of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate. £ s. d.	Amount. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward -	—	—	684 12 0½	1,536 12 8½
Masons—*cont.*				
Circular tooled labour on stone for crane pits and river wall - -	1,069 feet	0 0 10	44 10 10	
	tons cwt.			
Scappled labour on do. -	254 5	0 2 3	28 12 0¾	
Grooving string course -	296 feet	0 0 0¾	0 18 6	
Unloading, loading, unloading and removing stone -	tons cwt. 474 10	0 1 0	23 14 6	
Do. do. - - -	810 0	0 0 4	13 10 0	
Do. do. - - -	715 0	0 0 3½	10 8 6½	
Do. do. - - -	2,255 10	0 1 0½	117 9 5¾	
Do. do. - - -	68 10	0 0 11½	3 5 7¾	
Do. do. - - -	254 0	0 0 7	7 8 2	
Cutting holes in crane pits	No. 46	0 1 0	2 6 0	
Loading and removing stone - - -	198 tons	0 0 8	6 12 0	
Drilling holes for crane pits - - -	5,965 in.	0 0 0½	12 8 6½	
Rubbed and sunk labour on window sills and engine bed - -	feet in. 341 5	0 0 7	9 19 1	
Specimen stones worked for basin wall - -	—	—	0 17 2½	
Rubbed and sunk labour on window sills - -	27 0	0 0 8½	0 19 1½	
Circular tooled labour on granite for river wall -	47 6	0 1 1	2 11 5½	
Tooled labour on do. -	366 3	0 0 9	13 14 8¼	
Boasted labour on do. -	498 0	0 0 4	8 6 0	
Drilling holes for splitting stone - - -	2,656 inches	0 0 1	11 1 4	
Loading and unloading stone - - -	1,538½ tons	0 0 10	64 2 1	
Stones unloaded - -	434 „	0 0 3	5 8 6	
Sunk labour on ashlar basin wall - -	feet in. 142 0	0 0 10	5 18 4	
Rough sunk labour on do. -	2,406 9	0 0 3½	35 1 11¾	
Fixing stones, basin wall -	3,190 cubic ft.	0 0 4	53 3 4	
Convex ashlar do. -	273 feet	0 0 9	10 4 9	
Joints pointed, basin wall -	728 „	0 0 0½	1 10 4	
Scappled labour on Aberdeen granite - -	145 „	0 0 4	2 8 4	
Tooled Aberdeen granite, ballard - - -	102 „	0 0 9	3 16 6	
Boasted do. - -	244 „	0 0 4½	4 11 6	
Scappled do. - -	395 „	0 0 4½	7 8 1½	
Cutting holes in ballard -	No. 7	0 4 6	1 11 6	
Tooled channel course, basin wall - -	6 ft.	0 0 9	2 11 0	
Drilling holes in Kentish rag - - -	9,473 inches	0 0 0¾	29 12 ¾	
Carried forward -	—	—	1,230 13 6½	1,536 12 8½

Detail of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward -	—	—	1,230 13 6½	1,536 12 8½
Masons—*cont.*				
Rough sunk headers, river wall - - -	feet in. 83 8	0 0 6	2 1 10	
Dressing small Kentish rag stone pitchers - -	2,191 11	0 1 0	109 11 11	
Boasted headers do. -	301 11	0 0 5	6 5 9½	
Carrying water, washing sand, cleaning yards and shops, as recorded in monthly accounts and according to authorized schedule - -	—	—	257 15 1¾	1,606 8 2¾
Shoemakers' Work.				
Making mud boots -	104 pairs	0 10 6	54 12 0	
„ lime bags, repairing mud boots and lime bags, as recorded in monthly accounts and according to authorized schedule - -	—	—	156 8 10½	211 0 10½
Bricklayers' Work.				
Building new brick kilns -	rods feet 271 238	1 12 7	442 18 7	
Do. do. - - -	10 0	2 1 7	20 15 10	
Flooring do. - -	8,270½ yds.	0 0 4	137 16 10	
Building wall, repairing basin - - -	rods feet 50 0	1 19 4½	98 8 9	
Do. do. - - -	cube 91 61	1 14 2½	155 19 9½	
Building basin wall (set in cement) - -	7 0	2 8 6¾	16 19 11¼	
Do. do. - - -	18 204	1 13 9¾	31 13 11¼	
Building brick kilns -	236 270	2 6 6	551 0 1½	
Do. do. - - -	cube 41 305	1 12 7	68 8 4½	
Building wall round lime shed - - -	2 0	3 15 10	7 11 8	
Building bottom for brick machine - -	1 136	3 2 3	4 13 4½	
Building chimney shaft -	1 136	4 0 3	6 0 4½	
Do. do. - - -	1 68	3 11 3	4 9 0¾	
Do. do. - - -	2 68	2 9 10	5 12 1½	
Face work do. - -	274 ft.	0 0 2	2 5 8	
		per 1,000		
Unloading bricks from kiln	99,000	0 1 0	4 19 0	
Bricks removed and stacked	10,000	0 1 2	0 11 8	
„ cleaned and stacked	5,000	0 5 0	1 5 0	
Gravel removed 25 yards -	426½ cube yds.	0 0 5½	9 15 5¾	
Clay do. - - -	67 „	0 0 5½	1 10 8½	
Gravel removed 50 yards -	112 „	0 0 6¾	3 3 0	
Concreting foundations -	493½ „	0 1 3	30 16 10½	
Carried forward -	—	—	1,606 16 2½	3,354 1 9¾

Governor's Report.

Detail of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward -	—	—	—	3,354 1 9¾
Bricklayers—*cont.*				
Removing and stacking timber, repairing tramways, alteration to lime shed, and collecting plant, as recorded in monthly accounts and according to authorized schedule - -	—	—	326 11 9¾	1,933 8 0¼
Blacksmiths' Work.	t. c. q. lbs.	per lb.		
Forging and screwing bolts	4 11 3 25	0 0 1½	64 7 7½	
Do. do. - - -	5 7 2 6	0 0 1¼	62 14 9½	
Do. do. - - -	4 9 2 3	0 0 2	83 11 2	
Making smiths' tools and beaters - - -	0 2 3 14	0 0 3	4 0 6	
Chain links repaired -	No. 892	0 0 3	11 3 0	
	t. c. q. lbs.			
Cutting axletrees (per lb.)	5 18 1 19	0 0 0¼	13 16 3¾	
Making timber and dog nails - - -	8 16 2 17	0 0 1	82 7 9	
Keys fitted to waggon wheels - - -	No. 519	0 0 2	4 6 6	
Turning and boring waggon wheels and axletrees (per ft.) - -	2,049 ft.	0 1 6	153 13 6	
	c. q. lbs.			
Making switch bars, boathooks, plugs, and feathers	48 0 21	0 0 3½	78 14 1½	
	t. c. q. lbs.			
Pile shoes fitted - -	8 0 1 0	0 3 6 per cwt.	28 0 10½	
Masons' tools sharpened and repaired - - -	932 doz.	0 0 5	19 8 4	
Masons' punches sharpened and repaired - -	1,383 „	0 0 4	23 1 0	
	c. q. lbs.			
Making spike nails and monkey plate - -	11 2 14	0 0 0¼	1 7 1½	
Making smith's tools, masons' axes, and rafting staples - - -	45 3 12	0 0 2½	53 10 0	
Making barrow springs, T pieces, and elbows -	20 1 7	0 0 3	28 8 9	
Making angle plates and tramway points -	49 0 0	0 0 1	22 17 4	
Making gate rides, sheerlegs, and irons for wood waggons - -	102 3 21	0 0 1¼	60 0 11¼	
Sharpening stone axes and repairing brackets for brick trucks -	No. 491	0 0 6 per 100	12 5 6	
Carried forward -	—	—	807 15 1½	5,287 9 10

Detail of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward -	—	—	807 15 1½	5,287 9 10
Blacksmiths—*cont.*				
Timber dogs repaired -	No. 1,150	0 2 0 per 100	1 3 0	
Do. do. - - -	„ 1,750	0 2 5 per 100	2 2 3½	
Smiths' tools and wedges repaired - -	„ 1,096	0 0 1	4 11 4	
Spike nails do. - -	„ 14,900	0 0 6 per 100	3 14 6	
Miners' shovels, cant and boat-hooks repaired -	„ 356	0 0 4	5 18 8	
Smiths' tongs, masons' stone axes and drills repaired - -	„ 1,408	0 0 2½	14 13 4	
Masons' claw tools repaired - - -	„ 757	0 0 0½	1 11 6½	
Masons' tools repaired -	„ 396	0 0 0¾	1 4 9	
Keying on waggon wheels -	„ 374	0 0 6	9 7 0	
Taking off do. - -	„ 198	0 0 3	2 9 6	
Mash and hand hammers repaired - -	„ 337	0 0 3	4 4 3	
Timber dogs repaired -	„ 50	0 2 3 per 100	0 1 1½	
Cutting tramway metals -	„ 92	0 0 6	2 6 0	
Clay picks sharpened -	15 doz.	0 0 9	0 11 3	
Knapping hammers repaired - - -	No. 64	0 0 1½	0 8 0	
Turning and boring waggon wheels and axletrees (by steam power) -	17,250 inches	0 1 6 per 100	12 18 9	
Making oil measures and tension rods - -	No. 19	0 1 0	0 19 0	
Hand bars repaired -	„ 540	0 0 1¼	2 16 3	
Tyring waggon wheels -	„ 1	0 2 0	0 2 0	
Steeling beaters - -	„ 2	0 0 5	0 0 10	
Repairing water pipes, removing and stacking iron, cleaning workshops and yards, as recorded in monthly account and according to authorized schedule - -	—	—	50 19 10¼	929 18 4¼
General Labour.				
Excavating and removing clay from basin foundation, landing and removing clay for brick-making - -	cube yds. 276,907	0 0 5½	6,345 15 8½	
Do. do. 50 yards - -	18,280	0 0 6¾	514 2 6	
Do. do. 75 yards - -	7,949	0 0 8	264 19 4	
Carried forward -	—	—	7,124 17 6½	6,217 8 2¼

Detail of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate. £	Rate. s.	Rate. d.	Amount. £	Amount. s.	Amount. d.	Total. £	Total. s.	Total. d.
Brought forward -	—		—		7,124	17	6¼	6,217	8	2¼
General Labour—*cont.*										
Unloading and removing gravel for concreting, &c. - - -	cube yds. 145,134½	0	0	5½	3,325	19	11¾			
Do. do. 50 yards - -	1,565	0	0	6¾	44	0	3¾			
Do. do. 75 yards - -	180	0	0	8	6	0	0			
Timber removed and stacked - - -	139,846 chains yds.	0	0	0¼	145	13	5½			
Making tramways complete	147 0	0	18	6 per chain	135	19	6			
Tramways repaired and ballasted - -	447 11	0	7	0	156	12	6			
Tipping and levelling chalk	2,732 cube yds.	0	0	2	22	15	4			
Piles driven for foundations of basin and river wall, whole timber, by hand - - -	822 ft. run	0	0	9	30	16	6			
½ timber do. - -	3,632 „	0	0	6	90	16	0			
¼ timber do. - -	698 „	0	0	1½	4	7	3			
⅓ timber (by steam power)	750 „	0	0	3	9	7	6			
Whole timber do. - -	2,995 „	0	0	4½	56	3	1½			
Chalk excavated and removed - - -	997 cube yds.	0	0	5½	22	16	11½			
Coals unloaded - -	9,449⅓ tons	0	0	4	157	19	10			
Coke unloaded - -	1,068 „	0	0	4	17	16	0			
Stone unloaded and removed - - -	3,839 „	0	0	4	63	19	8			
Mud do. - - -	3,167 „	0	0	9	118	15	3			
Stone do. - - -	1,448 „	0	0	10	60	6	8			
Mud loaded - -	170 „	0	0	6	4	5	0			
Digging, wheeling, and puddling embankment -	743 cube yds.	0	1	6	55	14	6			
Tipping gravel - -	1,324 „	0	0	1½	8	5	6			
Picking up macadamized stone - - -	super. yards 5,177	0	0	2	43	2	10			
Unloading and removing lime - - -	9,406 cube yds.	0	0	3	117	11	6			
Grinding lime - -	61,100 bushels	0	0	0¾	190	8	9			
Concreting basin wall and brick kiln foundations -	cube yds. 11,801	0	1	3	737	11	3			
Brickmaking.										
Bricks made by steam -	per 1,000 10,091,650	0	2	2	1,093	5	2¾			
„ crowded and set in kilns - - -	10,081,983	0	1	8	840	3	3½			
Bricks skintled - -	11,623,314	0	0	4	193	14	5½			
„ unloaded from kilns and stacked - -	9,746,499	0	1	0	487	6	6			
Bricks removed and stacked	12,337,394	0	1	2	719	13	7½			
Carried forward -	—		—		16,086	15	9¾	6,217	8	2¼

Detail of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward -	—	—	16,086 15 9¾	6,217 8 2½
General Labour—				
Brickmaking—*cont.*				
Making temporary bridges, erecting stages for unloading gravel, clay, and stone, screening ashes, repairing tramways, building sheds on the island, levelling brickfield, collecting plant, removing pile engines, shoring in the basin, pumping water from foundation of basin, making hack covers, taking down kilns, making hacks and drains, spatting kilns, making runs and repairing hacks, covering and uncovering kilns, making and repairing roads, watering clay, cleaning round kilns, branding plant, attending horses and railway points, as recorded in monthly accounts and according to authorized schedule -	—	—	8,384 6 9	24,471 2 6¾
Summary.				
Carpenters and Sawyers	—	—	1,536 12 8½	
Masons - - -	—	—	1,606 8 2¾	
Shoemakers - -	—	—	211 0 10½	
Bricklayers - -	—	—	1,933 8 0¼	
Blacksmiths and Fitters	—	—	929 18 4¼	
General Labour -	—	—	24,471 2 6¾	30,688 10 9

Governor's Report.

Appendix (E.)

Detail of Labour performed by the Convicts for Chatham Prison in 1866, with the Measurement and Value thereof.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		s. d.	*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*
Carpenters and Sawyers.		per 100.		
Sawing pine and Memel timber for new work and repairs	60,106 sup. ft.	3 0	90 3 2	
Making framing for new addition	655 cube feet	2 2	70 19 2	
Making skylight and sashes for new addition and steward's stores	1,689 sup. ft.	0 2½	17 11 10½	
Circular head sash frames for new addition	82 cube ft. 6 in.	2 10	11 13 9	
Sashes for ditto	312 sup. feet.	2 0	2 12 0	
Making navvy barrows	No. 11	3 6	1 18 6	
Repairing ditto	„ 90	1 0	4 10 0	
Making cell tables, new addition	„ 266	1 0	13 6 0	
Ditto, stools	„ 275	1 6	20 12 6	
Framing roof and laying joist, new addition	40¼ squares	4 0	8 1 0	
Rough boarding, ditto	40 „	2 0	4 0 0	
Preparing and fitting match-boarding	4,161 feet	0 2	34 13 6	
Making sashes for steward's stores	170 „	0 6	4 5 0	
Making sashes for masons' squares	No. 10	1 9	0 17 6	
Sawing oak and elm timber	156 feet	4 0	0 6 2¼	
Making door frames, new addition	14 cube ft. 6 in.	2 0	1 9 0	
Ditto, double margin and sash doors	163 sup. feet	0 5	3 7 11	
Laying and cleaning of floors, bakehouse, cook-house, and laundry	27¾ squares	3 9	5 4 0¾	
Making bead and flush doors for steward's offices	342 sup. feet.	0 4¼	6 1 1½	
Preparing frame closets, new addition	250 „	0 4	4 3 4	
Carpenters' work done in chapel alterations	As recorded in monthly accounts.	And according to authorized schedule.	21 7 11	
Work done for Governor's new house			11 11 7¼	
Removing timber and iron, and cleaning shops and yards			135 19 10	
General repairs to prison			124 7 2½	
Carpenters' work done in bath-house alterations			45 18 8½	
Carpenters' work done at new additions and steward's stores			52 8 2¼	
Work done for the Clerk of Works office			0 3 18	
				01 7 0½

Detail of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
Brought forward -	---	—	—	701 7 0½
BLACKSMITHS AND TINMEN'S WORK.				
Angle iron frames made, new addition - -	24 tons 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 15 lbs.	per lb. 0 1	230 0 3	
Forging and screwing bolts	2 tons, 0 cwt. 2 qrs. 11 lbs.	0 2	37 17 0	
Making smith's tools -	2 c. 2 qr. 18 lb.	0 3½	4 6 11	
„ iron window frames	0 c. 2 qr. 8 lb.	0 3	0 16 0	
Drilling and taping standards - - -	No. 605	0 3	7 11 3	
Making dies and taps -	0 c. 0 qr. 3 lb.	0 7	0 1 9	
Cutting angle iron, fitting and fixing hand-railing -	8 „ 2 „ 4 „	0 0½	1 19 10	
Masons' chisels sharpened	95½ dozen	0 5	1 19 9½	
Smiths' tongs repaired -	72 pairs	0 2½	0 15 0	
Making table-irons, cramps, and dowels for new addition - - -	19 c. 0 qr. 25 lb.	0 2½	22 8 6½	
Making handrails and window bars for new addition - - -	27 „ 1 „ 12 „	0 2	25 10 8	
Forging and screwing bolts	25 „ 0 „ 21 „	0 1¼	14 13 10¼	
Water pipes fitted to Governor's new house -	As recorded in monthly accounts.	And according to authorized Schedule.	1 4 5¾	
General repairs to prison -			173 7 10	
Repairs to warders' quarters			18 19 9	
Work done to bakehouse and kitchen alterations -			18 5 0	
Fitters' work done at new addition - -			42 19 5½	
¾ in. cocks ground -	No. 20	0 7	0 11 8	
¾ in. cocks ground and repaired - - -	„ „	0 10	0 16 8	
2 inch cocks ground and repaired - -	„ 1	1 6	0 18 0	
1½ inch cocks ground and repaired - -	„ 6	1 9	0 10 6	
1½ inch cocks ground and repaired - -	„ 9	1 2	0 10 6	
Boring and turning -	552 inches	0 1½	3 9 0	
Clay picks layed and steel -	No. 30	0 6	0 15 0	
Miners' shovels repaired -	„ 24	0 4	0 8 0	
Making ventilation pipe -	286 feet 6 in.	1 0	14 6 6	
Smiths' tools repaired -	No. 184	0 1	0 15 4	
Cutting and welding angle iron - - - -	1 c. 0 qr. 18 lb.	0 2½	1 7 1	
Making iron gratings -	6 „ 0 „ 24 „	0 1½	4 7 0	
Fitting and fixing cell locks in new addition -	122	1 0	2 0	
Carried forward -	—	—	637 13 5½	701 7 0½

Governor's Report

Detail of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
Brought forward -	—	—	637 15 5½	701 7 0½
Blacksmiths and Tinmen—*cont.*				
Fitting and fixing inspection plates - - -	265	per lb. 0 3	3 6 3	
Fitting and fixing shelves	287	0 4	4 15 8	
				645 17 4½
MASONS' WORK.				
Sawing Portland stone -	1,321 feet	per ft. 0 6	33 0 6	
Loading and removing stone - - -	26 tons	0 10	1 1 8	
Ditto, ditto - -	11 „	0 4	0 3 8	
Tooled labour on curb and corbles for new addition	191 feet 6 in.	0 6	4 15 9	
Boasted labour on ditto -	633 „ 6 „	0 2	5 5 7	
Moulded labour on corbles	39 feet	1 2	2 5 6	
Circular-rubbed „ -	2 „	0 11½	0 1 11	
Sunk labour on „ -	33 „	0 10	1 7 6	
Masons' work done for Governor's new house -	As recorded in monthly accounts.	And according to authorized Schedule.	10 8 0¼	
Repairs to superior officers' quarters - -			0 15 4	
Masons' work done for new cells - - -			—	
Alterations to chapel, kitchen, bakehouse, and laundry - - -			33 7 9	
General repairs to prison, taking up and relaying, flagging, cleaning drains, and repairing roofs, &c.			42 12 9¼	
				135 5 11½
BRICKLAYERS' WORK.				
Building new boundary wall	6 rods 68 ft.	per rod 62 3	19 9 0¾	
Ditto, ditto, (5 feet above ground - - -	18 „ 0 „	71 3	64 2 6	
Building new addition -	3 „ 204 „	67 10	12 14 4½	
Setting plynth brick coping	877 yards	0 2	7 6 2	
Building new addition -	1 rod 68 feet	93 0	5 16 3	
Slating roof „ -	78¾ squares	4 0 sq.	15 15 0	
Whitewashing penal cells, prison, and new addition	15,780 yards	0 1	65 15 0	
Sawing and rounding slate floors, ditto - -	8,767 feet 6 in.	0 3	109 11 10½	
Building new addition to bakehouse, kitchen, and laundry - - -	4 rods 136 ft.	49 10	11 4 3	
Building new addition to chapel and bath-house -	8 „ 68 „	62 3	25 13 6¾	
Building gable end to chapel	3 „ 136 „	44 3	7 14 10½	
„ „	2 „ 0 „	58 10	5 17 8	
Building closest new parade - - -	2 rods 204 ft.	per rod. 75 0	10 6 3	
Ditto, ditto - -	0 „ 136 „	81 0	2 0 6	
Carried forward -	-	—	363 7 4	1,482 10 4½

Detail of Labour, &c.—*continued.* Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	—	—	363 7 4	1,482 10 4½
Bricklayers—*cont.*				
Laying slate floors, new addition - -	2,451 feet	0 1	10 4 3	
Laying 6-inch drain pipes, ditto - - -	369 yards	0 2	3 1 6	
Plastering and making skirting in cement, Governor's new house -	As recorded in monthly account.	And according to authorized Schedule.	9 19 7	
Whitewashing and repairs done at warders' quarters			5 0 3	
Bricklayers' work done to alterations, steward's stores, bakehouse, kitchen, and laundry -			68 15 9	
Cleaning yards and drains, and general repairs to prison roofs, &c. -			307 5 4¼	
				767 14 0¼
Painters and Glaziers' Work.				
Painting, varnishing, and colouring Governor's new house - - -	As recorded in monthly accounts.	And according to authorized Schedule.	15 19 5½	
Painting, glazing, staining, and varnishing new addition - - -			58 9 0	
Papering, painting, varnishing, whitewashing, and colouring done in the warders' quarters -			119 13 3	
Painting, varnishing, colouring, whitewashing, and staining, in the prison - - -			24 4 7	
				218 6 3½
General Labour.				
Excavating foundations of new additions, carting gravel, and concreting foundations of new addition, removing gravel and chalk for making new parades, carting bricks and sand for new additions - - -	As recorded in monthly accounts.	And according to authorized Schedule.	212 0 10¾	
Making and fitting in drains new parade, cleaning yards and drains, collecting plant, and cleaning bricks, &c. - -			349 15 4	
				561 16 2¾
Total -	—	—	—	3,030 6 11

Governor's Report.

Appendix (F.)

Value of Tools in use on the Admiralty and Prison Works at Chatham Prison.

	£	s.	d.
Carpenters' Tools	149	2	6
Painters' „	14	4	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Bricklayers and Masons'	124	1	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Smiths and Tinmen's	296	15	3
Engineer's shop	15	9	$6\frac{1}{4}$
General Labourers	302	5	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Total	901	18	$9\frac{3}{4}$

Appendix (G.)

Statement showing the Estimate Expenditure of Chatham Convict Prison, for the Year ending 31st March 1867.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	4,079	3	7
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	8,851	18	11
Compassionate fund	18	0	0
Rations for officers, or allowances in lieu thereof	2,282	3	0
Uniforms for officers and servants	839	7	9
Victualling prisoners	9,627	7	1
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	2,682	9	11
Bedding for prisoners	152	17	6
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	124	15	2
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	44	2	9
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	616	2	8
Gratuities, to convicts	531	15	3
Furniture and fittings	80	2	6
Kitchen utensils, &c.	21	15	2
Fuel and light	1,486	11	8
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	411	14	11
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	267	12	2
Various small disbursements	461	13	0
Rent, rates, and taxes	679	12	6
Total	33,259	5	6
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts	184	19	4
Net expenditure	33,074	6	2

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Chatham Prison, January* 9, 1867.

Chaplain's Report.

IN presenting my report for the past year I have the honour to observe that, being required in the first place by the printed regulations to refer to "the religious and moral condition of the prisoners," I feel bound to express my opinion that such of them as are at least outwardly professors of morality and religion may fairly claim to be judged of by the tests which are applied to *free* men on the same subjects. Amongst the latter, as well as amongst prisoners, there are too many unsound in principle, and consequently false and inconsistent in practice. Our difficulty is not so much in dealing with *hypocrites* as with men who are hardened and indifferent from the want of previous good training, and from the effect of vile example in parents and others. Neither is there in our prisons the temptation to *feign* religion and morality; no present advantage accrues from it. On the contrary, much odium and derision are the lot of those who endeavour to adorn the doctrines of the Gospel by a consistent line of conduct and practice. In entering upon the service of God they have indeed to count the cost, and surely they would not encounter such scorn and inconvenience merely to play the hypocrite. The endurance of penal discipline and labour is alone painful enough without adding the trials of a religious profession from the mere love of shamming. We believe that many prisoners are brought to grave reflection, and often to serious inquiry for their soul's welfare; and we have faith in the Gospel as "the power of God unto salvation," and, but for the conviction that it frequently avails to the conversion even of criminals, our work would be as disheartening as it is confessedly difficult and anxious.

Two full services have been held every Sunday, and also on Christmas Day and Good Friday during the past year. Prayers are also read every morning, with two short lectures in the week, to the whole body of prisoners assembled in the chapel. Greater order and more quiet attention could hardly be given than are manifested in all these congregational services. Not only does strict, unbroken discipline prevail, but it is likewise satisfactory to notice an intelligent thoughtfulness as they listen to the reading and preaching of God's Word; and I quite believe that a sincere and devout conviction of its truth, and genuine faith in its saving realities, are the result in many instances. No doubt these blessed effects are in numerous cases seen after the prisoner's return to liberty, of which we hear nothing, for the obvious reason that these prisons are often the last places to which men so reformed make their state and condition known.

The Chaplains likewise read prayers and give practical expositions of Scripture every Lord's Day in the different wards of the infirmary, whilst prayers and an approved discourse are read by the Scripture reader to the prisoners in the penal class; he likewise on that day visits those who are confined in the separate cells for their instruction and admonition.

The Lord's Supper has been administered in the chapel six times in the course of the year; the average number of communicants was 64, the same as in the previous year. They were, on each occasion, previously examined and cautioned, and some applicants were disallowed, either for reports or for doubtful character, whilst others were postponed for further instruction and trial.

Chaplain's Report.

I have the pleasure to report that in March last 60 prisoners were confirmed in the chapel by the Lord Bishop of Rochester, whose plain discourse upon their eternal interests was seriously heard ; and his *subsequent* conversation showed an encouraging sympathy, which appeared to be thankfully received. The candidates for that important rite of our Church had been carefully examined and their motives scrutinized for many previous weeks by the Chaplains.

In the infirmary we have read prayers *daily*, and have explained and enforced Holy Scripture, in brief expositions, at least four times each week.

We have also made the customary visitation of the sick from bed to bed daily, and have in addition *specially* ministered to those who were reported by the Medical Officer as more dangerously ill. Several encouraging instances have occurred of serious concern for their soul's interests, and of earnest desire for instruction, which has been gladly imparted. One case deserves particular notice ; prisoner C.C., who joined another in a murderous attack upon their warder, was a man of sullen and violent temper, and showed no change of disposition for some time after his confinement in the penal cells. At length he was overtaken by sickness, when he began to appear thoughtful and more favourable to advice and warning, and after being removed to the infirmary he became greatly subdued, listened eagerly to our spiritual teaching, and gradually evinced deep penitence and sorrow for his sins, *begging for* our prayers both *with* him and *for* him, and impressing all in my department who visited him up to the time of his death with the persuasion of his genuine repentance and of his peace with God through his Saviour's merits ; this was a signal proof both of the sovereignty of Divine Grace and of marked conversion to God, even amongst those who have been most depraved and apparently hopeless.

Prisoners under punishment in the separate cells and those in the penal class have been visited daily by the Chaplains, and the latter after being one month free from report have been instructed twice a week by the schoolmasters in rotation. Their penal treatment in that dreary confinement has appeared generally to have a wholesome effect, not merely deterrent, but in good measure subduing their obstinacy and convincing their minds. Solitude and reflection combined have made them *more reasonable*, would that we could add *better*, men.

The Scripture reader's time has been much engrossed, since September last, by the duties of a schoolmaster who went out to Western Australia as a religious instructor; this has necessarily curtailed his services in the infirmary ; he has, however, attended there as much as he could for reading the Scriptures and other purposes required by ignorant men individually in their sickness. He has in the ordinary course, as heretofore, taken the place of each schoolmaster who has been absent on leave. The prisoners' library is in his care and management, as well as the bookbinding and its materials. During the past year the following books have been bound, rebound, and repaired, viz. :—

Library books - -	1,592
School books - -	143
Bibles - - -	145
Prayer books - -	204
Total - -	2,084

Chaplain's Report.

And on the 31st December last there were in circulation 997 library books amongst 1,021 prisoners, *i.e.*, to 97 per cent. of their number then in the prison.

The Scripture reader also reads prayers and a short lecture three times a week, including Sunday, to those who are detained in the penal class. It will be better both for the school ,and also for the instruction of prisoners in the infirmary, when this officer may be more entirely engaged in his own proper work, his return to which will be especially necessary when all the *five* divisions of the prison are occupied by prisoners.

The duties of the schoolmasters have been fulfilled according to existing arrangements, although, as already noticed, the staff employed from the first opening of this prison has been reduced by the employment of one of their number on board a convict ship. The remaining three schoolmasters have, with the Scripture reader's aid, very fairly supplied his lack of service, yet it is difficult for this diminished staff to attend as we could wish both to the prisoners at desks, and also to those of four wards in each hall learning in their cells. Under any circumstances a night school is not easy to work well, by reason both of its natural inconveniences and of the comparative listlessness of men already jaded after a long and hard day's work in a brickfield or otherwise on St. Mary's Island. On the 31st December there were attending the evening instruction at the desks on the basements of the halls 318, and of those who remained at schooling in their cells there were 703 prisoners, and of *all* these the *progress* in learning of about one-half is found to be *good;* of three-eighths it is *fair;* and of the remaining few it is *little.* With quite rare exceptions the prisoners, whether learning at the desks or in the cells, *voluntarily* take *school books* into their cells for self-improvement, such books being chiefly arithmetics, geographies, dictionaries, spelling books, and reading books.

Your order has been strictly observed, that a prisoner who cannot write on his reception is allowed to have only one letter written *for him* by his schoolmaster. It is surprising how generally this restriction has stimulated their energies in seeking to attain the power of writing their own letters. It has thus often brought out the abilty to learn, as well as a latent feeling of kindliness and affection, causing them to communicate with their respectable friends, according to rule, by writing with their own hands to them.

Sixteen deaths of prisoners occurred during the year; a greater number than in any previous year at this prison. Instruction and advice were given to them individually by the Chaplains in frequent and special visits. It would be far more convenient for this trying and solemn duty if greater space could be afforded between the beds, so as to prevent the over-hearing by others of that private and searching converse with sick and dying men, which if it might be more confidentially, would be more freely and effectually, afforded. I believe that arrangements will be made to effect this object.

"The discipline of the prison" is, I think, in a high and salutary state. Great strictness and firmness appear to mark its administration, and the consequent good result is manifest in the quiet obedience which may be observed.

The newly-appointed assistant warders continue to be seen and advised by the Chaplain on their important and responsible duties.

The Chaplain converses with the prisoners both on their reception and discharge, giving suitable admonition and advice to each of them according to his circumstances.

Chaplain's Report.

I am happy to say, in conclusion, that in all the duties of my chaplaincy the Reverend J. R. Walshaw, the Assistant Chaplain, has continued to afford me his hearty and harmonious co-operation.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
J. K. Marsh,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report

Gentlemen, *Chatham Convict Prison, January* 10, 1867.

I beg to transmit the annual report of the state of health of the prisoners confined in this establishment.

The total number of prisoners located during the year has been 1,698, averaging 1,049 daily; of these 674 have been under hospital treatment; 84 have been invalided, including 28 light-labour prisoners; 16 died; and 1 was pardoned on medical grounds.

The prisoners on reception during the period of this report have been generally healthy and in good condition, particularly those lately received from other prisons, who have been of a better and stronger class than usual. The state of health maintained has been rather interrupted by a prevalence of diarrhœa, which decreased in March and during August and October. This was partially attributed to an open drain in the vicinity, caused by obstruction in the drainage from the barracks (this is now improved, but is an occasional source of annoyance); it has also been caused by exposure to cold and wet, as well as atmospheric influence. One of the deaths under this head arose from chronic disease of the liver. There were also a number of consumptive prisoners attacked with inflammation of the lungs and bowels during the spring, whose diseases proceeded rapidly to a fatal termination, which induced me to bring the subject to the notice of the Director in March, and to recommend an increase of diet generally. A board was appointed to inquire into the matter, and on the 21st of August a change of diet was instituted, which dietary has been continued to the present time, being a slight increase on that established in July 1864. Under this regimen the prisoners have not generally maintained their weight; nearly all have gradually lost about 8 lbs. on the average. A few have kept their weight after reception; none have gained, and many have lost considerably. I therefore consider that the increase has been scarcely sufficient to make them effective for the hard labour of this place, which, particularly during the winter, owing to peculiarity of situation, must be more trying to the constitution than at any other convict establishment, the work being the erection of a sea wall in the river, exposed to easterly winds, and the extraction of clay from a marsh constantly inundated. This exposure necessitates the working in mud boots which are not always impervious to wet; and though the place itself is tolerably free from the pestilential vapour of drains or much ague, yet the exposure alone, with too low a scale of diet to support the system, is sufficient to develop latent disease which regular exercise, good clothing, and sufficient food ought to keep in subjection.

Medical Officer's Report.

Abscesses, carbuncles, and boils have been frequent; ulcers have been more prevalent than usual, but the cases were chiefly amongst malingerers, who neglected sores for the purpose of evading labour. Inflammation was also produced by passing pins and fibre through the skin of the extremities. One prisoner purposely placed his hand between the buffers of two railway waggons, causing fracture of a bone, which he purposely irritated so much as nearly to cause the loss of the hand.

Thirteen cases of phthisis have been admitted, nearly equally distributed through the different months; of these, three were invalided and one died. Eight cases of pleurisy, fourteen of bronchitis, and three of pneumonia occurred, chiefly in the first months of the year; six of these in phthisical contitutions rapidly proved fatal. The number of deaths, though greater than usual (amounting to 16), is yet only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the prisoners.

Itch appeared as an epidemic, and spread rapidly, but whether introduced by new prisoners or from a local source it was impossible to determine, as it was equally prevalent in the neighbourhood. Measures were immediately taken to place all in whom it appeared under medical treatment, and by purifying the clothes and bedding the eruption as speedily disappeared.

Ringworm made its appearance in the summer, and proved for a time very obstinate, but is gradually disappearing, and only a few isolated cases remain. Some very severe accidents have occurred; two amputations were performed successfully.

Two prisoners having shown symptoms of imbecility were removed to Millbank. Seven prisoners attempted suicide by hanging and one by cutting his throat with a razor, but none were attended with serious results, and in most of these there is a suspicion that the attempt was feigned.

Assistant warder James Boyle was attacked by a prisoner on the 5th September, and died on the 8th from the wounds inflicted. This prisoner was tried at the Maidstone Assizes, and sentenced to death. Two guards and three assistant warders have been superannuated, and one assistant warder has been granted permission to exchange to a close prison for the benefit of his health. On my last inspection two of the guard and two warders were becoming unfit for the service.

Smallpox, typhus, and diphtheria have occurred amongst the warders' families; three died of the latter disease. Vaccination was generally performed and disinfectants used freely, besides whitewashing and other sanitary means.

The conduct of the prisoners in the infirmary has been orderly and respectful; and I beg to be permitted to bring to the notice of the Directors the diligence and attention of the infirmary warders and nurses to their duties and to the requirements of the sick, as well as the efficient and satisfactory manner in which they have aided the medical officers.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN J. D. BURNS, M.D., M.R.C.P.L.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Chatham for the Year ending 31st December 1866.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 1,698.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1866.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1866.
1. Zymotic Diseases:—							
Diarrhœa	5	31	31	–	–	3	2
Dysentery	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Influenza and Catarrh	–	7	7	–	–	–	–
Febricula	–	9	6	1	–	1	1
Ague	–	4	4	–	–	–	–
2. Dropsy, Cancer, and Diseases of Uncertain Seat:—							
Anasarca	1	4	3	1	–	1	–
Abscess	2	120	114	1	–	2	5
Ulcer	2	86	81	2	–	–	5
Tumour	–	5	3	1	–	–	1
Debility	–	13	11	1	–	–	1
3. Tubercular Diseases:—							
Scrofula	2	2	4	–	–	–	–
Phthisis	–	13	4	3	–	1	5
Hæmoptysis	–	7	5	1	–	1	–
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System:—							
Hemiplegia	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
5. Diseases of Respiratory Organs:—							
Bronchitis	1	14	11	1	–	3	–
Pleuritis	–	8	5	2	1	–	–
Pneumonia	–	3	1	–	–	2	–
Asthma	1	4	3	–	–	1	–
6. Diseases of the Digestive Organs:—							
Gastritis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Hæmatemesis	1	2	2	–	–	–	1
Dyspepsia	–	15	14	1	–	–	–
Obstipation	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Colic	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
Hernia, Strangulated	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Hepatitis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Hæmorrhoids	–	7	6	–	–	1	–
Vermes	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Fistula in Ano	–	1	1	–	–	–	–

Infirmary Report—*continued.*

Medical Officer's Report.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1866.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec 31st, 1866
7. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs:—							
Stricture of Urethra	1	1	2	–	–	–	–
Orchitis	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
8. Diseases of Joints and Bones :—							
Arthritis	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
Muscular Rheumatism	–	12	10	2	–	–	–
Diseases of Bones	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
9. Diseases of the Integumentary System :—							
Carbuncle	1	25	25	–	–	–	1
Boils	3	52	53	–	–	–	2
Sycosis	–	11	11	–	–	–	–
Lepra	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
Scabies	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
Eczema	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
Herpes	2	4	4	–	–	–	2
Other Diseases of the Skin	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
10. Diseases of the Organs of Sense:—							
Ophthalmia	–	4	4	–	–	–	–
11. Accidents and Injuries :—							
Contusions	4	80	82	–	–	–	2
Sprains	1	10	11	–	–	–	–
Dislocations	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Fractures	3	17	14	2	–	–	4
Incised and Punctured Wounds	4	41	43	1	–	–	1
12. Feigned Diseases:—							
Insanity	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Total	34	640	603	20	1	16	34

Return of Deaths that have occurred at Chatham Convict Prison during the Year 1866.

Initials.	Age.	Date of Reception.	From whence received.	State of Health on Reception.	Admitted to Infirmary.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
R. P.	45	Mar. 27, 1865	Pentonville	Good	December 12, 1865	January 14, 1866	Gangrene of left lung.
J. W.	24	Aug. 4, 1864	,,	,,	December 14, 1865	January 22, 1866	Enteritis.
C. H.	32	May 10, 1865	,,	,,	December 19, 1865	February 16, 1866	Intersusception of the bowels.
J. B.	33	May 19, 1865	Wakefield	,,	January 31, 1866	February 24, 1866	Cirrhosis of the liver.
W. J.	32	May 30, 1865	Pentonville	,,	February 28, 1866	March 11, 1866	Pneumonia.
W. L.	21	Feb, 5, 1866	,,	,,	February 9, 1866	March 2, 1866	,,
E. M.	36	July 9, 1865	Bedford	,,	March 13, 1866	April 2, 1866	Hæmoptysis.
E. H.	25	July 2, 1865	Portland	,,	March 29, 1866	April 9, 1866	Odema from congestion of the lungs.
G. J.	30	May 29, 1865	Millbank	,,	March 23, 1866	April 13, 1866	Pneumonia.
G. P.	30	Feb. 2, 1865	Aylesbury	,,	March 9, 1866	April 29, 1866	Bronchitis.
W. C.	31	April 9, 1866	Pentonville	,,	May 9, 1866	May 20, 1866	Enteritis.
T. H.	24	Aug. 16, 1864	Millbank	,,	April 23, 1866	May 30, 1866	Bronchitis.
T. B.	26	Oct. 13, 1865	Wakefield	,,	June 8, 1866	June 15, 1856	Febricula.
W. R.	31	May 10, 1865	Pentonville	,,	April 21, 1866	July 4, 1866	Phthisis.
C. C.	21	Oct. 11, 1865	Wakefield	,,	June 23, 1866	July 11, 1856	Pneumonia.
G. J.	48	Aug. 9, 1864	,,	,,	October 22, 1866	November 2, 1866	Phthisis and heart disease.

Daily Average Number of Sick Prisoners.

Number in the Prison.	Sick in Infirmary.	Daily Admitted to Infirmary.	Complaining Sick in the Prison.
1,045	31 3 per cent.	2	63 $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

RETURN of PRISONERS INVALIDED from Chatham Convict Prison during the Year 186 .

Initials.	Age.	From whence received.	Date of Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	State of Health maintained.	To what Establishment invalided.	Date of Removal.	Cause of Removal.
M. D.	51	Perth	July 29, 1865	Good	Bad	Woking	Jan. 20, 1866	Phthisis.
T. B.	34	Leicester	Sept. 9, 1864	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Fractured leg.
J. R.	44	Wakefield	May 19, 1865	,,	Bad	,,	,,	Debility.
T.K.	25	Millbank	Oct. 8, 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	Diseased hip.
G. S.	45	Wakefield	Aug. 11, 1864	,,	Good	,,	,,	Tumour of leg.
J. R.	27	Millbank	May 16, 1865	,,	,,	,,	,,	Necrosis of foot.
R. H.	19	Wakefield	June 29, 1865	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Debility.
P. D.	39	Dartmoor	July 25, 1865	,,	Bad	,,	,,	,,
S. C.	25	Northampton	Dec. 29, 1865	,,	Good	,,	,,	Anchylosed foot.
J. C.	43	Wakefield	May 19, 1865	,,	,,	,,	,,	Fistula.
G. F.	41	,,	Aug. 9, 1864	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Debility.
T. U.	57	Northampton	Oct. 27, 1864	,,	Bad	,,	May 3, 1866	Diabetes.
J. B.	29	Millbank	Nov. 9, 1864	Bad	,,	,,	,,	Phthisis.
A. L.	36	Pentonville	May 30, 1865	Good	,,	,,	,,	,,
W. M.	29	Leicester	Oct. 11, 1864	,,	Good	Dartmoor	,,	Fractured leg.
J. S.	34	Millbank	May 16, 1865	Indifferent	,,	,,	,,	,,
J. R.	28	Wakefield	May 19, 1865	Good	,,	,,	,,	Wound of eye.
G. M.	51	Leeds	Jan. 9, 1865	,,	Indifferent	Woking	July 9, 1866	Debility, &c.
T. P.	24	Leicester	July 4, 1865	,,	,,	,,	,,	Debility.
G. S.	19	Pentonville	Mar. 9, 1866	Bad	,,	,,	,,	Phthisis.
T. B.	18	Wakefield	Oct. 30, 1865	Good	,,	,,	,,	Chronic cough.
T. S.	23	,,	Jan. 5, 1866	,,	Bad	,,	,,	Debility.
T. G.	32	Pentonville	Mar. 7, 1866	,,	,,	,,	,,	Pneumonia.
P. K.	20	Millbank	July 13, 1864	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Phthisis.
J. McE.	50	,,	May 18, 1865	,,	,,	,,	,,	Fistula.
J. H.	23	Wakefield	Oct. 4, 1865	,,	Bad	,,	,,	Phthisis.
W. T.	27	Pentonville	Feb. 5, 1866	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
W. S.	22	Wakefield	July 25, 1865	Bad	,,	,,	,,	,,

RETURN of PRISONERS INVALIDED from Chatham Convict Prison during the Year 1866.—*continued.*

Initials.	Age.	From whence received.	Date of Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	State of Health maintained.	To what Establishment invalided.	Date of Removal.	Cause of Removal.
S. A.	29	Pentonville	Aug. 4, 1864	Indifferent	Indifferent	Woking	July 9, 1866	Debility.
T. McC.	31	Millbank	April 17, 1866	Delicate	"	Dartmoor	July 25, 1866	Asthma.
T. A.	20	"	Oct. 21, 1864	Good	Good	"	"	Debility.
J. G.	62	Pentonville	Jan. 4, 1866	"	"	"	"	Varicose veins.
D. E.	28	"	May 16, 1866	"	Indifferent	"	"	Asthma.
H. H.	38	Wakefield	May 19, 1865	"	"	"	"	Debility.
T. P.	24	Millbank	May 18, 1865	"	"	"	"	"
J. S.	35	Pentonville	Feb. 16, 1866	"	Good	"	"	Loss of fingers and toes.
G. T.	35	Millbank	Nov. 9, 1864	"	Bad	"	"	Chronic bronchitis.
G. H.	33	Perth	Sept. 27, 1864	"	Indifferent	"	"	Debility.
J. T.	32	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
J. C.	51	Pentonville	Nov. 6, 1865	"	Bad	"	"	"
A. H	37	Millbank	Oct. 21, 1864	"	Indifferent	"	"	"
H L.	34	Wakefield	July 25, 1865	Indifferent	"	"	"	"
G. C.	26	Pentonville	July 15, 1864	Good	Good	"	"	Asthma and deformed foot.
J. B.	36	"	May 10, 1865	"	Bad	Woking	Aug. 13, 1866	General debility.
A. G.	22	Wakefield	Oct. 11, 1865	Indifferent	"	"	"	Pthisis.
W. D.	24	Pentonville	July 15, 1864	Good	"	"	"	"
W. S.	21	Northampton	Sept. 19, 1864	Indifferent	Indifferent	"	"	Incipient Phthisis.
W. R.	50	Wakefield	June 29, 1865	Good	"	"	"	General debility.
J. H.	26	"	April 10, 1866	"	"	"	"	"
J. T.	27	"	June 7, 1866	"	"	"	"	Incipient Phthisis.
J. A.	31	"	May 19, 1865	"	Bad	"	Sep. 18, 1866	Debility.
R. S.	30	Pentonville	Mar. 7, 1866	"	Indifferent	"	"	Phthisis.
W. McD.	28	"	Aug. 23, 1865	"	"	"	"	Incipient Phthisis.
J. L.	38	Wakefield	Oct. 11, 1865	"	Good	"	Sep. 27, 1866	Aneurism.
J. P.	36	Pentonville	May 10, 1865	"	"	"	"	Rheumatism.
M. B.	34	Wakefield	June 29, 1865	Bad	"	"	"	Amputated right hand.

Medical Officer's Report.

YEARLY RETURN of the NUMBER of CASES of OFFICERS treated in the Infirmary of Chatham Convict Prison from January 1st to December 31st, 1866.

DISEASES.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged to duty.	Disabled.	Died.	Remaining.
Cynanche	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	—	9	9	—	—	—
Catarrh	—	16	15	1	—	—
Abscess	—	2	2	—	—	—
Debility	—	1	—	1	—	—
Phthisis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hæmoptysis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Neuralgia	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vertigo	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bronchitis	1	2	2	1	—	—
Pleurisy	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	—	1	—	—
Asthma	—	1	—	—	—	1
Dyspepsia	—	3	3	—	—	—
Colic	—	2	2	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vermes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rheumatism	—	4	3	—	—	1
Lumbago	—	2	2	—	—	—
Phlegmon	—	5	5	—	—	—
Ophthalmia	—	2	2	—	—	—
Contusions	—	12	12	—	—	—
Sprain	—	4	4	—	—	—
Fracture	—	1	—	—	1*	—
Vulnus	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total	2	76	71	4	1	2

* Assistant warder James Boyle died Sept. 8th from an assault by a prisoner.

DARTMOOR PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Dartmoor Prison, January* 10, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for the year 1866.

Disposal of Prisoners.

In confinement on 1st January 1866 - - - - - -	599
Since received during the year - - - - - - -	337
Total - - -	936
Deduct removed to other prisons, discharged on licence, expiration of sentence, and deaths - - - - -	352
Remaining in the prison on 31st December 1866 - - -	584

The whole of the juveniles, 29 in number, have been removed during the year ; 27 to Portland, one to Millbank, and one to Woking.

I have received the cordial assistance and support of all departments, to the superiors of which I am especially indebted.

Conduct of Officers.

The conduct of the subordinate officers generally has been good, with the exception of such cases as have been brought to your notice, which have not been numerous.

Discipline.

The discipline of the prison has been strictly enforced, and in carrying it out I have been well supported and assisted by the Deputy Governor and chief warder, whose efficiency and untiring energy I cannot too highly commend.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good.

There have been three assaults on officers, one of which of a very serious nature committed on a principal warder whilst on duty on the bogs. The prisoner taking advantage of the officer's back being turned cut him down with his shovel, and but for the timely assistance of a warder whose conduct on this occasion I brought to your notice, there is no doubt that his life would have been sacrificed.

Employment.

The prisoners have been employed as shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, stonecutters, and a large number in reclaiming waste land. Those found unfit for hard labour at oakum picking, stone-

breaking, and basketmaking ; the latter has been introduced lately, and is found to be a suitable employment for a certain class. As an instance I may mention the case of a man totally blind, who has within the short time of its introduction acquired a sufficient knowledge of the work to enable him to earn an honest living on his release from prison, should an opportunity offer of his gaining employment in this particular trade. The demand for baskets is small, otherwise I would recommend their manufacture being more generally adopted as an employment for those unfitted for harder work. The work performed both in the shoemakers' and tailors' shops has exceeded that of former years; in the former case, with a daily average of 58 men, upwards of 4,534 pairs of boots and shoes have been made and 3,570 repaired, the value of which labour may be estimated at 992*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* for the year. In both cases I attribute the increase to the care and attention bestowed upon the prisoners in their instruction, which tends to encourage them in their work, and to the proper application of the mark system, which in the hands of officers whose judgment and discretion can be relied upon cannot but produce satisfactory results. Governor's Report.

Escapes.

One attempt to escape was made by a prisoner making a sudden rush from his gang whilst employed on the bogs ; he succeeded in passing the line of sentries, but after a short pursuit was re-captured and brought back.

State of Buildings.

The prison buildings are in fair repair.

The new extension to the officers' infirmary is almost fit for use ; the increased accommodation afforded by the enlargement of this building will, I have no doubt, be attended with most beneficial results.

The addition of wooden porches to some of the most exposed quarters in the barracks has proved of essential service to the occupants, and there are a few other such additions which I am anxious to make with a view of affording increased shelter and protection from the storms to which these quarters are exposed in the winter months.

Farm.

Under the management of the farm bailiff the operations of the farm have been conducted without any material change. The season, upon the whole, has been unfavourable. The absence of sunshine during the summer months, and indeed throughout the year, has been most detrimental to the crops, and the rain-fall has been unusually large, 95·46 inches having fallen during the past twelve months.

Twenty-five acres have been added to the farm and were in crop this year for the first time.

Eighteen acres of rough land have been trenched and got ready for next year's cultivation.

The crops grown have been similar to those of former years, and the grass upon both meadow and pasture land has been tolerably abundant. Advantage was taken of the only three weeks' fine weather during the summer to get in the hay, which was fortunately saved without loss.

Governor's Report.

The vegetables for prison use have been large in crop and of good quality.

Owing to the very unfavourable state of the weather during the turf-cutting season only 645 tons of fuel have been saved.

The whole of the live stock are well and have been generally healthy during the year, and it is gratifying to be able to state that there has not been the slightest symptom of the cattle disease, either here or in the immediate neighbourhood. The stock at present consists of 170 head of cattle, 26 pigs, and 14 horses, brood mares, and colts.

At the annual sale in September, 16 steers, five heifers, two cows, and three calves realized 420*l.* None of the steers were more than three years old, and many under two and a half, all were of excellent quality, and sold well.

The value of work performed by prisoners on the farm is estimated at 1,751*l.* for the year.

Aid Societies.

I take this opportunity of calling your attention to the increased number of discharged prisoners who have availed themselves of the advantages of the various aid societies. The year before last there were but 21 ; this year, however, there have been 55. The fact of so many more seeking the aid of the societies is in itself a proof of the good resulting from their assistance, and there is no doubt that the majority of prisoners now regard with favour the benefits offered by these institutions, which they formerly looked upon with indifference and distrust.

Compliance with Rules.

To the best of my belief the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, with the exception of such cases as have been brought to your notice.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
W. J. Stopford,
Governor.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from Dartmoor Prison between the 1st January and 31st December 1866. Governor's Report.

On the 1st January 1866:			
The number of convicts in Dartmoor Prison			599
Received during the year from			
Convict Prisons	Millbank	170	
	Pentonville	25	
	Portland	1	
	Portsmouth	21	
	Chatham	57	
	Woking	51	
			325
County Prisons	Wakefield	8	
	Perth	4	
			12
			936
Disposed of during the year, by—			
Transfers to Convict Prisons	Millbank	13	
	Pentonville	3	
	Portland	76	
	Broadmoor	11	
	Portsmouth	40	
	Chatham	8	
	Woking	27	
			178
Committed to Liverpool			1
Discharged on licence			150
„ „ specially			2
„ on expiration of sentence			8
Deaths			13
Number remaining 31st December 1866			584
			936

Boys.

In the prison on 1st January			26
Received during the year from Millbank			3
			29
Disposed of during the year by			
Transfers to Convict Prisons	Millbank	1	
	Portland	23	
	Woking	1	
			25
Discharged on licence			2
„ expiration of sentence			2
			29

Governor's Report.

Statement of Offences and Punishments in the Year 1866.

	No. of Offences.	Admonished.	Punishments.			Daily average of Offences.	Daily average of Prisoners.	Total number of Prisoners during the year.
			By Director.	By Governor.	Total.			
Adults -	1,239	102	27	1,110	1,137	3·39 or 0·56 per cent.	603	936
Juveniles -	45	2	3	40	43	0·45 or 1·87 per cent.	24	29

Statement showing the Distribution of Time.

	Summer.				Winter.			
	From	To	Hours.	Min.	From	To	Hours.	Min.
Prisoners rise, wash, clean cells, &c. - -	5.0	6.0	1	0	5.45	6.45	1	0
Breakfast - -	6.0	6.20	0	20	6.45	7.5	0	20
Prayers, and proceeding to and from Chapel -	6.20	6.55	0	35	7.5	7.40	0	35
Labour, including parades -	6.55	12.0	5	5	7.40	12.0	4	20
Dinner - - -	12.0	1.5	1	5	12.0	1.5	1	5
Labour, including parades -	1.5	5.45	4	40	1.5	4.45	3	40
Cleaning, &c., on returning from work - -	5.45	6.0	0	15	4.45	5.0	0	15
Supper - - -	6.0	6.30	0	30	5.0	5.30	0	30
Reading, &c. in cells till bed-time - -	6.30	8.0	1	30	5.30	8.0	2	30
Total -	- -	- -	15	0	- -	- -	14	15

Abstract.

	Summer.	Winter.
	h. m.	h. m.
Hours of labour - -	9 45	8 0
Hours of meals - -	1 55	1 55
Prayers - - -	0 35	0 35
In-door occupation - -	2 45	3 45
Total - -	15 0	14 15

WORK performed by the AGRICULTURAL GANGS during the Year 1866. Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Quantities.	Rate.	Amount.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Trenching and breaking up rough ground in near bog and part of No. 9 field	20 1 0	10 0 0	202 10 0
Draining in far bog	25 0 0	9 0 0	225 0 0
„ in near bog	8 0 0	9 0 0	72 0 0
Repairing old drains in No. 8 field, and opening gutters various places	- - -	- - -	5 0 0
Levelling and carrying off stones from far bog	25 0 0	2 0 0	50 0 0
Double digging in No. 9 field for next year's crop	9 0 0	5 0 0	45 0 0
Digging and preparing land for green crops	37 2 0	1 0 0	37 10 0
Lime prepared, carried out, and dug into land	37 2 0	1 10 0	56 5 0
Dug, manured, and sown with green crops	37 2 0	1 0 0	37 10 0
Hoeing, thinning, weeding, &c.	37 2 0	0 10 0	18 15 0
Taking up, storing, and carting home	37 2 0	0 12 0	22 10 0
Dug and prepared for corn	26 3 0	1 5 0	33 8 9
Sowed with corn and grass seeds, also hoed in and rolled	26 3 0	0 12 0	16 1 0
Corn cut and harvested	26 3 0	0 12 0	16 1 0
Rolling and harrowing seeds, light manure, meadows, &c.	120 0 0	0 1 0	6 0 0
Pulling docks and other weeds	220 0 0	0 1 0	11 0 0
Small stones picked and carried off from the land	111 0 0	0 1 0	5 11 0
Hay cut and saved	134 2 0	0 10 0	67 5 0
Grass cut and carried home green	40 3 0	0 10 0	20 7 6
Dressed with light manure	54 1 0	0 10 0	27 2 6
Turf cut and saved	645½ tons	0 9 0	290 9 6
Rough litter and rushes cut from rough ground, and saved	40 „	0 10 0	20 0 0
Weeding and cutting grass from tops of hedges	1,150 poles	0 0 2	9 11 8
Old fences and stone walls repaired	890 „	0 0 6	22 5 0
New stone walls enclosing parts of higher and near bogs	1,220 yards	0 2 6	152 10 0
Turf fence east side of far bog	244 „	0 1 0	12 4 0
Finishing new road above near bog	88 „	0 1 6	6 12 0
Enclosing hay-stack plat below cemetery	55 „	0 2 0	5 10 0
Stone wall round yard and front of shed at park corner	84 „	0 3 6	14 14 0
„ in front of shed below barracks	16½ „	0 3 6	2 17 9
Lay curb, filling up, and breaking stones in shed below barracks	55 „	0 1 0	2 15 0
Roads repaired at various places	820 „	0 0 6	20 10 0
Turfing tops of walls, bottom of Nos. 8 and 27 fields	209 „	0 0 6	5 4 6
Ashes, turf dust, road scrapings, &c. &c., collected for manure	400 „	0 1 0	20 0 0
Bones broke for manure	288 bushels	0 1 0	14 8 0
Blue dress men employed about cattle, horses, irrigating, &c.	4,603 days	0 0 9	172 12 3
Setting up new gate posts and repairing gateways	12 posts	0 2 6	1 10 0
Haymaking for Governor, Deputy Governor, and Chaplain	6¼ acres	0 0 9	2 16 3
Total	- -	£	1,751 16 8

Governor's Report.

VALUE of LABOUR performed by SHOEMAKERS, TAILORS, WASHERS, BOOKBINDERS, BASKETMAKERS, and OAKUM PICKERS in the year 1866.

Description of Work.		Rate.	Amount.	Total.
	Tailors.	*s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
130	Officers' frock coats - made at	6 8	43 6 8	
264	Pairs officers' trousers - „	2 4	30 16 0	
314	Officers' great coats - „	7 4	115 2 8	
1	Compounder's vest - „	2 0	0 2 0	
2	Blue serge jackets - „	2 0	0 4 0	
6	Calico overalls - - „	1 0	0 6 0	
3	Dowlas jackets - - „	1 6	0 4 6	
3	„ overalls - - „	2 0	0 6 0	
6	„ caps - - „	0 6	0 3 0	
48	Cloth slippers - - „	1 0	2 8 0	
126	Oilskin cap curtains - „	0 1½	0 15 9	
21	„ capes repaired - -	0 2½	0 4 4	
21	Licence coats - - - made at	4 0	4 4 0	
24	„ vests - - „	1 8	2 0 0	
40	„ trousers - - „	2 0	4 0 0	
2	Prison jackets - - „	1 4	0 2 8	
2	„ vests - - - „	1 0	0 2 0	
151	„ trousers - - „	1 4	10 1 4	
80	„ jackets altered and lined -	0 10	3 6 8	
223	„ vests „ „ -	0 6	5 11 6	
100	„ trousers lined - -	0 4	1 13 4	
1	„ canvas slop and trousers made at	2 0	0 2 0	
1,076	„ cotton shirts - - „	1 4	71 14 8	
895	„ flannel „ - - „	0 10	37 5 10	
1,091	„ „ drawers - „	1 0	54 11 0	
513	„ braces - - - „	0 2	4 5 6	
61	Bags - - - - „	0 2	0 10 2	
332	Towels - - - - „	0 1	1 7 8	
11	Table cloths - - - „	0 10	0 9 2	
42	Aprons - - - - „	0 3	0 10 6	
111	Sheets - - - - „	0 5	2 6 3	
9	Curtains - - - - „	1 0	0 9 0	
24	Cooks' caps - - - „	0 4	0 8 0	
1	Chimney soot cloth - - „	0 4	0 0 4	
2	Cushions for dog cart - „	0 6	0 1 0	
1	Carriage cover - - „	1 0	0 1 0	
12	Dusters - - - per doz.	0 6	0 0 6	
72	Pairs of stockings, knitted - -	1 9	6 6 0	
183	„ licensed socks „ - -	1 0	9 3 0	
1,065	„ stockings refooted - -	0 10	44 7 6	
39	Drab cloth stocks - - made at	0 1½	4 12 4	
2,884	Prison jackets repaired - - -	0 3	36 1 0	
5,293	„ trousers „ - - -	0 3	66 3 3	
1,485	„ vests „ - - -	0 2	12 7 6	
1,299	„ drabbett frocks repaired -	0 2	10 16 6	
2,690	„ jackets faced and badged -	0 2	22 8 4	
7,455	Cotton shirts repaired - - -	0 1	31 1 3	
4,747	Flannel „ „ - - -	0 0¾	14 16 8	
6,617	„ drawers „ - - -	0 1	27 11 5	
20,035	Stockings, pairs „ - - -	0 1	83 9 7	
180	Socks „ - - -	0 1	0 15 0	
1,703	Sheets „ - - -	0 1¾	12 8 4	
2,211	Blankets „ - - -	0 1¾	16 2 5	
973	Towels „ - - -	0 0½	2 0 6	
833	Handkerchiefs „ - per doz.	0 4	1 4 6	
1,476	„ hemmed „	0 6	3 1 6	
1	Blue cloth cover - - made at	1 0	0 1 0	
13	Pillow slips - - - „	0 1	0 1 1	
				804 1 8
	Carried forward -	- -	- -	804 1 8

STATEMENT of WORK—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
	s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- -	- -	804 1 8
Washing.			
3,723 Aprons - - per doz.	0 2	2 11 8	
4,558 Blankets - - „	1 4	25 6 5	
195 Bags - - „	0 3	0 4 1	
1,538 Bandages - - „	0 0¾	0 8 0	
247 Caps - - „	0 2	0 3 5	
725 Cases, bed - - „	1 8	5 0 8	
5,225 „ pillow - „	0 6	10 17 8	
3,097 Cloths, table - „	0 8	8 12 1	
19,709 Drawers, flannel - „	0 4	27 7 6	
1,835 Frocks, drabbett - „	1 0	7 12 11	
65,145 Handkerchiefs - „	0 0¾	16 19 3	
1,043 Jackets - - „	0 4	1 9 0	
292 Rugs - - „	1 0	1 4 4	
22,885 Sheets - - „	0 7	55 12 6	
33,547 Shirts, cotton - „	0 6	69 17 9	
19,705 „ flannel - „	0 4	20 10 6	
36,346 Stockings - - „	0 1	12 12 5	
42,001 Towels - - „	0 4	58 6 8	
1,400 Trousers - - „	0 10	4 17 3	
106 Vests - - „	0 8	0 5 11	
			330 0 0
Shoemakers.			
2,511 Pairs of prison boots - made at	3 6	439 8 6	
407 „ liberty „ - „	3 6	71 4 6	
124 „ officers' water-tight boots „	4 6	27 18 0	
373 „ „ uniform „ „	5 6	102 11 6	
797 „ prison shoes - „	2 4	92 19 8	
314 „ liberty „ - „	2 4	36 12 8	
6 „ night slippers - „	2 0	0 12 0	
257½ „ prison boots new bottomed -	2 0	25 15 0	
465 „ „ soled, heeled, and welted -	1 4	31 0 0	
1,323 „ „ short repairs -	0 6	33 1 6	
746½ „ prison shoes soled, heeled, and welted -	1 4	49 15 4	
592½ „ „ short repairs -	0 6	14 16 3	
126 „ officer's bog boots soled, heeled, and welted -	1 8	10 10 0	
60 „ officer's bog boots short repairs	0 6	1 10 0	
3 men at miscellaneous repairs for 311 days at 1*s.* per day - -	- -	46 13 0	
			884 7 11
Basketmakers.			
32 Two-bushel baskets - - made at	2 0	3 4 0	
80 One „ „ - - „	1 3	5 0 0	
26 Tin dust „ - - „	2 0	2 12 0	
66 Large bread „ - - „	1 6	4 19 0	
39 Small „ „ - - „	1 3	2 8 9	
27 Clothes' „ - - „	2 3	3 0 9	
144 Sundry „ repaired - -	0 8	4 16 0	
			26 0 6
Carried forward -	- -	- -	2,144 19 1

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT of WORK—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
	s. d.	*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*
Brought forward -	- -	- -	2,144 10 1
Oakum Pickers.			
cwts. qrs. lbs.			
Oakum picked during the year 195 3 19	5*l.* per ton	48 19 7	
			48 19 7
Matmakers.			
176 Mats - - - - made at	1 0	8 16 0	
			8 16 0
Bookbinders.			
Value of prisoners' labour for binding sundry volumes - - - - -	- -	33 10 0	
Value of miscellaneous repairs - - -	- -	2 11 11	
			36 1 11
Total -	- -	- -	£2,238 7 7

STATEMENT of FARM PRODUCE SOLD and SUPPLIED to the STEWARD in the Year 1866.

Articles.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
Transfers.	*s. d.*	*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*
5,254 gallons of Milk - - -	0 6	131 7 0	
267 lbs. of Butter - - -	—	16 11 6	
159 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lbs. Cabbage - -	3 8	29 4 5	
280 „ 3 „ 1 „ Carrots - - -	3 10½	54 7 11	
9 „ 3 „ 17 „ Celery - -	15 0	7 8 6	
6 „ 2 „ 2 „ Chives - -	10 0	3 5 2	
59 „ 3 „ 0 „ Parsnips - -	3 10½	11 11 6	
26 „ 3 „ 22 „ Onions and Eshalots	7 6	10 2 1	
30 „ 0 „ 0 „ Potatoes - per lb.	0 0 4/10	5 12 0	
645½ tons of Peat - - - -	9 0	290 9 6	
26½ lbs. of Lard - - - -	0 10	1 2 1	
			561 1 8
Sales.			
Butter - - - -	—	253 9 9	
Pork - - - - -	—	58 4 5	
Vegetables - - - -	—	84 10 5	
Cattle - - - - -	—	481 10 10	
Horses - - - -	—	67 9 10	
Pigs - - - - -	—	51 1 8	
Hay - - - - -	—	52 15 9	
Turnips - - - -	—	4 10 0	
Veal - - - - -	—	2 4 5	
Milk - - - - -	—	0 4 4	
Keep of Sheep - - - -	—	14 0 3	
			1,070 1 8
Total - - -	- -	- -£	1,631 3 4

Peat Gas Works.

Governor's Report.

Statement showing the approximate Quantity of Gas manufactured and consumed in the Prison for the Twelve Months ending 31st December 1866.

Months.	Peat consumed in making Gas.	Peat consumed in making Gas and heating Retorts.	Quantity of Coals.	Quantity of Gas from Peat.	Quantity of Gas from Coal.
	Cwts.	tons cwts. qrs. lbs.	Cwts.	Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet.
January -	500	44 15 1 0	250	139,050	126,250
February -	426	39 3 0 0	196	191,700	98,980
March -	413	40 8 1 0	180	185,850	90,900
April -	309	28 4 0 0	90	139,050	45,450
May -	277	27 0 2 0	65	124,650	32,825
June -	270	26 5 0 0	60	121,500	30,300
July -	279	27 2 2 0	62	125,550	31,310
August -	279	27 2 2 0	83	125,550	41,915
September	322	28 17 0 0	116	144,900	58,580
October -	341	30 2 2 0	186	153,450	93,930
November	360	37 2 2 0	240	162,000	121,200
December	407	40 2 1 0	247	183,150	124,735
Total -	4,183	396 5 1 0	1,775	1,796,400	896,375 1,796,400
					2,692,775

Cost of Manufacture.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount.
	s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Manipulation - - - - -	- -	204 7 0	
3 cast-iron retorts, about 151 cwt., 12½ per cent. off	10 0	66 1 3	
Labour in setting do. - - -	- -	23 16 0¾	
Fire bricks and fire lumps - -	- -	17 3 1	
Ironwork - - - - -	- -	1 14 5½	
Labour in forging and fitting - - -	- -	2 18 9	
Timber for centres - - - -	- -	0 6 0½	
Labour in making do. - - - -	-	0 19 8	
H. S. Bricks - - - - -	- -	2 0 3½	
Metallic cement - - - -	- -	1 5 2	
24 yards of lime - - 22½ per cent. on	11 0	16 3 4¾	
44½ „ „ - - - 17½ „ „	11 0	28 15 2	
88 tons 15 cwt. 0 qrs. coals - - -	27 0	119 16 3	
396 „ 5 „ 0 „ peat - - - -	9 0	178 6 3	
			663 12 10
Value of product :—			
52 tons 6 cwt. 0 qrs. peat charcoal - -	30 0	78 9 0	
23 „ 2 „ 0 „ peat ashes - -	30 0	34 13 0	
24 yards lime at half cost - - -	- -	8 1 8½	
44½ „ „ „ - - -	- -	14 7 7	
98 cwt. burnt iron - - - at per cwt.	0 3¼	1 6 6½	
			136 17 10
Net cost - - - -	- -	- -	526 15 0
or about 3*s.* 11*d.* per 1,000 feet of gas.			
			663 12 10

Governor's Report.

Summary of Labour Account for the Year 1866.

No. of Gang and Trade.	Nature of Work as particularized in Monthly Returns.	No. of Days.	Average Earnings per Man per Day.	Amount.
			s. d.	£ *s. d.*
23 Gang. Smiths.	New work and repairs to prison, buildings, and officers' quarters; repairs to carts and implements for farm and works; making and keeping in repair all tools for stonecutters and quarrymen; repairs to cell divisions, prison locks, &c., &c. throughout.	4,147	2 4½	494 9 5
24 Gang. Masons.	New work—Enlargement of officers' infirmary and building dead house; fixing and keeping in repair the gas retorts and prison heating apparatus; repairs to prison walls, fireplaces, &c., &c. throughout prison buildings and officers' quarters.	5,696	2 6	711 16 10½
Attached to 33 & 24 Gangs, being Quarry and Cart party.	Quarrying and scappling granite for building and road purposes, and carting the same from quarry to prison.	4,568	2 1½	488 16 6¾
33 Gang. Stonecutters.	Dressing granite and preparing lintels, sills, quoins, &c. &c. for prison and buildings.	4,034	1 9½	364 1 11¼
22 Gang. Carpenters.	New work for officers' infirmary and dead house; troughs and shoots for wash house and cook house; porches for officers' quarters; launders for and repairs to prison and Davenport seats; making and keeping in repair all carts, tools, and implements for farm and works; and effecting general repairs to prison buildings and officers' quarters throughout.	4,595	2 7	591 17 4¼
Attached to 23 Gang, being Painters and Glaziers.	Painting, &c. A and B halls, No. 4 prison, and paint and repairs to prison buildings and offices throughout; and painting, papering, repairing at officers' quarters.	1,726	2 8	230 3 1½
Attached to 23 Gang, being Plumbers and Tinmen.	Repairs to head work of roofs, to water pipes, cisterns, and pumps, &c., &c. of prison and buildings, also to officers' quarters; making new and keeping in repair prison mess tins, cooking utensils, cell furniture, &c.	815	1 6¾	63 16 5¼
Juvenile Stonecutters, for January.	Dressing and preparing granite flagging for prison buildings, &c.	83	1 0	4 3 4
	Total - - -	25,664	— £	2,949 5 1

STATEMENT showing the Estimate Expenditure of Dartmoor Convict Prison for the Year ending the 31st March 1867. Governor's Report.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	3,745	15	0
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	7,905	11	6
Compassionate Fund	35	0	0
Rations for officers, or allowances in lieu thereof	1,873	3	1
Uniforms for officers and servants	1,029	14	7
Victualling prisoners	4,958	19	7
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	877	4	0
Bedding for prisoners	3	12	10
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	176	12	7
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	168	13	9
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	674	9	4
Gratuities to convicts	1,110	10	6
Furniture and fittings	42	12	11
Kitchen utensils, &c.	30	0	7
Fuel and light	1,422	12	10
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	1,037	15	11
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	123	12	6
Various small disbursements	448	14	8
Rent, rates, and taxes	605	19	0
Total	26,270	15	2
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	1,707	10	8
Net expenditure	24,563	4	6

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Dartmoor Prison, January* 9, 1867. Chaplain's Report.

IN submitting my report for the past year, I beg to state that the various agencies for the moral and religious improvement of the prisoners have been systematically carried on, and with results as favourable as can reasonably be looked for.

First of these must be regarded the public worship of God and the preaching of His word, which has been statedly observed morning and afternoon on the Sundays and the other holydays as appointed.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper has been administered on the first Sunday of every month, the communicants from each section of the prison attending on alternate occasions. Much caution is exercised with regard to the admission of candidates, and their character and conduct generally justify this profession.

The usual early morning service has been regularly carried on, and on these as well as all other occasions of public worship the behaviour in chapel is marked by the utmost propriety and attention.

The schools have been conducted with the same regularity and efficiency as heretofore. In addition to the ordinary *evening* instruction, school has been held in the *forenoons* on 59 occasions, when the

Chaplain's Report.

severity of the weather has prevented out-door employment. The uneducated prisoners (who are taught in classes) are upon the whole more attentive than formerly, the requirement of being able to read and write before promotion no doubt proving some stimulus. A large number of the better informed continue to show a desire for self-improvement, which is evidenced by an increasing demand for dictionaries, grammars, and geographies. The principal schoolmaster in charge, going from cell to cell, gives to each such help as the limited time affords.

In superintending the working of the evening schools I have a favourable opportunity of seeing every prisoner in his cell once a week, and of conversing with such as may require individual counsel or encouragement.

The interest of the prisoner in his library book (a most valuable medium of moral influence) is unabated. The books are exchanged in all the halls on one evening in each week, and the number in constant circulation is very large. Books are specially supplied from selected lists to the men in the hospital and to some in the separate cells. As many of the prisoners remain here for several years, the annual replenishing of the library becomes the more important. Much care is taken for due preservation of the books, and a prisoner is constantly employed re-binding and repairing under supervision of one of the schoolmasters.

The spiritual state of the sick continues to receive that care and attention which its importance demands. The services in the Infirmary, which consist of prayers from the Liturgy and exposition of Holy Scripture, have been regularly performed on Sundays and week-days in each of the wards, and the sick are visited daily from bed to bed. During the year no less than 796 patients have passed through the wards C and E, each of whom had an opportunity of receiving religious instruction or advice.

Of the 13 prisoners who died during the past year 11 were under my spiritual care, to each of whom suitable ministrations were afforded. Some, awakened to a deep sense of their dangerous state, earnestly sought that divine mercy which in health they had neglected. Whatever temporal calamity men's crimes bring upon them it is certain that more than one poor prisoner has died expressing thankfulness for having been brought to a knowledge of salvation through Christ, even within the walls of a prison.

The difficult and not unimportant duty of visiting and admonishing those under punishment for prison offences has been daily attended to. The new "penal-class cells," which have been opened for the last year, seem to have a corrective influence even on the most refractory, and also afford greater facilities to the Chaplain in his endeavours to lead them to a better mind. Prayers with Holy Scripture are read in the hall on Sundays and twice in the week, and on one other day secular instruction is given from cell to cell.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. DUKE,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of H.M. Convict Prisons.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Dartmoor Prison, January* 10, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to submit for your information the medical report for 1866, together with the various returns.

The total number of prisoners located in this prison was 936 ; of these, 337 were received during the year and 352 disposed of. 26 of the worst cases were removed to Woking in consequence of their inability to undergo the vicissitudes of so variable a climate.

Two were discharged on medical grounds ; one, a prisoner under a life sentence, suffering from advanced disease of the lungs, the other, who was discharged a few months only in advance of the allotted period, was suffering from a severe glandular affection.

13 deaths were recorded, of which five were from diseases of the lungs, four from brain disease, two from heart disease, and one each from chronic diarrhœa and cholera.

The prisoners received were of the class usually sent to this prison instead of to Woking, as being capable of performing a certain amount of out-door labour. I would here beg to point out the unfitness of this climate for all advanced cases of chest disease, as well as for rheumatic cases ; many of the former never leaving their beds after their reception except for the grave, or on the expiration of their sentence.

Several attempts to feign insanity were made, but always detected.

Very few accidents occurred, and in none was any operation required.

Several minor operations were performed for the removal of contracted or distorted fingers. A small tumour of undoubted cancerous nature was removed from the scrotum, and the disease has shown no indication of its return as yet.

With the exception of a few cases of erysipelas in the families of some of the warders in the early part of the year, there has been a complete absence of diseases of an epidemic type.

I regret that the mortality amongst the warders has been unusually great, no less than three deaths being recorded. One resulted somewhat suddenly from disease of the heart induced through rheumatic fever, the second was also sudden in a case of disease of the stomach, and the third was that of the messenger who died away from the prison while on sick leave.

One officer was severely injured by a prisoner striking him with a spade, causing a wound of the head and breaking the small bone of his leg. After an illness of 86 days he was discharged cured and transferred to Portland.

One officer was also discharged in consequence of his mental condition.

The rain-fall for the year was excessive, being no less than 95·46 inches, or nearly 8 feet, there being only 144 days on which no rain at all fell.

I have the honour to remain
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY F. ASKHAM,
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors of H.M. Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Dartmoor for the Year ending 31st Dec. 1866.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1866.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1866.
1. Zymotic Diseases.						
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	2	2	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	—	86	84	—	1	1
Dysentery	—	1	1	—	—	—
Malignant Cholera	—	1	—	—	1	—
Influenza and Catarrh	—	42	40	—	—	2
Febricula	4	23	27	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	6	6	—	—	—
Syphilis	1	8	9	—	—	—
2. Dropsy, Cancer, and Diseases of Uncertain Seat.						
Ascites	—	1	1	—	—	—
Abscess	3	129	127	—	—	5
Ulcer	2	72	71	—	—	3
Cancer	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	25	20	1	—	4
3. Tubercular Diseases.						
Scrofula	1	26	27	—	—	—
Phthisis	4	36	33	2	2	3
Hæmoptysis	—	16	13	—	—	3
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.						
Cephalitis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Apoplexy	—	2	—	—	2	—
Other forms of Paralysis	—	3	3	—	—	—
Epilepsy	—	4	4	—	—	—
Other forms of unsound mind	—	2	2	—	—	—
Neuralgia	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	—	6	4	—	2	—
5. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circulation.						
Palpitatio	—	1	1	—	—	—
Syncope	—	2	2	—	—	—
Varicose Veins	—	3	3	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation	—	32	29	—	2	1
6. Diseases of Respiratory Organs.						
Bronchitis	2	60	51	4	—	7
Asthma	—	7	7	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages	—	5	2	—	3	—
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs.						
Gastritis	—	7	7	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	1	2	3	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	—	43	43	—	—	—
Obstipation	—	19	19	—	—	—
Colic	—	8	8	—	—	—
Hernia, Reducible	—	38	38	—	—	—
„ Strangulated	—	3	3	—	—	—

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Dartmoor—*continued.*

Medical Officer's Report.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1866.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1866.
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—*cont.*						
Hæmorrhoids	—	9	9	—	—	—
Vermes	—	14	14	—	—	—
Fistula in Ano	1	2	3	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Digestive Organs	—	6	6	—	—	—
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.						
Stricture of Urethra	—	16	16	—	—	—
Hydrocele	—	2	2	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	—	13	13	—	—	—
9. Diseases of Joints and Bones.						
Arthritis	—	1	—	—	—	1
Muscular Rheumatism	1	62	62	1	—	—
Periostitis	—	2	2	—	—	—
Diseases of Bones	4	7	8	2	—	1
„ Joints	—	7	6	—	—	1
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System.						
Carbuncle	—	5	5	—	—	—
Boils	—	22	22	—	—	—
Lepra	1	2	3	—	—	—
Urticaria	—	1	1	—	—	—
Eczema	1	—	1	—	—	—
Herpes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	—	5	5	—	—	—
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense.						
Ophthalmia	—	17	17	—	—	—
Fistula Lachrymalis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ottorrhœa	—	3	3	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	12	12	—	—	—
12. Accidents and Injuries.						
Contusions	1	50	50	—	—	1
Sprains	—	20	20	—	—	—
Dislocations	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fractures	—	2	2	—	—	—
Incised and Punctured Wounds	—	8	8	—	—	—
Burns and Scalds	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries	—	2	—	—	—	—
Amputations	—	5	5	—	—	—
13. Feigned Diseases.						
Malingering	1	46	47	—	—	—
Observatio	4	7	11	—	—	—
Total	32	1,076	1,052	10	13	33

Medical Officer's Report.

A RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS received from other Prisons, and their respective DISEASES, for the Year ending 31st December 1866.

From whence received.	No remarks.	Scrofula.	Morbus Cordis.	Debility.	Age and Feeble.	Hæmorrhoids.	Varicose Veins.	Ulcer.	Fistula.	Deformed and Stiff Arms, Legs, or Joints.	Diseased Scrotum, Rectum, or Testes.	Epilepsy.	Stricture.	Hernia.	Rheumatism.	Bronchitis.	Hæmoptysis.	Ophthalmia or Amaurasis.	Lost. Arm.	Lost. Leg.	Lost. Foot.	Lost. Eye.	Pulmonary Affection.	Paralysis.	Asthma.	Deaf.	Skin Disease.	Chronic Cough.	Enlarged Glands.	Lame.	Phthisis.	Necrosis.	Spinal Curvature.	Dysentery.	Weak Mind.	Hydrocele.	Total.
Millbank -	15	17	6	27	3	–	7	2	4	12	3	–	2	9	8	7	–	13	1	4	1	3	1	3	3	4	1	3	–	6	7	1	2	1	1	1	176
Chatham -	43	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	57
Woking -	35	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	45
Pentonville	22	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
Perth - -	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4
Wakefield -	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Portsmouth	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
Portland -	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Total -	140	18	6	40	3	1	8	2	4	12	3	1	2	11	8	11	1	17	1	4	1	3	1	3	6	4	1	3	1	8	7	1	2	1	1	1	337

General Health of Convicts confined in Dartmoor Prison for the Year ending December 31, 1866.

Medical Officer's Report.

State of Health.	Remaining 1st January 1866.	Received since.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining as per Inspection 1st January 1867.
Healthy	69	99	168	106	62
Ditto, lost hand or arm	5	1	6	4	2
Ditto, „ leg	6	5	11	2	9
Ditto, „ eye	1	3	4	—	4
Ditto, lame	44	17	61	17	44
Ditto, ruptured	14	9	23	13	10
Ditto, aged (over 60)	9	—	9	—	9
Delicate, lost hand or arm	3	—	3	—	3
Ditto, „ leg	8	—	8	—	8
Ditto, „ eye	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, lame	25	3	28	11	17
Ditto, ruptured	42	4	46	5	41
Infirm and aged (over 60)	20	5	25	7	18
Rheumatism	9	12	21	7	14
Ophthalmia	22	18	40	14	26
Bronchitis	16	13	29	7	22
Hæmoptysis	6	1	7	1	6
Paralysis	9	3	12	—	12
Hæmorrhoids	4	1	5	1	4
Morbus cordis	16	10	26	5	21
Epilepsia	14	1	15	5	10
Asthma	3	9	12	7	5
Debilitas	16	41	57	35	22
Phthisis	55	12	67	22	45
Scrofula	57	26	83	31	52
Hydrocele	—	2	2	—	2
Stricture	6	2	8	2	6
Ulcer	11	3	14	3	11
Varicose veins	21	8	29	10	19
Disease of joints	5	2	7	5	2
„ bones	9	2	11	4	7
„ rectum	3	—	3	—	3
„ testes	5	4	9	5	4
Diseased scrotum	16	1	17	—	17
Skin disease	2	1	3	—	3
Spinal disease	9	2	11	4	7
Injuries	13	2	15	1	14
Syphilis	2	2	4	2	2
Contracted chest	2	2	4	2	2
Abscess	6	1	7	3	4
Dysentery, chronic	1	—	1	1	—
Dyspepsia	7	—	7	3	4
Incontinence of urine	1	—	1	1	—
Deaf	2	4	6	3	3
Lupus of nose	1	—	1	—	1
Fistula	2	5	7	1	6
Polypus	1	—	1	—	1
Ottorrhœa	1	—	1	1	—
Mental disease	—	1	1	1	—
Total	599	337	936	352	584

ANNUAL RETURN of CONVICTS' AGES on CONVICTION, confined in this Establishment, for the Year 1866.

Ages.	Number of Prisoners remaining on 1st January 1866.	Received during the Year.	Total.	Discharged during the Year.								Number remaining on 1st January 1867.
				Pardoned.	Licensed.	Discharged.	Removed.	Embarked.	Escaped.	Died.	Total discharged.	
Above 10 and under 20 -	59	9	68	- -	12	3	33	- -	- -	- -	48	20
„ 20 „ 30 -	234	135	369	- -	58	6	93	- -	- -	7	164	205
„ 30 „ 40 -	150	96	246	- -	41	- -	47	- -	- -	2	90	156
„ 40 „ 50 -	88	38	126	- -	19	- -	20	- -	- -	2	41	85
„ 50 „ 60 -	70	49	119	- -	18	- -	9	- -	- -	2	29	90
„ 6 „ 70 -	24	13	37	- -	7	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	9	28
Total - -	625	340	965	—	155	9	204	—	—	13	381	584

Medical Officer's Report.

A Return of the Number of Officers on the Sick List during the Year 1866.

Numerals substituted for Names.	Disease.	Total Number of Days sick.	How disposed of.
1	Febricula - - -	5	To duty.
1	Sprain of knee from accident on duty.	11	„
1	Injury to knee - -	13	„
1	„ - -	14	„
1	„ - -	55	Still on.
2	Injury to leg - -	6	To duty.
2	Bronchitis - - -	14	„
2	Hæmatemisis - -	4	Still on.
3	Rheumatic fever and pericarditis.	12	Died.
4	Catarrh - - -	11	To duty.
5	„ - - -	5	„
6	„ - - -	3	„
7	„ - - -	10	„
8	Dyspepsia - - -	5	„
8	„ - - -	34	„
8	„ - - -	8	„
9	Shingles - - -	9	„
10	Injuries inflicted by a prisoner	86	„
11	Sprained knee - -	16	„
12	Inflamed foot - -	4	„
13	Catarrh - - -	26	„
13	Constipation, bronchitis -	28	„
14	Catarrh - - -	4	„
15	Rheumatic gout - -	5	„
16	Gastritis - - -	4	Died.
17	Rheumatism - -	12	To duty.
18	Injury to leg - -	16	„
19	Catarrh - - -	3	„
20	„ - - -	3	„
20	Febris - - -	58	„
21	Contusion from accident on duty.	2	„
21	Ulceration of bowels -	20	Died.
22	Inflamed face - -	1	To duty.
23	Catarrh - - -	2	„
24	„ - - -	2	„
25	Abscess - - -	30	„
26	Bronchitis - - -	23	„
27	Lumbago - - -	37	„
28	Dyspepsia - - -	5	„
29	„ - - -	1	„
30	Inflamed testicle - -	5	„
30	„ - -	5	„
31	Catarrh - - -	1	„
32	Abscess - - -	19	„
32	„ - - -	11	„
32	„ - - -	5	„
33	Inflamed toe - -	5	„
34	Bronchitis - - -	64	„
34	„ - - -	72	„
35	Catarrh - - -	4	„
36	Lumbago - - -	4	„
37	Bronchitis - - -	45	„
38	Erysipelas - - -	5	„
39	Diarrhœa - - -	2	„

Medical Officer's Report.

Return of the Number of Officers on the Sick List—*continued.*

Numerals substituted for Names.	Disease.	Total Number of Days sick.	How disposed of.
40	Catarrh - - -	5	To duty.
40	Diarrhœa - - -	3	,,
41	Abscess - - -	19	,,
42	Lumbago - - -	4	,,
42	,, - - -	27	,,
43	Catarrh - - -	3	,,
44	Carbuncle - - -	27	,,
44	,, - - -	10	,,
45	Removal of tumour on neck	4	,,
45	Carbuncle - - -	7	,,
46	Chronic rheumatism -	7	,,
47	Injury to back from a fall while on duty.	41	,,
48	Severe bruise from a fall while on duty.	1	,,
48	Accident - - -	12	,,
49	Carbuncle - - -	16	,,
49	Hæmorrhoids - -	18	,,
49	Abscess - - -	5	Still on.
50	Boil - - -	8	To duty.
51	Colic - - -	2	,,
52	Boils - - -	4	,,
52	Ulcer of leg - -	31	,,
53	Catarrh - - -	8	,,
54	Bronchitis - - -	8	,,
54	Determination of blood to head.	3	,,
54	Vertigo - - -	12	,,
55	Catarrh - - -	1	,,
56	Bronchitis - - -	9	,,

Medical Officer's Report.

A RETURN of INVALID PRISONERS removed from DARTMOOR PRISON to WOKING PRISON during the Year 1866.

No.	Register.	Initials.	Disease, and Remarks on Reception.	Disease for which Removed.
1	4,934	J. H.	Lame, right leg	Disease of tibiæ.
2	5,427	J. G.	Debility	Debility.
3	6,468	W. T.	Director's order	Chronic bronchitis.
4	6,569	R. B.	Age	General debility.
5	6,873	W. P.	General debility (weakly)	Chronic bronchitis.
6	7,085	J. McL.	Scrofula	Phthisis.
7	7,254	T. F.	Asthma and varicose veins	Chronic bronchitis.
8	7,311	C. H.	Chronic rheumatism	Chronic rheumatism.
9	7,313	W. L.	General debility	Rheumatism.
10	7,421	H. W.	„ „	Director's order.
11	7,423	G. W.	Incipient phthisis	„ „
12	7,506	D. McF.	Varicose veins and general debility	Bronchitis.
13	7,574	J. E.	Frequent dyspnœa	General anasarca.
14	7,582	W.M.	No medical remarks	Phthisis.
15	7,651	J. V.	Extensive varicose veins	Hæmoptysis.
16	7,654	E. E.	Bad rupture	Irreducible hernia.
17	7,690	J. G.	Abscess of testicle	Disease of testicle.
18	7,735	M. C.	Fit for light labour (necrosis)	Diseased hip.
19	7,783	D. S.	„ „ rheumatism and partial paralysis of left leg.	Rheumatism.
20	7,849	H. S.	Inflammation of eye, obstruction of nasal duct.	Director's order.
21	7,852	S. K.	General debility	General debility.
22	7,950	E. S.	„ „ and asthma	Bronchitis.
23	8,082	J. S.	Stricture	General infirmities.
24	8,098	G. T.	Chronic bronchitis	Bronchitis.
25	8,121	C. M.	„ cough	Director's order.
26	8,159	R. H.	Phthisis	Phthisis.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts during the Year 1866.

Initial.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement.			Total Period passed in Association.			Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received at Dartmoor		Cause of Removal to this Prison.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Total Period passed in Hospital.		Date of Decease.	P. M. Remarks.
		Years.	Mths.	Days.	Years.	Mths.	Days.			From.	When.				Mths.	Days.		
J. J. - -	34	1	1	26	5	0	28	1859. Nov. 1	10	Pentonville.	1861. Jan. 29	Strumous disease of testicles.	Bad.	Diarrhœa	7	10	1866. Jan. 23	Body much emaciated. Intestines contained numerous traces of ulceration. Lungs showed traces of long existing disease.
G. M. - -	33	0	10	26	2	6	27	1862. Aug. 27	4	Millbank	1863. July 24	Disease of testicle.	Bad.	Disease of brain.	13	21	Feb. 16	A tumour 1½ in. in diameter and ¾ in. thick imbedded in left anterior lobe of brain, with softening of tissue around. The portion of skull in contact with the tumour was in a carious condition.
W. G. -	43	3	1	29	6	9	23	1856. Mar. 3	L.	Millbank	1860. Oct. 19	Chronic bronchitis.	Bad.	Apoplexy	12	8	Feb. 18	On removing the calvarium a large quantity of blood was found effused beneath the membranes on the surface of the brain. The substance of the brain itself was much congested, but otherwise healthy. There was also extensive evidence of chronic bronchitis.
J. H. - -	31	0	5	17	1	11	5	1863. Nov. 30	7	Millbank	1864. May 17	Cripple.	Bad.	Disease of lungs.	1	17	April 21	Lungs infiltrated with tubercle. Cavities in right lung, and left one almost gangrenous.

C. L. - -	54	0	2	15	16	10	20	1849. April 9	L.	Millbank	1865. Nov. 20	Scrofula and debility.	Bad.	Disease of lungs.	4	2	May 14	Both lungs extensively diseased, the right one being almost obliterated from long standing disease.
H. J. - -	48	0	2	19	1	6	26	1864. Oct. 17	7	Millbank	1866. Jan. 5	General debility.	Bad.	Apoplexy	2	24	July 19	A large clot of blood was found in right hemisphere of brain, evidently of recent formation; closely adjoining was also a smaller one of a chronic formation, around which the brain substance was softened.
J. D. - -	47	1	0	28	0	5	3	1865. Jan. 30	10	Millbank	1866. Feb. 27	Disease of left testicle, and defective vision.	Bad.	Disease of brain.	2	12	July 31	Brain generally softened.
T. A. - -	30	0	4	28	5	10	17	1860. Apr. 23	8	Millbank	1861. Sept. 20	Asthma.	Bad.	Disease of lungs.	5	4	Aug. 6	Both lungs extensively diseased, the right containing large cavities and a portion in a semi-gangrenous condition.
J. B. - -	53	0	5	15	1	11	15	1864. Mar. 31	5	Woking	1866. Aug. 3	Fit for light labour. General debility.	Bad.	Congestion of lungs.	5	21	Aug. 30	Both lungs extensively diseased, and showed evidence of recent congestion.
J. L. - -	22	0	9	24	0	9	19	1865. Mar. 13	8	Millbank	1866. Jan. 5	Malformation of both knee joints.	Bad.	Disease of lungs.	7	14	Sept. 22	Both lungs much diseased, the right one being almost disorganized. Heart very small, pale, and flabby.
G. C. - -	30	0	10	29	2	4	15	1863. Aug. 17	5	Chatham	1866. July 26	Asthma and deformed chest.	Bad.	Disease of heart.	1	29	Nov. 29	Pericardium distended with fluid. Valves of the heart extensively diseased. Thorax also contained a large quantity of serum.
G. F. - -	36	0	6	22	2	5	8	1863. Dec. 3	4	Woking	1865. July 27	Fit for light labour. Disease of carpel bone.	Good.	Asiatic cholera.	0	10	Dec. 3	No post-mortem examination.
D. C. - -	31	0	3	12	0	10	18	1865. Oct. 17	7	Woking	1866. July 26	Fit for labour at Dartmoor.	Bad.	Disease of heart.	0	0	Dec. 16	Effusion into pericardium, with extensive valvular disease.

Meteorological Table for the Year 1866.

Month.	Daily average Readings of Barometer.	Daily average Readings of Thermometer.					Depth of Rain.	Weather.			Direction of Wind.											
		At 8 A.M.	At 12 noon.	At 4 P.M.	Highest.	Lowest.		Fair Days.	Partial Wet or Foggy.	Wet Days.	N.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	S.E.	S.W.	E.	W.	N. N.W.	W. S.W.	W. N.W.	Variable.
		Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	In.				Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
January -	29·55	$40\frac{11}{31}$	$42\frac{3}{30}$	$41\frac{19}{31}$	48	27	12·12	10	13	8	1	–	4	1	1	10	1	5	–	2	1	5
February	29·44	$37\frac{25}{28}$	$39\frac{25}{28}$	$39\frac{22}{28}$	49	28	9·35	6	15	7	1	4	3	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	14
March -	29·36	$37\frac{4}{31}$	$40\frac{5}{31}$	$40\frac{17}{31}$	52	27	8·33	12	15	4	2	7	2	3	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	11
April -	29·56	$45\frac{5}{30}$	$49\frac{1}{30}$	$50\frac{17}{30}$	68	36	4·38	15	14	1	–	2	1	–	1	7	2	1	2	–	–	14
May -	29·65	$48\frac{18}{31}$	$53\frac{24}{31}$	$57\frac{17}{31}$	75	37	4·10	22	8	1	1	3	3	–	2	2	7	3	–	–	–	10
June -	29·66	$55\frac{15}{30}$	$61\frac{16}{30}$	$65\frac{7}{30}$	91	47	5·78	13	13	4	–	1	3	6	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	8
July -	29·69	$58\frac{7}{31}$	$64\frac{11}{31}$	$68\frac{24}{31}$	90	48	2·67	17	14	–	–	2	4	–	–	3	2	7	–	–	3	10
August -	29·55	$54\frac{9}{31}$	$59\frac{2}{31}$	$59\frac{15}{31}$	75	47	10·25	10	17	4	–	–	9	1	2	4	–	3	–	–	–	12
September	29·47	$51\frac{6}{30}$	$53\frac{25}{30}$	$54\frac{2}{30}$	64	45	16·71	2	19	9	–	1	4	1	2	7	2	5	–	–	–	8
October -	29·74	$49\frac{30}{31}$	$54\frac{13}{31}$	$53\frac{26}{31}$	64	39	3·78	17	10	4	2	1	4	2	4	–	9	–	–	–	–	9
November	29·72	$43\frac{25}{30}$	$45\frac{19}{30}$	$44\frac{19}{30}$	54	34	6·44	11	11	8	2	–	9	–	1	3	–	–	2	2	2	5
December	29·68	$43\frac{6}{31}$	$44\frac{16}{31}$	$44\frac{6}{31}$	52	32	11·55	9	10	12	1	2	5	1	3	10	–	2	–	–	–	7

WOKING AND BROADMOOR PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

Invalid Convict Prison, Woking,
9th January 1867.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to submit my report for the year 1866.

State of the Buildings.

The buildings are in good repair.

Conduct of Subordinate Officers.

The conduct of subordinate officers has been satisfactory.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory, the offences being generally of such a nature as might be expected to prevail amongst prisoners who are all more or less suffering from disease. Infirmity of temper in an invalid may almost be regarded as natural.

Out of 946 prisoners 183 have been punished for 254 offences. One officer only has been assaulted.

Treatment of Prisoners.

I have every reason to believe that the warders rule the prisoners with fairness and decision, doing their duty by themselves and their charge.

Complaints are very occasional, and generally made by a few discontented and restless spirits, who. in addition to an inability to control their own conduct, must endeavour to meddle with the concerns of others.

I find prisoners most narrowly watch and calculate the operation of the mark system as it affects their respective cases, and I have not the slightest doubt that it is a deterrent from bad conduct as well as a very great stimulant to daily good conduct, whether evinced in active or passive employment, whether the prisoner is employed with the spade or in picking oakum. A surveillance continues to be kept over their correspondence, the result being that out of 142 inquiries as to respectability 102 have been favourable. This measure not only prevents communication between the prisoner and a disreputable friend or relation, but drives him to re-open a connexion with a respectable person.

Employment of Prisoners.

The more robust have been employed in connexion with the new buildings and in tilling the ground. The daily average number at the latter work has been 44, and at the former 32. Artizans, tailors, shoemakers, bookbinders have been employed for the most part at their trades ; the remainder have been taught to knit socks. A few who are blind or cripples have picked oakum. Cooking, baking, and washing have been as usual performed by prisoners.

The Farm.

The crops bear a favourable comparison with those of the previous year, notwithstanding the abstraction of hands from the farm for the works.

Escapes.

One of the gang employed at Broadmoor effected an escape when at work. His motive can scarcely be accounted for, as he would shortly have been discharged on licence.

Governor's Report.

Licences.

180 prisoners have been discharged on licence, of which number 39 out of 42 applicants received assistance from the Prisoners' Aid Society.

Out of the whole number two have claimed no portion of their gratuity ; one of these went direct to sea, and the other, not of the criminal class, went abroad. Twelve only are overdue for their balance, some of whom may yet prefer a claim.

Suicides.

Register 2,709, one of the class of able-bodied prisoners during the night of the 17th ult. made a serious but futile attempt on his life by cutting a wound in his arm. It appears that he had been an inmate of Fisherton Lunatic Asylum during a former sentence. He is now under medical observation.

Deaths.

There have been 44 deaths, one being the result of an accident, a slip of earth falling upon him whilst employed in a deep drain, causing internal injury.

Abuses.

I am not aware of any.

Rules.

I am not aware of any material infraction of the rules which has not been reported to the visiting director.

I have visited every fortnight the working party of convicts stationed at Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, and have invariably found good order and a good spirit prevailing, the result of strict and judicious management of Mr. Chief Warder Sutherland, the officer in charge, whose report I have the honour to forward herewith.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
R. D. J. Bramly,
Governor.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Annual Statement of the Removal of Convicts to and from the above Establishments between the 1st January 1866 and 31st December 1866.

On the 1st January 1866—			
The number of convicts in Woking prison			482
Received during the year from—			
Convict Prisons	Millbank	106	
	Pentonville	20	
	Portland	118	
	Dartmoor	28	
	Portsmouth	83	
	Chatham	88	
	Broadmoor	1	
			444
County and Borough Prisons under Contract with the Government.	Wakefield	14	
	Perth	3	
	Taunton	3	
			20
	Total		946

Governor's Report

Disposed of during the year, by—			
Transfers to Convict Prisons.	Millbank	3	
	Portland	16	
	Dartmoor	51	
	Chatham	3	
			73
Pardon, conditional			1
Discharged	On licence		180
	Sentence expired		4
Deaths			44
Numbers remaining 31st December 1866			644
Total			946

APPENDIX (A).—STATEMENT of WORK performed by SHOEMAKERS, TAILORS, WASHERS, BOOKBINDERS, STOCKING KNITTERS, and OAKUM PICKERS, during the Year 1866.

No. and Description.		Rate.		Amount.		
Shoemakers.		*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
120½ Pairs Prison Boots	made at	3	6	21	1	9
120 „ „ Shoes	„	2	6	15	0	0
73½ „ „ Liberty Boots	„	3	6	12	17	3
1 „ „ Cripple Boots	„	5	0	0	5	0
112½ „ „ Shoes	„	2	6	14	1	3
1 „ Leather Slippers	„	1	8	0	1	8
1 No. Leather Straps	„	0	6	0	0	6
1,314 Laces	per 100	0	3	0	3	3
84 Hand Leathers	doz.	0	2	0	1	2
65 Pairs Officers' Boots	made at	3	6	11	7	6
1 No. Staff Case	„	0	2	0	0	2
895 Pairs Prison Boots	repaired	1	9	78	6	3
1,894½ „ „ Shoes	„	1	3	118	8	1
212½ „ Slippers	„	0	9	7	19	4
31 No. Staff Cases	„	0	2	0	5	2
2 „ Artificial Legs	„	2	6	0	5	0
50 „ Frogs	„	0	3	0	12	6
10 „ Knee Caps	„	0	2	0	1	8
				280	17	6
Tailors.						
1 No. Prison Jackets	made at	1	3	0	1	3
21 „ „ Vests	„	0	6	0	10	6
85 „ „ Trousers	„	1	0	4	5	0
1 „ Striped Jacket	„	1	0	0	1	0
2 „ Floor Cloths	„	1	3	0	2	6
35 „ Braces	„	0	1	0	2	11
647 „ Handkerchiefs, hemmed	„	0	1	2	13	11
4 „ Canvas Trousers	„	1	6	0	6	0
4 „ Trusses	„	2	0	0	8	0
16 „ Aprons	„	0	3	0	4	0
4 „ Liberty Trousers	„	1	6	0	6	0
16 „ Eye Shades	„	1	0	0	1	4
10 „ Window Blinds	„	0	1½	0	1	3
24 „ Pillow Cases	„	0	1½	0	3	0
54 „ Towels, hemmed	„	0	1	0	4	6
26 „ Suspenders	„	0	3	0	6	8
781 „ Stocks, Cloth	„	0	3	9	15	3
10 „ Pudding Cloths	„	0	1	0	0	10
3 „ Linen Bags	„	0	6	0	1	6
877 „ Prison Jackets	repaired	0	4	14	12	4
Carried forward				34	7	9

Governor's Report.

Statement, &c.—*cont.*

Description.	Rate.	Amount.
	s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward		34 7 9
636 No. Prison Vests repaired	0 2	5 6 0
3,823 „ „ Trousers „	0 4	63 14 4
66 „ Rugs „	0 8	2 4 0
222 „ Slops and Aprons „	0 1	0 18 6
18 „ Braces and Bags „	0 1	0 1 6
4,850 „ Flannel Shirts „	0 1½	30 6 3
225 „ Infirmary Cloaks „	0 4	3 15 0
27 „ Trusses „	1 6	2 0 6
31 „ Trousers, pocketed „	0 3	0 7 9
102 „ Blankets „	0 2	0 17 0
5,218 „ Flannel Drawers „	0 1½	32 12 3
4,748 „ Cotton Shirts „	0 1½	29 13 6
1,494 „ Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs „	0 1½	9 6 9
429 „ Hand Towels „	0 1½	2 13 7
284 „ Pillow Cases „	0 0½	0 11 10
166 „ Night and Day Caps „	0 1	0 13 10
2,179 „ Sheets „	0 1	9 1 7
1,086 „ Jackets cuffed and collared	0 3	13 11 6
578 „ Do. badged	0 0½	1 4 1
3 „ Sacks repaired	0 2	0 0 6
35 „ Bed Ticks „	0 2	0 5 10
1 „ Matting made up	3 0	0 3 0
Liberty Clothing, altered, &c.		5 10 0
		249 6 10
Washers.		
34,524 Cotton Shirts per doz.	0 6	71 18 6
27,893 Flannel Shirts „	0 3	29 1 1
21,350 „ Drawers „	0 4	29 13 1
35,345 Stockings „	0 1	12 5 5
71,695 Handkerchiefs „	0 0¾	18 13 5
73,794 Towels „	0 4	102 9 10
16,379 Sheets „	0 7	39 16 2
2,013 Blankets „	1 4	11 3 8
5,129 Pillow Cases „	0 6	10 13 8
1,577 Slops „	0 4	2 3 10
662 Aprons „	0 2	0 9 2
1,110 Table Cloths „	0 8	3 0 10
1,911 Bed Ticks „	0 7	4 12 11
466 Rugs „	1 0	1 18 10
835 Jackets „	0 4	1 3 2
883 Trousers „	0 10	3 1 4
3,102 Bread Bags „	0 2	2 3 1
2,661 Pillow Cases „	0 6	5 10 10
4,911 Night Caps „	0 2	3 8 2
		353 7 0
Bookbinders.		
1,759 Library and School Books bound and repaired		42 16 9
Sundry work		17 2 8
		59 19 5
Stocking Knitters.		
550 Pairs Stockings made at	1 0	27 10 0
1,869 „ „ re-footed	0 6	46 14 6
2,769 „ Socks made at	0 6	69 4 6
12,051 „ Stockings repaired	0 0½	25 2 1
		168 11 1
Oakum Pickers.		
82¾ cwt. of Oakum picked, at 90*s.* per ton		18 12 4

Statement, &c., *cont.*

ABSTRACT.

	£	s.	d.
Shoemakers	280	17	6
Tailors	249	6	10
Washers	353	7	0
Bookbinders	59	19	5
Stocking Knitters	168	11	1
Oakum Pickers	18	12	4
	£1,130	14	2

APPENDIX (B.)—STATEMENT of FARM PRODUCE sold and supplied to the Steward in the Prison, &c., during the Year 1866.

Quantity.	Articles.	Rate.	Amount.	Remarks.
cwt. qrs. lbs.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
727 3 6	Potatoes	0 4 9	172 17 1	Prison consumption.
37 2 24	Onions	0 7 0	13 4 0	
76 1 16	Carrots	0 4 6	17 3 9	
99 2 25	Cabbage	0 4 6	22 8 9	
16 3 8	Parsnips	0 4 6	3 15 8	
55 3 2	Turnips	0 4 6	12 10 11	
24 0 0	Small potatoes	- - -	1 10 0	Sold.
	21 Pigs	- - -	37 3 0	
	Straw	- - -	4 10 0	
	Total	- -	282 5 3	

APPENDIX (C.)—SUMMARY of WORK performed by Invalid Prison Labour on the Farm, &c., in the Year 1866.

Months.	Farm Department.	Days.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
January	Farm	828	20 14 0
February	,,	352	9 14 6
March	,,	1,320½	46 8 6
April	,,	1,092½	27 6 6
May	,,	1,290	37 1 0
June	,,	1,457½	44 15 6
July	,,	921	23 0 6
August	,,	644	16 2 1
September	,,	551	13 15 6
October	,,	1,132	28 6 3
November	,,	1,050	26 5 0
December	,,	548	13 14 0
		11,186½	307 3 4

Appendix (D.)—Return of Classes and Sentences of Prisoners, for each Quarter of the Year 1866.

Quarter ending 1866.	Classes.					Total in Prison.	Terms of Sentence.													
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Prob.	Penal.		3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	8 Years.	9 Years.	10 Years.	12 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	18 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	Life.
31st March	248	89	169	38	2	546	59	90	89	65	89	13	—	73	6	11	16	1	9	–	25
30th June -	238	119	178	43	—	578	46	95	112	62	106	13	—	76	5	12	16	1	9	–	25
30th Sept. -	236	170	166	71	1	644	37	99	130	68	147	17	—	79	4	13	17	1	9	–	23
31st Dec. -	234	177	162	75	1	649	12	75	126	72	183	15	—	92	7	13	19	1	9	1	24

Appendix (E.)—Statement of Offences and Punishments during the Year ending December 31st 1866.

Number of Offenders punished.			Number of Prisoners not punished.	Number of Offences for which actual Punishment was inflicted.				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Men in Prison.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Lowest Number of Prisoners during the Year.
By Director.	By Governor.	Total.		By Director.	By Governor.	Total.	Average daily No. of Offences.				
7	176	183	763	7	247	254	0·7	42	589	946	479

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (F.)—ABSTRACT of LABOUR performed by Convicts in the Establishment for the Year ended 31st December 1866.

Nature of Employment.	Class of Men.	Number of Days.	Labour per Diem.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Carpenters	Invalids	745	2s. and measured work	79	17	11
Sawyers	Do.	22	1s. 6d. „	4	15	7
Bricklayers and Labourers	Do.	683	2s. „	78	7	9¾
		513½	1s. 6d. „	34	8	10½
Smiths	Do.	426½	2s. „	47	2	5
Painters	Do.	559	1s. 9d. „	77	15	8
Tinman	Do.	60	1s. „	12	14	8
Stoker	Do.	177	1s. 3d. „	11	1	3
Cooks	Do.	2,755	1s. 6d.	206	13	6
Bakers	Do.	1,496	1s. 6d.	112	4	0
Nurses	Do.	4,709	1s. 6d.	335	16	0
Washers	Do.	4,751	6d.	118	15	6
Cleaners	Do.	6,238½	1s. 6d.	464	17	9
Farm labourers	Do.	11,186½	1s. and 6d.	307	3	0
Labourers, new works	Do.	1,056	9d.	44	9	0
				1,936	2	11¼

APPENDIX (G.)—STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Woking Invalid Convict Prison, and for 100 able-bodied Convicts employed at Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, for the Year ending 31st March 1867.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	4,199	13	6
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	5,496	13	3
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	1,225	1	0
Uniforms for officers and servants	369	6	2
Victualling prisoners	6,518	1	11
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	492	10	7
Bedding for prisoners	61	11	7
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	216	9	0
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	402	16	10
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	1,101	11	11
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	1,717	6	7
Furniture and fittings	39	0	11
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	8	16	6
Fuel and light for general purposes	1,025	1	10
Buildings and ordinary repairs	381	2	2
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	7	0	5
Various small disbursements	577	4	9
Rent, rates, and taxes	429	17	9
Total	24,529	16	8
Deduct amount of sundry receipts	150	6	0
Net expenditure	24,379	10	8

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Invalid Convict Establishment,
Woking, January 5, 1867.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to lay before you my report for the past year.

Having entered somewhat fully on the last occasion into the details of the Chaplain's department I need hardly repeat that statement, the work both spiritual and secular being carried on as usual, with a few exceptions to be now mentioned.

A large number of able-bodied prisoners have been sent to this establishment for the purpose of building the new female prison. As the work of these men begins at an earlier hour than that of the invalids, it was necessary to have a separate service for them; accordingly an evening service was at first arranged, but shortly afterwards an early morning service at 6.40 a.m. was substituted, which still continues, the hour varying with the season.

There are therefore now two morning services daily, one for the able-bodied and one for the invalids.

Such of the able-bodied men as need instruction in school are assembled twice a week in the evening for that purpose.

In the case of the invalids no change has taken place in the daily and Sunday services; but in the school only those men who really need instruction are taught twice a week, morning and afternoon; the rest have been withdrawn from attendance at school and confined to their work.

The greatest change which has been introduced into the Chaplain's department, and which I hope will prove a beneficial one, is, that by an arrangement with the Scripture readers and Chaplain a certain number of men are privately seen and admonished every day; and this is not confined, as in a former report I mentioned, to the invalids in the hospital, but includes the whole prison. Thus by this system no man will fail to be seen and to be spoken to at the very least every six months. We have always been conscious of a defect in our system, through which it happened that some men were seen much too often and others not nearly so often as was desirable. Nothing but an amount of nightwork which was incompatible with our daily duties could have met, and then only imperfectly, this defect.

The Holy Communion, under all its usual strict preparation and close personal dealing with the candidates, has been celebrated four times, with an average attendance of 35.

The voluntary meeting for Scripture reading and prayer assembles as usual every Friday evening, the number being purposely limited to 12 or 14.

The Sunday evening classes (in three divisions by the Chaplain and Scripture readers) continue with an average attendance of 140, and this meeting is also strictly voluntary.

From Mr. Bird's school report I extract the following remarks. Speaking of the able-bodied prisoners, he says:

"I am glad to say they show a great desire to improve their minds. Although they are working hard all the day they are most anxious to attend the evening school, &c."

"The average number (of invalids) present in the day school has been 86. The attention of the convicts to the duties of the school and their willingness to learn have been, with very few exceptions, and those generally the result of physical causes, all that could be expected of such men as we have to deal with."

"I think I may venture to say that the school is made as useful as it can be to the prisoners." Chaplain's Report.

I am happy in conclusion to testify as usual to the active and faithful discharge of their duties by the Scripture readers and schoolmasters in the Chaplain's department.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
RAYMOND BLATHWAYT,
Chaplain.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

STATE of EDUCATION of the total Number of Prisoners who have been received since January 1, 1866, as well as of those who were in the Prison at that time.

Prisoners who could not read on admission		101
Since improved, of these, so as to read imperfectly	87	
Prisoners who could read imperfectly on admission		83
Since improved, of these, so as to be able to write also	76	
Prisoners who could read and write imperfectly on admission		132
Since improved of these	121	
Prisoners who could read and write tolerably on admission, many of whom have since much improved		296
Prisoners well educated, and therefore not sent to school		334
Prisoners of superior education	17	
Blind prisoners who have learned to read the embossed books	7	
Total who cannot read, being blind or aged, and therefore excused attending school	17	
Total who have not attended school, being too ill, many of whom have died	72	
Average number of men attending the school daily	86	
Average number attending the evening school	33	
Total number		946

LIST OF BOOKS USED IN SCHOOL.

History of England, "Milner's."
Modern History, "Chambers'."
Readings in Prose.
Goldsmith's History of Greece.
McCulloch's Course of Reading.
Ancient History.
History of the British Empire.
Examplary Biography.
Second Book of Lessons.
Sequels, No. 2.
Third Book of Lessons.
Fourth „ „
Supplement to the Fourth Book of Lessons.
Fifth Book of Lessons.
Agricultural Class Book.
Modern History.
Descriptive Geography
Months and Seasons.
Lessons on the Universe.
Houses, Food, and Clothing.
Tales and Conversations.
Arithmetic, "Irish."
1st Book of Arithmetic.
Arithmetic, "Colenso's."
Walker's Dictionary.
Spelling Book Superseded.
English Grammar.
History of Rome, "Goldsmith."
Spelling Book, "Mavor's."

Chaplain's Report.

PRISONERS' LIBRARY.

Number of volumes in the library on the 1st of January 1866		2,801
Added during the year	67	
Do. Serials	30	
		97
		2,898
Deduct, worn out and condemned		63
Total in Library 1st January 1867		2,835

BOOKBINDERS' WORK FOR THE YEAR 1866.

	£	s.	d.
1,769 library and school books rebound and repaired	42	16	9
Sundry work	17	2	8
	£59	19	5

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Woking Invalid Prison, January 5*, 1867.

I BEG to present my annual report for the year 1866.

At the commencement of the year a considerable reduction was effected in the number of invalids to allow of the necessary accommodation for able-bodied prisoners employed on the new female prison, so that the average daily number has been 85 able-bodied, and 505 invalids. This change was accomplished by the transfer to labour prisons of men capable of light work, and hence those remaining were for the most part weakly, infirm, aged, or cripples, of whom 142 were constantly in hospital, a good many of them being bedridden. Besides these, there were generally 40 slighter cases on the complaining sick-list.

In such a large body of men so seriously afflicted the mortality, which amounted to 44 for the year, could not be considered large, and a reference to the mortality table will show the principal causes of death.

Everything tending to maintain the sanitary condition of the establishment and to promote the improvement of the inmates has, as usual, met with the utmost attention. The ventilation of the hospital is very good when not too full, and we can have direct ventilation by means of open windows, but, as is often the case, after an addition to the number of patients, or when the weather does not admit of the windows being open, it becomes close. I do not consider the ventilation in fault so much as the insufficiency of cubic space, which is even less here than in other parts of the prison which are vacant the greater part of the day.

As formerly, the bedding was frequently taken out to air by shaking it, and afterwards spreading it out on the grass when the weather was fine. The linen has also been greatly improved by bleaching and drying as much as possible in the open air.

The prevalence of cholera throughout the country called for increased vigilance, and the suspension of the bread-and-water punishment, in compliance with your circular, appeared to me of much importance.

Medical Officer's Report.

This was more especially so in dealing with such a large body of debilitated men, who seem at all times rather prone to affections of the bowels, and are therefore seldom in a condition to withstand a depressing punishment of that kind sufficiently long for it to have much effect.

I have, as usual, made a regular inspection of the whole of the prison and prisoners once a month, and on these occasions made selections of prisoners for removal to other prisons. Those sent to public works have always been tested at the different kinds of hard work here, such as digging, excavating foundations, &c., &c. for some time previously, and having had to watch the effects on the health of these men, I cannot forbear remarking the cheerfulness and apparent willingness with which the work was performed.

The able-bodied prisoners, who are generally strong healthy-looking men, have formed but a small proportion of those under treatment, as will be seen by the following table, and most of the diseases they laboured under were slight ailments of a few days' duration, with an occasional accident met with on the works.

Daily Averages of Prisoners.

1866.	In Hospital.			Complaining Sick.			In the Establishment.			Total No. of Deaths.		
	Invalids.	Able-bodied.	Total.	Invalids.	Able-bodied.	Total.	Invalids.	Able-bodied.	Total.	Invalids.	Able-bodied.	Total.
January - -	140	–	140	65	–	65	479	13	492	6	–	6
February - -	143	1	144	58	4	62	494	65	559	4	–	4
March - -	138	5	143	64	11	75	486	73	559	3	1	4
April - -	140	6	146	39	6	45	471	80	551	5	–	5
May - -	146	7	153	26	3	29	485	107	592	2	1	3
June - -	135	6	141	25	3	28	482	104	586	8	–	8
July - -	130	2	132	30	3	33	490	98	588	2	–	2
August - -	144	1	145	25	3	28	508	96	604	4	–	4
September - -	149	1	150	27	2	29	536	105	641	3	–	3
October - -	155	1	156	26	3	29	555	79	654	1	–	1
November - -	142	2	144	28	2	30	547	94	641	–	–	–
December - -	145	3	148	28	3	31	528	88	616	4	–	4
General Average -	142	3	145	37	3	40	505	85	590	42	2	44

Two deaths occurred among the able-bodied prisoners, one from bronchitis, in a weakly old man who had been constantly ailing from the time of reception ; the other was accidental, and caused by a fall of earth when the man was employed digging a trench. Although the depth was only about 11 feet the ribs on both sides were extensively fractured, causing rupture of the heart and liver, so that death was almost instantaneous, and our efforts, although immediate, were unavailing.

The provisions have been remarkably good, particularly the meat and bread ; the cheese has however been an exception, and we have sometimes had to condemn it.

The quality of the water from the artesian well continues excellent.

As in former years, there has been an entire exemption from diseases of an epidemic character, and the large number of patients

Medical Officer's Report.

under treatment (averaging about 145 daily in hospital) were almost exclusively suffering from old standing diseases of a serious or incurable nature, and consequently a large number of them bed-ridden.

During the prevalence of cholera throughout the country there was an evident tendency to diarrhœa, but as every precaution was taken to place any case at once under medical treatment, the complaint was soon checked.

The amount of sickness is very often influenced by the season of the year and state of the weather, and the mortality is generally greatest about the beginning of the year and during the hot months. This may sometimes depend on an accumulation of bad cases, but it is principally owing here to the increase in the death-rate amongst the phthisical patients, who are very susceptible to atmospheric changes, particularly in summer, when a hot day may be succeeded by a chilly evening.

It would occupy too much space to give even an outline of the many diseases that are constantly under treatment, but I may shortly allude to a few of the most common, and pulmonary diseases always come first, both as regards frequency and mortality.

The number invalided for phthisis alone amounted to 92, and 90 remained at the close of 1865, making a total of 182. Most of these men were in a very weakly state of health at the time of reception, and had long suffered from cough and other premonitary symptoms of this baneful malady, and required immediate admission into the hospital; one died very suddenly, on the tenth day after reception, of a thoraic aneurism, with which the lung disease was complicated, and another very sudden death was from hæmoptysis, and occurred nine days after reception. In the greater number of cases, however, the disease was very protracted in its course, for although other three only survived about a month after reception, the average period passed in the hospital by the 24 who died was upwards of 200 days. Even when complicated with other depressing maladies the slow progress of the disease was remarkable, and as the convict class are from deteriorated constitutions less able than others to withstand the ravages of a fatal malady, the healthful situation, freedom from exposure and excitement, as well as the comforts afforded to the sick prisoner, must each and all have helped to preserve life. Various other affections of the respiratory organs formed at all times a large proportion of the diseases under treatment, particularly chronic cough, bronchitis, asthma, and pleuritic attacks, and as most of the patients were aged and debilitated from long continued bad health, they were sometimes confined to bed for very long periods. One aged man, who was received for asthma, died of pneumonia, having been confined to bed from the time of reception; and three other weakly old men died of bronchitis, including the able-bodied man formerly alluded to.

Diseases of the heart come under our notice in many different forms, but may be divided into two distinct classes, namely, functional and organic. In the first it is frequently the result of constitutional debility, and as the health improves palpitation and other cardiac symptoms gradually abate in frequency and violence, and the sufferer losing his distressing symptoms is able to undertake a little light out-door work, being at the same time carefully watched to guard against accident. With organic disease it is very different, as little can be done in such cases in the way of recovery, but much may be and is done to relieve urgent symptoms and give temporary relief. Such men are generally located in hospital, or at all events under close medical

Medical Officer's Report.

supervision. Of the two deaths from heart disease, the first had been 374 days in hospital, and was in a most distressing state from general dropsy for a considerable time previous to decease. The second was also received for the disease, and was constantly under treatment; an examination after death showing that the valves were extensively diseased in this case, and that in the former there was great enlargement of the organ. One man at present in hospital has been bedridden and in a hopeless state ever since reception, in September, from aortic aneurism.

Disease of the abdominal viscera proved fatal in three instances out of a great many under treatment at different times. In the first, death was caused by inflammation of the bowels, in a very aged man, after a short illness; the second was from chronic diarrhœa, in a man who had been received for the disease, and was 572 days in hospital at different times; the third was received for chronic obstruction of the cœcal valve; he was quite helpless, suffered very much from the time of reception, and the post-mortem examination revealed extensive cancerous disease of the bowels.

The urinary organs are a frequent source of disease among the invalids, although they may not form the ground of removal hither. Stricture of the urethra is very common, and the cases, generally of a bad description, are sometimes complicated with fistula and disease of bladder. Two deaths occurred when the kidneys were the seat of the disease, and in both cases the patients had been long under treatment. One man, mentioned in my last report, died of diabetes, after having lingered in a most extraordinary manner, greatly emaciated from the profuse discharge of urine.

Diseases of the brain and nervous system, under the forms of paralysis, apoplexy, and epilepsy, are always to be found here. Those of paralysis differ much in kind and degree, some of the cases being so slight as to require little attention, whilst in others the men were completely disabled. In two of the latter the patients had lain for long periods quite helpless, till one of them at last sank, and the other was discharged on licence, and handed over to his friends, who had engaged to look after him.

There were three deaths from serous apoplexy. The first was sent here for phthisis and albuminurea, and it is remarkable that although he had been 1,042 days in hospital for two such fatal diseases he should be carried off at last, rather suddenly, by apoplexy; the second was received for paralysis, and had been 414 days in hospital; and the last was invalided for phthisis and diarrhœa, but there was extensive softening of the brain.

Epilepsy is not now very common amongst the invalids, as such cases are not supposed to be sent here, but prisoners invalided for other diseases are sometimes liable to these seizures.

Although imbecile prisoners have for some time been sent to Millbank, we occasionally receive invalids for bodily ailments who exhibit a considerable degree of mental weakness. These men are often quiet and rational, but at the same time peculiar in their behaviour, and easily excited by slight causes of irritation, to which they are no doubt often exposed when associated with other prisoners. To avoid any such cause of annoyance they are kept as much as possible apart from the others, and with a little management they were generally pretty tractable, but it was found necessary to remove two to Millbank for more complete separation.

In some instances men who had been insane and inmates of asylums at some former period have been sent here, and when we know that

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this is the case the greatest vigilance is observed; but it sometimes happens that we are not aware of the circumstance, as was the case a short time ago, when one of the able-bodied prisoners attempted suicide by inflicting a wound at the bend of the arm, and on his cell being opened early in the morning was found to have lost a considerable quantity of blood. This man appeared in his usual health the previous evening, had not before exhibited any sign of mental aberration, but his sentence had nearly expired, and this latter circumstance may have had something to do with the rash act, as I have often observed prisoners display a considerable degree of nervous excitement when their sentences were drawing to a close.

Diseased bones and joints have, as usual, been frequently under notice, the total number of men in the prison invalided for such diseases being 56, and as the larger bones and the hip, knee, and ankle joints were the most common seat of disease, the constitutions of the patients were always much impaired. Only one death, however, occurred, and in that case under the form of lumbar abscess of so severe a character that at death nearly all the vetebra and several of the ribs were found extensively diseased.

Strumous diseases, especially when affecting the soft structures of the body, although still a frequent ground of invaliding, appear to have become generally less aggravated than they used to be some years ago.

When ulcers form the ground of invaliding they are nearly always of long standing and very extensive. In one case of ulceration of the breast and side, in which the sore was at first situated in the centre of a very extensive cicatrix of an old burn, the disease took on a malignant character, and advanced in spite of all our efforts to arrest its progress until the whole of the burnt surface was involved. The man gradually died from exhaustion.

There were about 200 invalids in the prison during the year who may be said to have formed a class of themselves, being not exactly hospital cases, but still so disabled by age, debility, lameness, loss of limbs, rupture, &c. that they were frequently ailing, and seldom capable of much work.

More cases of malingering have come under notice this year than I have almost ever known before, and as the object of these men can only be remission of sentence or discharge I cannot see any reason to account for the increased number. Some of the cases were marked by great cunning and perseverance as well as self-inflicted torture, and it is astonishing for what long periods some men will hold out and to what a state of prostration they will reduce themselves merely for a remote chance of release.

Paralysis, fits, spitting of blood, bleeding from the nose, vomiting of food, and insanity are some of the ailments most frequently feigned, and in those cases wherein suspicion is aroused the usual method adopted is to treat the men for the maladies feigned, watching them closely, and giving them the benefit of the doubt till something occurs clearly to prove what we suspect. One man feigned paralysis with crippled hand, another was carried into the hospital apparently quite helpless from paralysis of the lower extremities, but both were at work out of doors a week or two after reception. In a third case the man was supposed to have diseased bones of foot, but two large needles bound round with thread were after a time discovered deeply imbedded in the wound, and on their being removed the sore soon healed.

Conduct of prisoners in hospital.—Although the invalid prisoners, as a class, are known to be more troublesome than the able-bodied,

Medical Officer's Report.

from their tempers being rendered irritable and peevish by disease, it is gratifying to be able to state that the conduct of the patients has been very good, and with the exception of one assault on an officer the complaints were few in number and not of a serious character. There will always be a few discontented men, whose sole object seems to be to get as good a diet as possible, whilst they spend their time in idleness, and this class is always very vindictive when their desires are not gratified.

The health of the officers has been good throughout the year, and of the 42 on the sick list the greater number only suffered from catarrha and other slight ailments of a few days' duration. One officer met with an injury of head and wound of scalp, which was followed by erysipelas, and although he was in a very critical state for some weeks he ultimately made a good recovery. One death occurred in an officer who was transferred from Portland; he was from the first rather weakly, subject to bronchitic attacks, and at length became dropsical.

The families have generally been very healthy.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN CAMPBELL, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

INFIRMARY REPORT of the Invalid Convict Prison at Woking, for the Year ending 31st December 1866.

Total number of convicts in the prison during the year, 946.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1866.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1866.
1. Zymotic Diseases:—					
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	1	1	—	—
Diarrhœa	5	57	58	1	3
Dysentery	1	1	2	—	—
Influenza and Catarrh	10	176	165	—	21
Febricula	—	3	2	—	1
Ague	—	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	2	2	—	—
Syphilis	2	1	3	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	21	17	—	4
2. Dropsy, Cancer, and Diseases of uncertain Seat:—					
Hæmorrhage	—	2	2	—	—
Anasarca	—	2	2	—	—
Abscess	11	18	29	—	—
Ulcer	3	28	23	1	7
Cancer	—	4	3	1	—
Gout	1	1	2	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	7	4	—	3
3. Tubercular Diseases:—					
Scrofula	—	13	11	—	2
Phthisis	35	165	146	24	30
Hæmoptysis	4	24	23	1	4

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1866.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1866.
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System:—					
Apoplexy	—	3	—	3	—
Hemiplegia	—	1	—	—	1
Paraplegia	—	5	3	1	1
Other forms of Paralysis	5	2	6	—	1
Epilepsy	—	12	11	—	1
Various forms of Unsound Mind	1	20	20	—	1
Neuralgia	—	2	1	—	1
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	—	11	8	—	3
5. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circulation :—					
Palpitation	—	3	3	—	—
Aneurism	—	2	—	1	1
Syncope	—	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation.	7	32	32	2	5
6. Diseases of Respiratory Organs :—					
Bronchitis	4	28	22	3	7
Pleuritis	—	7	5	—	2
Pneumonia	1	—	—	1	—
Empyema	—	1	—	—	1
Asthma	4	20	21	—	3
Other Diseases of the Lungs and Air-passages.	1	13	12	—	2
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs :—					
Dyspepsia	—	13	9	—	4
Enteritis	—	1	—	1	—
Peritonitis	—	2	1	—	1
Obstipation	—	4	3	—	1
Colic	—	10	10	—	—
Hernia Reducible	1	13	12	—	2
,, Strangulated	—	1	1	—	—
Hepatitis	1	—	1	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	1	4	4	—	1
Fistula in Ano	1	4	3	—	2
Other Diseases of the Digestive Organs	1	4	3	—	2
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs :—					
Nephritis	—	4	1	1	2
Ischuria	—	1	1	—	—
Hæmaturia	—	1	1	—	—
Diabetes	1	—	—	1	—
Calculus	—	1	—	—	1
Cystitis	1	5	6	—	—
Stricture of Urethra	3	16	17	—	2
Orchitis	—	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	—	3	3	—	—
9. Diseases of Joints and Bones :—					
Muscular Rheumatism	3	60	59	—	4
Periostitis	—	1	1	—	—
Diseases of Bones	—	12	9	—	3
,, of Joints	5	5	8	1	1
Other Diseases	—	2	2	—	—

Infirmary Report, &c.—*continued.*

Medical Officer's Report.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1866.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1866.
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System :—					
Boils	2	21	20	—	3
Sycosis	—	4	3	—	1
Urticaria	—	1	1	—	—
Eczema	—	1	1	—	—
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense :—					
Ophthalmia	2	27	26	—	3
Other Diseases of this Class	1	1	—	—	2
12. Accidents and Injuries :—					
Contusions	—	5	4	—	1
Sprains	—	1	1	—	—
Fractures	—	3	2	—	1
Incised and Punctured Wounds	—	2	2	—	—
Burns and Scalds	1	2	3	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries	1	11	10	1	1
Attempts at Suicide	—	1	—	—	1
Debility	4	32	27	—	9
13. Feigned Diseases:—					
Malingering	—	7	7	—	—
Total	124	977	903	44	154

Total number of casual or complaining sick for the year 1866 - 17,066.

RETURN showing the Medical Grounds of Removal of 777 Invalid Prisoners confined in this Establishment during the Year ending 31st December 1866.

State of Health and Medical Ground of Invaliding.	Remaining January 1, 1866.	Received.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1866.
Healthy and loss of arm	2	—	2	—	2
,, loss of leg	2	—	2	1	1
,, lame	3	—	3	—	3
,, ruptured	3	—	3	—	3
,, sight impaired	1	—	1	—	1
Delicate and aged	39	20	59	12	47
,, loss of arm	7	3	10	2	8
,, loss of leg	2	1	3	2	1
,, lame	41	12	53	17	36
,, ruptured	6	9	15	4	11
,, sight impaired	15	6	21	7	14
General debility	33	21	54	15	39
Injuries	2	1	3	1	2
Deaf and dumb	1	—	1	—	1
Carried forward	157	73	230	61	169

Medical Officer's Report.

Return showing the Grounds for Removal, &c.—*continued.*

State of Health and Medical Ground of Invaliding.	Remaining January 1, 1866.	Received.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1866.
Brought forward -	157	73	230	61	169
Subject to rheumatism -	17	11	28	7	21
„ bronchitis -	47	16	63	22	41
„ hæmoptysis -	2	1	3	1	2
„ paralysis - -	12	5	17	3	14
„ morbus cordis -	15	10	25	7	18
„ phthisis - -	90	92	182	70	112
„ scrofula - -	25	7	32	16	16
„ fistula - -	3	3	6	1	5
„ abscess - -	4	4	8	4	4
„ disease of bones and joints.	38	18	56	13	43
„ ulcers - -	8	9	17	3	14
„ stricture - -	8	6	14	2	12
„ cataract - -	2	—	2	1	1
„ cough - -	2	1	3	—	3
„ hemiplegia -	3	1	4	—	4
„ diarrhœa - -	2	1	3	2	1
„ dyspepsia - -	5	2	7	4	3
„ hepatitis - -	3	—	3	2	1
„ hydrocele - -	1	—	1	—	1
„ varicose veins -	6	2	8	2	6
„ ophthalmia -	6	1	7	2	5
„ gout - -	1	—	1	—	1
„ laryngitis - -	2	—	2	1	1
„ dysentery -	2	—	2	1	1
„ cephalalgia -	1	2	3	1	2
„ cystitis - -	3	—	3	1	2
„ epithalioma -	1	1	2	—	2
„ sinus - -	1	—	1	—	1
„ asthma - -	4	4	8	1	7
„ prolapsus -	2	2	4	1	3
„ gastritis - -	1	—	1	—	1
„ amaurosis -	1	—	1	—	1
„ epilepsy - -	3	2	5	4	1
„ pleurisy - -	1	3	4	1	3
„ hæmatemesis -	1	—	1	—	1
„ sycon - -	1	—	1	1	—
„ Addison's disease -	1	—	1	1	—
„ tumour - -	—	2	2	1	1
„ periostitis -	—	1	1	—	1
„ diabetes - -	—	1	1	—	1
„ sarcocele - -	—	3	3	—	3
„ cancer - -	—	1	1	—	1
„ calculus - -	—	2	2	—	2
„ Bright's disease -	—	1	1	—	1
„ epistaxis - -	—	1	1	1	—
„ peritonitis -	—	1	1	—	1
„ aneurism - -	—	1	1	—	1
„ anasarca - -	—	1	1	—	1
„ constipation -	—	1	1	—	1
„ paraplegia -	—	1	1	—	1
No report - - -	—	1	1	1	—
	482	295	777	239	538
Able-bodied - -	—	169	169	63	106
Total ..	482	464	946	302	644

Annual Return of Ages of Convicts confined in this Establishment during the Year 1866.

Age.	Remaining 31st December, 1865, with Corrections for Increase of Age.	Received during the Year 1866.	Total.	Licensed.	Sentence expired.	Removed to other Prisons.				Pardon.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1866.
						Chatham.	Dartmoor.	Millbank.	Portland.			
Above 10 & under 20	1	27	28	11	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	15
20 „ 30	137	178	315	60	—	2	30	2	9	—	13	199
30 „ 40	100	117	217	37	1	1	17	1	4	—	12	144
40 „ 50	78	69	147	34	2	—	2	—	1	—	11	97
50 „ 60	71	40	111	18	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	89
60 „ 70	68	26	94	14	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	74
70 „ 80	25	7	32	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	24
80 „ 90	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total -	482	464	946	180	4	3	51	3	16	1	44	644

Particulars of Deceased Convicts during the Year 1866.

Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Total Period passed in Association. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received in Invalid Establishment. From whence.	When.	Cause of Invaliding to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks made on Post-mortem Examination.
J. K. -	37	0	10	10	2	2	10	1862. Dec. 15	10	Millbank -	1863. Oct. 6	Disease of left hip joint.	Delicate	Phthisis and diseased liver.	22	9	1866. Jan. 4	Abdomen contained about two gallons of clear straw coloured fluid. Liver enlarged; weighed 7 lbs. 6 oz. Kidneys fatty. Lungs both rather tubercular in upper lobes. Intestines bound together by bands of lymph.
J. C. -	19	0	11	15	1	9	27	1863. Mar. 24	6	Millbank -	1865. Aug. 29	Phthisis	Very weakly, and confined to bed from the time of reception.	Phthisis	4	10	Jan. 5	Right lung adherent to wall of chest, and full of broken down tubercular matter. Left rather less diseased. Liver rather enlarged. Kidneys slightly granular. Heart healthy.
G. G. -	29	0	10	21	1	2	26	1863. Nov. 30	3	Chatham -	1865. Oct. 6	Marasmus	Very delicate, and in hospital from reception till death.	Phthisis	3	10	Jan. 16	Body very much emaciated. Both lungs much diseased; the left being more so than the right. Liver not much enlarged.
W. C. -	64	0	6	27	2	9	12	1862. Sep. 15	8	Dartmoor -	1863. Nov. 19	Chronic bronchitis debility.	Aged and very delicate.	Phthisis	26	5	Jan. 24	Both lungs very much diseased by tubercular deposit. Cavities in upper lobes of both. Liver enlarged and fatty, so also were the kidneys.

J. N.	41	1	1	0	0	9	23	1864. Mar. 4	8	Portland	1865. Oct. 13	Chronic obstruction at the cœcal valve. Old fractured leg, &c.	Confined to bed from the time of reception.	Cancer	3	14	Jan. 27	Considerable congestion of the small and large intestines, and in the iliac reigon they presented a gangrenous appearance. Found the bowels near cœcum ruptured, allowing of the escape of feculent matter.
F. K.	23	0	1	9	5	7	25	1860. Apr. 26	6	Millbank	1866. Jan. 1	Phthisis	Very weakly, confined to bed.	Phthisis	0	29	Jan. 30	Abdomen enlarged, and contained 1½ gallons of straw coloured fluid. Liver enlarged and very lardaceous. Kidneys marbled. Both lungs in upper lobe full of tubercle, and in some parts broken down by softening.
W. J.	25	1	7	27	2	5	24	1861. Dec. 14	Life	Portsmouth	1864. Aug. 5	Hæmoptysis.	Very delicate	Phthisis	17	20	Feb. 4	Body much emaciated. Both lungs full of tubercle, and firmly adherent to the walls of chest. Liver slightly fatty.
D. L.	53	1		6	0	10	3	1864. Mar. 30	12 Commuted to 5	Portsmouth	1865. June 23	Asthma and hernia.	Delicate	Pneumonia	1	18	Feb. 8	Both lungs adherent to costal walls. The right was completely consolidated, contained no air, and sank in water. The left also consolidated in the lower lobes, but the upper one contained air. Heart rather enlarged.
J. T.	29	0	1	19	1	9	23	1863. Apr. 6	4	Leeds	1864. Feb. 29	No medical report received.	Very delicate, and closely confined to bed for many months.	Morbus cordis.	19	4	Feb. 17	Extensive anasarca of the whole body. Lungs slightly adherent. Heart enlarged and fatty. Spleen enlarged. Left kidney large and fatty. Liver enlarged and gall bladder distended.
E. S.	27	0	8	29	2	6	26	1862. Oct. 30	14	Millbank	1863. July 22	Lumbar abscess.	Very delicate	Disease of spine.	20	28	Feb. 24	Lungs slightly diseased. The whole of the bodies of the dorsal vertebræ, and the two first lumbar in a necrosed state; so also the spines of eighth and ninth dorsal, and sixth and seventh ribs of left side. Liver enlarged. Kidneys granular.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Total Period passed in Association. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received in Invalid Establishment. From whence.	When.	Cause of Invaliding to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks made on Post-mortem Examination.
M. G. -	20	0	9	4	0	9	29	1864. Aug. 1	3	Millbank -	1865. April 18	Morbus cordis.	Very delicate	Morbus cordis.	3	27	1866. March 4	Heart enlarged. The muscular tissues thin and flabby. The mitral valves were a mass of cetheromatous deposit. The other valves of the heart were diseased, and all its cavities enlarged and walls thin.
J. F. -	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	—	—	Able-bodied	Good	Injuries on the works.	0	1	March 8	Head.—Small scalp wound on upper and posterior part. No fracture of skull. Chest. —Ribs on both sides extensively fractured; the fractured ends had caused laceration of the heart. Spleen also extensively lacerated, and lungs on right side slightly so, also posterior part of liver.
P. S. -	70	0	9	0	2	6	2	1862. Dec. 10	6	Millbank -	1863. May 19	Age and general debility.	Aged and weakly.	Phthisis	11	22	March 12	Both lungs considerably diseased with tubercle. Heart much enlarged and muscular tissue very flabby, but no disease of any of the valves present. Liver enlarged. Stomach enlarged; coats thin, and signs of old chronic inflammation.
G. T. -	46	1	0	18	1	6	16	1863. July 31	6	Chatham -	1865. Oct. 6	Debility and fracture of leg.	Constantly in hospital.	Phthisis	5	8	March 14	Body emaciated. Lungs on both sides full of tubercles, and a large abscess in right. Liver fatty.

T. J.	-	37	0	4	18	2	7	12	1863. Apr. 8	6	Millbank	-	1863. Aug. 27	Phthisis	Very delicate, and constantly under medical treatment.	Phthisis	24	6	1866. April 8	Right lung contained a large cavity, extending from apex to middle lobe. Left lung almost completely disorganised. Both lungs adherent throughout to pleura.
C. B.	-	36	0	1	26	5	11	0	1860. Mar. 12	12	Millbank	-	1860. June 26	Albuminuria and phthisis.	Spare and weakly, for a long period in hospital.	Apoplexy	34	22	April 8	Slight sero-sanguinolent effusion below dura mater and over the apices of both hemispheres of brain. About 2 oz. of serous fluid found towards the base of skull. Vessels congested. Lungs much congested. Fleshy degeneration of both lungs.
C. B.	-	44	0	7	15	0	2	0	1865. June 26	7	Petonville		1866. Mar. 13	Phthisis	Very weakly and bedridden from the time of reception.	Phthisis	1	0	April 11	Right lung a mass of tubercular and purulent infiltration. Adhesion to ribs throughout. Two large cavities in lower lobe. Numerous smaller cavities in upper and middle lobes. Left lung not adherent to pleura.
J. A.	-	47	0	3	21	2	7	2	1863. May 21	6	Millbank	-	1863. Aug. 27	Anæmiæ following chronic dysentery.	Very weakly	Disease of kidneys.	19	9	April 13	Lungs healthy, much congested. Pleuritic adhesions on left side. Heart hypertrophied, but valves healthy. Fatty degeneration of liver. Both kidneys atrophied. Chronic ulceration of bowels.
W. G.	-	35	0	11	10	1	6	10	1863. Oct. 30	4	Chatham	-	1865. June 28	Chronic ophthalmia.	Delicate	Phthisis	3	10	Apr. 19	Larynx inflamed and ulcerated, vocal cords thickened. Chronic inflammation of trachea. Right lung infiltrated with tubercle. Left affected with tubercular disease of first and second stages. Liver enlarged, weight 8 lb. 3 oz.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Association. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received in Invalid Establishment. From whence.	When.	Cause of Invaliding to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks made on Post-mortem Examination.
J. H. -	46	1	2	13	0	10	7	—	0	Portland -	1866. Feb. 6	Able-bodied	Aged and weakly. Subject to cough from the time of reception.	Bronchitis	1	6	1866. May 1	Body not much emaciated. Upper and middle lobes of right lung completely riddled with tubercular cavities. Lower lobe affected with pneumonia. Left lung also affected with tubercle. Liver enlarged.
G. W. -	32	0	1	27	1	10	10	1864. April 18	3	Millbank -	1864. Dec. 28	Chronic bronchitis and general debility.	Constantly in hospital.	Phthisis	16	14	May 5	Cicatrices in apex of left lung. Upper lobe full of tubercular deposit. No pleuritic adhesions. Right lung much diseased. Heart slightly hypertrophied and covered with a layer of fat. Valves healthy.
H. C. -	30	0	6	12	0	4	5	1865. July 10	5	Pentonville	1866. Jan. 22	Phthisis	Constantly in hospital, and confined to bed.	Phthisis	4	6	May 27	Left lung infiltrated with tubercle and full of small cavities. Right lung also affected to a considerable extent. In right pleural cavity there was a good deal of serous accumulation. Liver fatty.
W. K. -	38	0	13	8	1	6	3	1863. Oct. 21	4	Chatham -	1865. June 28	Contracted cicatrix from burn.	Delicate, and a great sufferer from extensive ulceration of chest.	Ulceration of chest.	11	9	June 1	Body emaciated. Mark of a large cictarix, occupying nearly the whole right side of chest and back, and the greater part in a state of ulceration. Right lung slightly congested.

J. L.	-	35	0	4	6	0	1	13	1865. Dec. 14	10	Pentonville	1866. April 20	Phthisis	Very delicate, and constantly in hospital.	Phthisis	1	14	1866. June 2	Body emaciated. Lungs full of tubercles and several small cavities in right. Heart enlarged and fatty. Small intestines a good deal congested.
H. H.	-	23	0	9	2	0	4	5	April 28	5	Pentonville	May 4	Phthisis	Greatly reduced at reception, and constantly in hospital.	Phthisis	1	2	June 4	Dura mater adhering firmly at the posterior part. Superficial vessels of brain much injected. Chest.—Adhesions on the right side, and the lungs converted into a mass of tubercular matter. Left also studded with tubercles.
J. M.	-	59	0	13	8	7	9	17	1857. Dec. 15	20	Dartmoor -	1860. Oct. 20	Chronic diarrhœa.	Spare and delicate.	Diarrhœa	18	24	June 10	Strong adhesions throughout right side of chest. Lungs had a dark and gangrenous appearance. Liver dark and gangrenous similar to the lungs, and broke down under pressure of the fingers.
J. W.	-	42	0	3	14	0	3	11	1865. Oct. 16	5	Wakefield -	1866. Mar. 6	Bro nchitis	Delicate, and constantly in hospital.	Phthisis		7	June 10	Adhesions on both sides of chest, with considerable amount of serous effusion in both cavities. Tubercles throughout right, and a large cavity at the upper part. The left in the same state. Liver dark.
W. E.	-	2	0	6	6	0	5	10	June 26	7	Millbank -	1865. Nov. 20	General debility and age.	Very weakly and aged.	Bronchitis	5	1	June 12	Recent adhesion on left side of chest, and traces of tubercle in both lungs. Heart enlarged and fatty. Liver fatty. Stomach and intestines in good condition.
J. T.	-	67	0	3	4	0	2	9	Dec. 13	7	Millbank -	1866. April 23	Age, infirmity, and chronic bronchitis.	An aged man, and very delicate.	Bronchitis	2	0	June 21	Lungs on left side adherent to walls of chest, and interspersed with tubercles. Right not adherent, but contained tubercles and cavity at posterior part. Heart enlarged and fatty. Liver enlarged, and had the nutmeg appearance.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Total Period passed in Association. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received in Invalid Establishment. From whence.	When.	Cause of Invaliding to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks made on Post-mortem Examination.
W. F. -	20	0	5	27	1	6	20	1864. June 6	5	Pentonville	1864. Nov. 28	Phthisis	Very delicate	Diabetes	14	21	1866. June 23	Lungs on both sides adherent to walls of chest, full of tubercles and cavities. Pericardium contained about 4 oz. of fluid. Heart small, structure dense and hard. Urinary bladder enlarged and thickened. Kidneys congested, as usual in diabetic cases.
D. M. -	41	0	6	0	0	7	13	1865. May 23	7	Millbank -	1866. Jan. 19	Phthisis	Very delicate	Phthisis	3	11	July 5	Right lung infiltrated with crude tubercle. Upper lobe adherent to pleura. Left adherent to pleura and side throughout, and also infiltrated with tubercle. Heart normal. Liver enlarged. Chronic ulceration of bowels.
G. W. -	29	0	9	16	0	10	19	1864. Oct. 24	7	Portsmouth	May 17	No medical report received.	Very delicate, and closely confined to bed from reception till death.	Phthisis	1	24	July 9	Left lung completely infiltrated with tubercle, and full of small cavities so adherent to side as to be scarcely separable. Right lung also adherent to side, not so diseased as left. Considerable quantity of fluid in cavity of right side.

A. R.	66	0	10	12	4	9	9	1860. Dec. 20	Life	Millbank	1866. Aug. 23	Crippled hand.	Infirm and delicate.	Paraplegia	29	25	1866. Aug. 10	Body emaciated. Chronic contraction and stiffening of fingers of both hands. Both lungs adherent to pleura at apex. Slight tubercular infiltration. Double hydrocele. Both testicles atrophied. About 4 oz. of serous fluid lying below dura mater and over surface of brain.
F. C.	24	0	0	3	0	4	9	1866. April 3	7	Millbank	Aug. 7	Incipient phthisis.	Very delicate and bedridden.	Aneurism	0	9	Aug. 15	On removing the lung and opening up the pericardium, there was seen an aneurism on the arch of the aorta, which when distended must have been about the size of a cocoa nut. The wall of this aneurism had given way, and almost instant death from internal hæmorrhage was the result.
W. M.	40	0	6	0	3	4	26	1862. Oct. 3	6	Portsmouth	Aug. 20	Phthisis	Very delicate and bedridden.	Hæmoptysis.	0	10	Aug. 29	Left lung in its upper lobe completely infiltrated with tubercle and full of cavities. The hæmorrhage had taken place from a vessel in the middle lobe.
R. G.	46	0	4	16	1	4	11	1864. Dec. 3	7	Millbank	1865. April 18	Partial hemiplegia.	Very infirm and delicate.	Apoplexy	15	24	Aug. 30	Thickening of dura mater superiorly, and a small effusion of blood over the top of both hemispheres and between them. Softening of medulla oblongata.
G. O.	69	0	7	0	3	9	2	1862. May 5	7	Millbank	1866. Feb. 17	Age	Infirm	Inflammation of the bowels.	8	4	Sept. 7	Both lungs healthy but adherent to pleura. Stomach greatly distended and full of dark grumous fluid. Acute inflammation of the small intestines.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Total Period passed in Association. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received in Invalid Establishment. From whence.	When.	Cause of Invaliding to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks on Post-mortem Examination.
P. K. -	21	1	0	4	0	7	27	1865. Jan. 9	7	Millbank -	1866. April 23	Phthisis	Very delicate	Phthisis	3	11	1866. Sept. 10	Right lung completely diseased. Large cavity in apex. Middle lobe infiltrated with tubercle. Lower lobe carnified, adherent to liver, and in an almost gangrenous condition. Liver fatty and enlarged.
J. W. -	47	0	8	29	0	5	23	June 20	7	Millbank -	April 23	Stricture of urethra and urinary fistula.	Delicate, and constantly in hospital.	Phthisis	5	2	Sept. 21	Left lung diseased throughout, infiltrated with tubercle, and completely adherent to side. Right lung healthy, except in apex. Urinary fistula commencing about 2 inches in front of bulb of urethra, and issuing above the scrotum.
W. F. -	37	0	10	6	0	4	20	July 20	7	Wakefield -	May 24	Phthisis	Very delicate, and closely confined to bed from reception till death.	Phthisis	4	25	Oct. 15	Body much emaciated. Both lungs diseased throughout. Left completely adherent to side. Fatty degeneration of liver.
S. C. -	47	0	6	6	1	5	27	1864. Nov. 29	7	Portland -	July 26	Phthisis	Very delicate, and constantly confined to bed.	Phthisis	4	10	Dec. 2	Body emaciated. Left lung almost entirely gone. Right lung infiltrated with tubercle throughout. Other organs healthy.

T. W.	-	20	1	4	11	0	9	4	1864. Oct. 27	7	Millbank -	1866. April 23	Incipient phthisis.	Very delicate.	Phthisis	7	19	1866. Dec. 12	Left lung adherent to pleura in upper lobe. Much congested and infiltrated with tubercle. Right lung adherent to pleura throughout, very much diseased. A good deal of serous fluid in pericardium.
R. H.	-	35	0	4	17	0	0	0	1862. July 25	4	Dartmoor -	Oct. 4	Hæmoptysis.	Very delicate, and closely confined to bed.	Phthisis	2	9	Dec. 13	Left lung adherent to pleura, and completely infiltrated with tubercle. Small cavities in apex and upper lobe. Right lung diseased in apex and upper lobe.
P. F.	-	28	0	9	28	1	10	5	1864. Apr. 18	7	Portsmouth	July 4	Phthisis, with diarrhœa.	Delicate, and constantly in hospital, 9 days excepted.	Serous apoplexy.	5	12	Dec. 21	Blood vessels below dura mater gorged with blood. Superior surface of brain congested. Cerebellum friable and softened towards its base. About 2 oz. of sero-sanguinolent fluid found below cerebellum and along the base.

Meteorological Table for the Year 1866.

Months.	Barometer.	Thermometer.					Weather.			Direction of Wind.							
	Average Reading.	Average Reading.			Highest Reading	Lowest Reading	Fine Days.	Partially wet, foggy, hazy, &c.	Wet Days.	N.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	S.E.	S.W.	E.	W.
		At 8 A.M.	At noon.	At 4 P.M.													
										Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
January -	29·67	44	47	47	56	32	6	19	6	—	1	3	—	3	14	—	—
February -	29·52	42	46	46	56	31	13	14	1	—	4	10	—	—	13	—	1
March - -	29·56	41	46	46	62	31	15	16	—	—	11	5	—	4	10	1	—
April - -	29·77	52	57	55	76	39	12	16	2	—	6	3	—	7	13	1	—
May - -	29·87	58	62	59	82	40	17	13	1	—	5	8	1	10	6	1	—
June - -	29·80	66	74	70	89	52	15	14	1	—	1	5	—	7	15	1	1
July - -	29·90	66	71	69	89	56	18	11	2	—	8	10	—	5	8	—	—
August - -	29·63	60	67	67	75	57	8	21	2	—	7	13	—	3	6	1	1
September -	29·57	59	62	62	66	48	3	23	4	—	2	7	—	2	19	—	—
October - -	29·95	52	58	56	66	38	11	18	2	—	15	5	—	6	4	1	—
November -	29·82	47	51	49	60	34	13	16	1	—	5	12	—	1	12	—	—
December -	29·80	44	47	47	59	31	11	16	4	—	3	16	1	1	10	—	—
Average for the Year	29·74		57	56	69	42	142	197	26	—	68	107	2	49	130	6	3

CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT AT BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

I.—CHIEF WARDER'S REPORT.

Convict Department, Broadmoor Asylum,
January 1, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to submit my report for the year 1866. Chief Officer's Report.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Remaining in custody 1st January 1866	73
Number of convicts received during the year—	
From Chatham Prison	19
„ Dartmoor „	11
„ Portland „	60
„ Portsmouth „	20
Total	183
Transferred to—	
Millbank Prison	2
Woking	1
Free pardon	1
Escaped	1
Discharged on licence	126
Remaining on 31st December 1866	52
	183
Daily average number	88

Conduct of Officers.

The staff, without exception, have discharged their respective duties with zeal and attention.

One warder died in February and was succeeded by an assistant warder from Woking prison.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The conduct of the prisoners has been very satisfactory. The willing and cheerful manner in which they conform to orders and their industry while on the works is praiseworthy.

Employment of Prisoners.

This has been trenching and clearing new ground, making roads, excavating and making a new reservoir, assisting in building a new wing to the Asylum, for the details of which I refer to Appendix A.

Escapes.

One convict effected his escape by running into a dense plantation adjacent to where he was employed, and eluded all attempts at his recapture. His time was nearly expired, and in a few weeks he would have been liberated on a ticket-of-leave, with gratuity.

Reports.

Seventeen, all of a trivial nature, excepting two, which were referred for your decision.

Abuses.

None that I am aware of.

Chief Officer's Report.

Licences.

One hundred and twenty-six prisoners have been discharged on licence; of these 41 were assisted by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, London, and 15 by the provincial societies.

Observations.

The routine of labour has continued without alteration.

Captain Bramly, the Governor of Woking prison, has visited this prison periodically, and with the assistance of the steward from Woking has examined all accounts and stores.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
A. W. SUTHERLAND,
Chief Officer in Charge.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of Work performed by Convicts at Broadmoor Prison during the Year ending 31st December 1866.

Description of Work.	Measurement or Number of Days.	Rate per day.	Amount.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*
Cutting stone at new Female wing	932	2 6	116 10 0
Sawing stone at do.	442	2 6	55 5 0
Building walls at do.	128	2 6	16 0 0
Laying floors, preparing and fixing skirting, &c. at new Female wing	434	2 6	54 5 0
Excavating, wheeling, levelling, and making roads, &c. near new Female wing	3,673	2 0	367 6 0
Do. do. do.	1,021	1 6	76 11 6
Painting at new Female wing	182	2 6	22 15 0
Trenching, levelling, &c. new pleasure ground	776	2 0	77 12 0
Excavating ground near new Female wing, 280 days	554 yards	per yard 1 0	27 14 0
624 days making garden at Deputy Superintendent's	1,548 „	0 9	58 1 0
Repairing pickaxes, shovels, wheelbarrows, sawing timber, preparing and fixing fences	1,702	per day 2 6	212 15 0
Repairing clothing, boots, shoes, &c.	774	2 6	96 15 0
Cooking for officers and prisoners	960	2 6	120 0 0
Cleaning prison	256	2 0	25 12 0
Do. do.	209	1 6	15 13 6
Making new road and pond, and cleaning out ditches at farm	480	2 0	48 0 0
Excavating gravel, repairing roads, and sundry jobbing on the estate	1,633	2 0	163 6 0
Do. do. do.	3,512	1 6	263 8 0
3,511 days trenching uncultivated land, average depth, 2 feet 6 inches	2,588 poles	per pole 2 0	258 16 0
847 days trenching uncultivated land, average depth, 3 feet 6 inches	386 „	2 6	48 5 0
Planting potatoes	209	per day 2 0	20 18 0
Making new reservoir	2,470	2 0	247 0 0
Do. do. do.	816	1 6	61 4 0
Digging potatoes	272	1 6	20 8 0
Cutting corn	140	1 6	10 10 0
Repairing pickaxes, shovels, wheelbarrows, &c.	207	1 6	15 10 6
			2,500 0 6

II.—SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Convict Department, Broadmoor Asylum,
January 1, 1867.

Schoolmaster's Report.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to forward my report for the year 1866.

Service is read daily in the schoolroom at 6·40 a.m., and on Sunday the prisoners attend Divine service at the Asylum Chapel.

The sick have been visited—very few cases have occurred.

The prisoners are employed in the evenings from 6 to 8, either in school work or the practice of psalmody.

On all occasions while under my observation the conduct of the men has been remarkably good.

The office work has been carried on as usual. Each prisoner has been seen before liberation, and advice given to him suitable to his circumstances.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
CHARLES ABBOTT,
Schoolmaster.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Convict Department, Broadmoor Asylum,
December 31, 1866.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to report to you that the health of the convicts at Broadmoor has been satisfactory during the past year. No disease of an epidemic form has occurred among them. In the autumn the men were attacked with diarrhœa, but in no instance did it assume a choleraic form, but yielded to timely carminative medicines, and passed off as simple autumnal diarrhœa.

During the winter months bronchitis and rheumatism have been the prevailing maladies, but these have in no instance assumed a dangerous form. Care in the early stages of these diseases has prevented their serious development, and the men threatened by them have been able to resume their work within a fortnight of their attack.

One warder was seized with inflammation of both lungs, which failed to yield to the means applied for his relief, and in a week from the commencement of his illness he died. This is the only fatal case during the year. It is a condition but seldom recovered from.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. G. BARFORD, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,
Medical Officer in Charge.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

PARKHURST PRISON.

I.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *January* 9, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you my report for the year 1866.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number in the prison 1st January 1866 - -		391
Received during the year from Millbank -	113	
		113
Total - - -		504

These prisoners have been disposed of as follows :—

To Millbank - - - - -	14	
„ Brixton - - - - -	54	
„ Fulham - - - - -	53	
„ Eagle House Refuge - - - -	54	
„ Carlisle Memorial Refuge - - -	5	
Discharged on licence - - - -	89	
„ on medical grounds - - -	3	
„ sentence expired - - -	9	
Deaths - - - - - -	7	
		288
Remaining in prison 31st December - -		216
Total - - -		504

Conduct of Subordinate Officers.

No case of misconduct has occurred either amongst the matrons or warders, and it is with satisfaction that I record my experience of their conduct.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The conduct of prisoners has been satisfactory, and no serious offence has occurred during the year.

Nine hundred and twenty-eight reports have been incurred, 718 of which were met by punishment, and 210 by admonition.

The penal class has embraced 17 prisoners, the unhappy few at all times to be found in a prison, and whose condition, moral and physical, is the cause of constant anxiety and discouragement to those who desire their reformation. Three hundred and fifty-three reports were incurred in this class alone, and 13 of these prisoners were transferred to the penal class at Millbank.

Treatment of Prisoners.

The introduction of the mark system, and the discontinuance of the evening association to prisoners of the 1st and 2nd classes were the only important changes made in this respect, and the results were satisfactory.

Superintendent's Report.

Employment of Prisoners.

The very considerable reduction in numbers has led to some departure from the regulations as laid down for the classes, the transfers to the refuges reducing the first class by far too many to allow of the services of the prison being carried out entirely by first-class prisoners.

Since May the bread for prison consumption has been made by the convicts ; all other occupations continue the same as shown in my report of 1865.

The return of prisoners' earnings shows an increase as compared with the returns of former years in consequence of the value of labour expended in cooking, baking, gardening, pumping, and cleaning having been included. These items together amount to 676*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, leaving 1,015*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* as the gross earnings of the prisoners.

The daily average number of prisoners, and their occupations, were as follows, viz. :—

Needlewomen - -	69
Knitters - -	121
Laundry - -	25
Cutters - -	3
Coir Pickers - -	2
Jobbers - - -	27
Cooks - - -	10
Garden Class - -	11
Bakers - - -	2
Pumpers - -	36
Daily Average -	306

The earnings throughout the year average 5*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* per prisoner.

Deaths.

Seven have occurred from natural causes.

Suicide.

One unsuccessful attempt was made.

Buildings.

The cells and wards are in good repair.

General Remarks.

The usual annual confirmation of Roman Catholic prisoners was held in May, when 44 candidates were confirmed by Dr. Grant, the Roman Catholic Bishop.

It has been a source of much gratification to receive good accounts of the prisoners sent hence to the Carlisle Memorial and Eagle House Refuges. It is natural that those of us who have had a care of the prisoners during that period of their sentence which is so severe a test to their undisciplined and untaught natures should feel some regret in passing them on into other hands, even for the last six months of their sentence, but the advantages to the women are very apparent, and it seems not too much to hope that many may be reclaimed by the new agencies now in operation for them.

I am enabled at the expiration of another year to allude particularly to the ready and courteous response at all times accorded to any application I have made on behalf of well-disposed prisoners for whom there has been no safe asylum on release to the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Bristol; and speaking generally, co-operation and sympathy have

Superintendent's Report.

rarely been wanting in any quarter that I have sought it for the interests of those under my care.

The removal to Brixton of the Protestant prisoners who were in the prison in July last has led to the abolition of the office of the Chaplain and the Scripture reader; the prison, therefore, contains now none but prisoners professing the Roman Catholic faith.

The sick have been carefully treated in the infirmary.

One insane prisoner was removed to Millbank for further medical observation.

Rules.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported or brought under the notice of the Directors.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
SARAH GIBSON,
Superintendent.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from PARKHURST PRISON between the 1st January 1866 and 31st December 1866.

On the 1st January 1866 the number of convicts in Parkhurst Prison was			391
Received during the year from—			
Millbank		113	
			113
			504
Disposed of during the year, by—			
Transfers to Convict Prisons	Millbank	14	
	Brixton	54	
	Fulham	53	
			121
Removed to Eagle House Refuge		54	
„ Carlisle Memorial Refuge		5	
			59
Discharged on licence			89
„ medical grounds			3
„ sentence expired			9
Deaths			7
Numbers remaining 31st December 1866			216
			504

Superintendent's Report.

Return of Punishments and Admonitions of Prisoners in Parkhurst Prison for the Year 1866.

Nature of Punishments.	Days.									Deprived of one Meal.	Hobbles.	Admonished.	Special Dress.	Other Punishments.	Total.
	1	2	3	6	7	10	14	28	56						
In Handcuffs	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	13
In Strait Jacket	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109
In Canvas Dress	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
In Special Dress	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
In Dark Cells:—															
With Rations	12	1	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Bread and Water	3	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
In Refractory Cells:—															
With Rations	22	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Bread and Water	13	2	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
In ordinary Cells:—															
Bread and Water	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Indian Meal Diet (new scale)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bread and Water (one meal)	—	—	—	4	6	1	5	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	40
Hobbles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Other Punishments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	718	718
Admonished	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210	—	—	210
Total	172	9	49	4	6	1	6	9	1	24	3	210	4	718	1,216

Return showing the Number of Prisoners punished, and not punished, from the 1st January to 31st December 1866.

In Prison on 1st January 1866				391
55	of these prisoners were punished	once	55	
28	,,	twice	56	
12	,,	thrice	36	
11	,,	4 times	44	
3	,,	5 ,,	15	
6	,,	6 ,,	36	
3	,,	7 ,,	21	
3	,,	8 ,,	24	
1	,,	10 ,,	10	
1	,,	12 ,,	12	
3	,,	14 ,,	42	
1	,,	17 ,,	17	
1	,,	18 ,,	18	
1	,,	26 ,,	26	
1	,,	28 ,,	28	
2	,,	31 ,,	62	
1	,,	32 ,,	32	
3	,,	40 ,,	120	
136	punished.		654	
255	not punished.			
Prisoners received during the year 1866				113
19	of these prisoners were punished	once	19	
3	,,	twice	6	
4	,,	thrice	12	
2	,,	4 times	8	
2	,,	6 ,,	12	
1	,,	7 ,,	7	
31	punished.		64	
82	not punished.			
				504

RETURN showing the AGE, SENTENCE, STATE of EDUCATION, and RELIGIOUS PERSUASION of CONVICTS received in the Year 1866.

Received in 1866.		AGES.						SENTENCES.													
		Adults.			Juveniles.			Adults.										Juveniles.			
17 years and upwards.	Under 17 years.	17 years and under 21.	21 years and under 30.	30 years and upwards.	Under 12 years.	12 years and under 14.	14 years and under 17.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	14 years.	15 years.	Life.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	7 years.
111	2	7	49	55	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	3	14	4	64	2	1	6	1	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	2

STATE OF EDUCATION.								RELIGION.			
Adults.				Juveniles.							
Neither read nor write.	Can read only.	Both imperfectly.	Both well.	Neither read nor write.	Can read only.	Both imperfectly.	Both well.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Dissenters and others.	Jews.
40	36	34	1	1	—	1	—	8	104	1	—

STATEMENT of sundry GARMENTS, STORES, &c. made in the Manufacturing Department, from 1st January to 31st December 1866.

Superintendent's Report.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE MADE.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value of Labour.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
NEEDLEWOMEN :—			
Uniform dresses - - -	90	3 6	15 15 0
,, bonnets, lined and trimmed	132	0 3	1 13 0
,, ,, lined - -	62	0 1	0 5 2
,, jackets - - -	12	1 6	0 18 0
,, caps - - -	2	0 3	0 0 6
,, dresses repaired - -	55	1 6	3 19 6
,, jackets ,, - -	2	0 9	0 1 6
,, cloaks ,, - -	4	0 9	0 3 0
Officers' table cloths - -	4	0 6	0 2 0
,, mattrass - - -	1	0 6	0 0 6
,, muslin curtains - -	35	0 2	0 5 10
Establishment blue serge jackets -	50	0 7	1 9 2
,, washing frocks -	211	0 4	3 10 4
,, petticoats, R.S. flannel	50	0 4	0 16 8
,, shifts ,, ,, -	1	0 4	0 0 4
,, ,, ,, cotton -	7	0 4	0 2 4
,, drawers, R.S. flannel (women's) -	163	0 5	3 7 11
,, drawers, R.S. flannel (men's) - -	3,651	0 5	76 1 3
,, neckerchiefs, R.S., men's	120	0 0¾	0 7 6
,, handkerchiefs ,, ,,	531	0 0¾	1 13 2¼
,, stays - - -	146	0 8	4 16 8
,, blue check aprons -	660	0 1	2 15 0
,, white aprons - -	200	0 1	0 16 8
,, kitchen ,, - -	138	0 1	0 11 6
,, towels - -	589	0 1	2 9 1
,, cloth shoes, pair -	1	0 6	0 0 6
,, hammock girths -	28	0 1	0 2 4
,, ,, covers -	24	0 1	0 2 0
,, shirts, R.S. cotton -	4,807	0 4	80 2 4
,, ,, flannel -	2,956	0 4	49 5 4
,, canvas bags - -	10	0 6	0 5 0
,, kit bags - -	105	0 1	0 8 9
,, penal class shirts -	9	0 6	0 4 6
,, ,, jackets -	9	0 7	0 5 3
,, cotton shirts -	30	0 4	0 10 0
,, child's R.S. flannel shifts	8	0 2	0 1 4
,, ,, cotton ,, -	16	0 2	0 2 8
,, ,, plain flannel ,, -	8	0 2	0 1 4
,, ,, ,, petticoats -	6	0 2	0 1 0
,, ,, jackets -	10	0 2	0 1 8
,, ,, frocks - -	9	0 6	0 4 6
,, ,, hoods - -	2	0 3	0 0 6
,, ,, night gowns -	11	0 2	0 1 10
,, ,, stockings -	6	0 4	0 2 0
,, ,, pinafores -	14	0 1	0 1 2
,, ,, stays - -	4	0 4	0 1 4

Superintendent's Report.

Statement of sundry Garments, Stores, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Article made.	Quantity.	Rate.		Value of Labour.		
		s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Liberty clothing, dresses	147	1	6	11	0	6
„ bonnets	146	0	3	1	16	6
„ flannel shifts	257	0	4	4	5	8
„ cotton „	369	0	4	6	3	0
„ flannel petticoats	418	0	4	6	19	4
„ cobourg „	67	0	4	1	2	4
„ flannel drawers	436	0	5	9	1	8
„ women's handkerchiefs	104	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$	0	6	6
„ net caps	34	0	3	0	8	6
„ flannel shirts	355	0	4	5	18	4
„ calico „	1,117	0	4	18	12	4
„ blue-striped shirts	56	0	4	0	18	8
„ flannel drawers	154	0	5	3	4	2
„ handkerchiefs (men's)	837	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$	2	12	$3\frac{3}{4}$
„ neckerchiefs	1,432	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$	4	9	6
„ flannel bandages	8	0	1	0	0	8
„ stays	146	0	10	6	1	8
„ aprons	120	0	1	0	10	0
Knitting men's stockings pairs	3,630	0	10	151	5	0
„ women's „ „	36	0	8	1	4	0
„ stockings refooted „	1,806	0	4	30	2	0
„ establishment socks „	870	0	5	18	2	6
„ military socks „	4,396	0	5	91	0	5
Laundry :—						
Cotton shifts washed dozen	$1,899\frac{7}{12}$	0	6	47	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Flannel „ „	$629\frac{9}{12}$	0	8	20	19	10
„ drawers washed „	$701\frac{4}{12}$	0	4	11	13	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Cotton „ „	122	0	4	2	0	8
Petticoats washed „	$772\frac{8}{12}$	0	10	32	3	$11\frac{3}{4}$
Dresses „ „	$232\frac{9}{12}$	1	4	15	10	4
Jackets „ „	$75\frac{2}{12}$	0	4	1	5	$0\frac{3}{4}$
Aprons „ „	$1,763\frac{5}{12}$	0	2	14	13	$10\frac{3}{4}$
Handerchiefs and neckerchiefs washed „	$3,255\frac{6}{12}$	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$	10	3	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Sheets	$671\frac{3}{12}$	0	7	19	11	$6\frac{3}{4}$
Towels	1,664	0	4	27	14	8
Pillow cases	$279\frac{3}{12}$	0	6	6	19	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Bed cases	$35\frac{4}{12}$	1	8	2	18	10
Blankets	$79\frac{9}{12}$	1	4	5	6	4
Rugs washed dozen	$51\frac{8}{12}$	1	0	2	11	8
Day caps washed „	$1,506\frac{11}{12}$	0	8	50	4	8
Night „ „	$1,090\frac{3}{12}$	0	4	18	3	5
Dusters „ „	$62\frac{10}{12}$	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$	0	3	$11\frac{1}{4}$
Night gowns „ „	176	0	6	4	8	0
Stockings „ „	$2,060\frac{6}{12}$	0	1	8	11	8
Table cloths	$104\frac{3}{12}$	0	8	3	9	6
Sundries	$687\frac{6}{12}$	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$	2	2	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Napkins	60	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$	0	3	9

Statement of sundry Garments, Stores, &c.—*continued.*

Superintendent's Report.

Description of Article made.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value of Labour.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Sundries :—			
Coir picked - - - lbs. -	326	0 0¼	0 6 9
Repairing prison clothing - days -	3,062	0 6	76 11 0
Cutting out work - - „ -	1,088½	0 6	27 4 3
Cooking - - - „ -	2,969	0 6	74 4 6
Baking - - - „ -	734	0 6	18 7 0
Gardening - - - „ -	2,883	0 6	72 1 6
Pumping - - - „ -	12,079	0 6	301 19 6
Cleaning and jobbing - „ -	7,319½	0 6	182 19 9
Total - -	- -	- -	1,691 18 2

Statement showing the Quantities and Value of the Vegetables grown in the Prison Garden, for the use of the Establishment, from 1st January to 31st December 1866.

Description.	Quantity.			Rate per Cwt.	Value.
	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.		
				s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Potatoes - - -	76	0	12	5 0	19 0 6
Onions - - -	14	2	23	7 0	5 2 11
Cabbage - - -	1	2	8	5 0	0 7 10
By sale of 60 bushels of diseased potatoes as food for pigs per order of Visiting Director -	—	—	—	—	1 10 0
By sale of a bed of cabbage per order of Director - -	—	—	—	—	1 10 0
					27 11 3

Superintendent's Report.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of the Parkhurst Convict Prison for the Year ending 31st March 1867.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	2,084	13	1
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	2,838	14	3
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	872	5	9
Uniforms for officers and servants	156	3	8
Victualling prisoners	2,484	14	7
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	506	15	4
Bedding for prisoners	47	2	5
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	65	17	3
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	133	16	2
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	648	9	4
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	662	8	2
Furniture and fittings	36	17	10
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	11	3	10
Fuel and light for general purposes	954	17	5
Buildings and ordinary repairs	455	15	3
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	211	19	11
Various small disbursements	251	10	4
Rent, rates, and taxes	84	15	6
Total	12,508	0	1
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts, and value of productive labour	672	15	7
Net expenditure	11,835	4	6

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Parkhurst Prison, December* 31, 1866.

IN submitting my report for the year 1866 I shall be necessarily very concise, in consequence of the change that has taken place in the Chaplain's department during the year.

In the month of July there were in the prison 65 Protestant prisoners; 54 of these were transferred to Brixton prison and 11 to Fulham refuge during that month. The remaining prisoners were of the Roman Catholic persuasion.

On the 24th of August the Chairman of the Board of Directors communicated to me, that in consequence of the great decrease in the number of female convicts at Parkhurst prison, and those remaining being of the Roman Catholic persuasion, the Secretary of State had approved of the abolition of the office of Chaplain at that establishment, to take effect from the 31st of December 1866.

The conduct of that portion of the prisoners who were placed under my spiritual care was exceedingly good up to the time of their removal; they expressed great regret at leaving.

Chaplain's Report.

My duties from the time of the transfer of the Protestant prisoners were to superintend the schools, consisting of Roman Catholics only. I introduced, for the benefit of the matrons, two evening services during the week in the chapel, prayers and a sermon; and twice a month I celebrated the Holy Communion, to give all the opportunity of attending.

The lady Scripture reader, who was about to be transferred to Fulham refuge, was in November, in consequence of declining health, superannuated.

The schoolmistresses have discharged their duties with faithfulness and zeal.

The library books have been, as usual, regularly distributed by one of the schoolmistresses, and exchanged once a fortnight.

The number of prisoners under school instruction during the year was 500, of these 140 could read well and write their own letters, 180 could read tolerably and write in copies, 135 could read only in the first and second books, 45 are totally ignorant. The prisoners conduct themselves very well in the school. In the upper prison and in the general wards they assemble in classes. In the probationary ward they are instructed individually in their cells. All seem grateful, with very few exceptions, for the instruction they receive, and are anxious to learn.

In closing my report and ministry in this establishment, I wish to record my grateful thanks for the kindness and support I have always received from the Directors for a period of nearly 20 years; and I would also express my grateful remembrance of the kindness manifested toward me by all the officers, matrons, and assistant matrons, and of the readiness with which they rendered me any assistance I required to enable me to carry out my duties; and with an earnest wish that the Lord's blessing may rest on this establishment, and all connected with it,

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your humble and obedient servant,
JOHN J. SPEAR,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Parkhurst Prison, January* 7, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to submit the accompanying annual infirmary report for the past year.

By a comparison with those of last year I find that the numbers are considerably lower, owing to the reduced strength of the establishment. The only exception to this rule is in the case of those treated in the infirmary. Here the numbers are somewhat higher, but this is only what was predicted when the practice of placing a few convalescent or otherwise infirm prisoners on special diet in the cells was discontinued. It has been found necessary to retain convalescent patients for a longer period in the infirmary, and to admit at intervals others who from extreme age, increasing debility, or some such cause, appear to require

Medical Officer's Report.

a change of diet as much as medicine. The number victualled in the infirmary in 1865 amounted to 6,611, the daily average being 18. During the past year the numbers are 8,740 and 24 respectively.

Notwithstanding this, indeed as might be expected, the admissions into the infirmary have been fewer, and those prescribed for in their cells, commonly called casual sick, also fewer by about 2,000. The strength of the prison has been 504 ; the admissions into the infirmary 311, including those in hospital at the close of the year. The maximum treated in the infirmary, 39 ; the minimum, 8. The complaining sick, 6,313, presenting a daily average of 17. The deaths during the year have been seven, and the number remaining in the infirmary at the close of the year, 14.

Of the fatal cases, which do not average one and a half per cent. of the prison strength, one died of chronic gastritis, four of consumption, one of heart disease, and one of chronic bronchitis. These, with only one exception, were in bad health on their arrival at this prison.

One prisoner attempted suicide by hanging. The attempt was unsuccessful. She was labouring under deep depression caused by news from home to the effect that her children had been deserted by their father.

Another prisoner became maniacal, and it was found necessary to send her to Millbank preparatory to her final removal to an asylum. Her attack commenced with sub-acute inflammation of the membranes of the brain. It transpired that she had on a former occasion been confined in a lunatic asylum. The attack in this instance came on gradually, and without any apparent cause.

We have had no epidemic. In the month of August, when cholera was prevalent, there appeared a singular form of hysteria resembling cholera in some of its symptoms. It threatened to prevail as an epidemic, and gave considerable anxiety at the time, but the marked features of the more formidable complaint being absent, it was not long before the true nature of the epidemic was discovered, and it quickly subsided. As in all such cases, the amount of sympathy and attention shown the patient only tended to aggravate the complaint, and, when this was withdrawn, the recovery was rapid.

Thirty officers have been under medical treatment during the twelvemonth, two of whom have been invalided, one for chronic gastritis, and the other for dyspepsia and nervous debility.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY ROOME, M.D.
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Infirmary Report of the Female Convict Prison at Parkhurst, for the Year ending 31st December 1866.

Medical Officer's Report.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 504.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1866.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Licensed on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1866
1. Zymotic Diseases.						
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	6	6	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	—	11	10	1	—	—
Influenza and Catarrh	—	14	14	—	—	—
Febricula	—	4	4	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	1	1	—	—	—
Syphilis	2	1	3	—	—	—
2. Dropsy, Cancer, and Diseases of uncertain Seat.						
Anasarca	1	2	3	—	—	—
Abscess	2	14	15	—	—	1
Ulcer	—	18	17	—	—	1
Other Diseases of this Class	—	4	3	—	—	1
3. Tubercular Diseases.						
Scrofula	—	4	4	—	—	—
Phtisis	3	19	17	1	4	—
Hæmoptysis	—	3	3	—	—	—
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.						
Cephalitis	—	2	2	—	—	—
Hysteria	—	4	4	—	—	—
Neuralgia	3	21	23	—	—	1
5. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circulation.						
Hypertrophy	—	1	1	—	—	—
Palpitatio	—	6	6	—	—	—
Syncope	—	16	15	—	—	1
Varicose Veins	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation	—	2	—	1	1	—
6. Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.						
Bronchitis	—	7	5	—	1	1
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs.						
Gastritis	1	3	3	—	1	—
Dyspepsia	—	27	26	—	—	1
Obstipation	—	3	3	—	—	—
Hernia Reducible	—	2	2	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	—	2	2	—	—	—
Vermes	—	3	3	—	—	—
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.						
Ischuria	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	1	5	6	—	—	—

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report of Convict Prison at Parkhurst—*cont.*

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1866.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Licensed on Medical Grounds	Died.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1866.
9. Diseases of Female Organs of Generation.						
Menorrhagia	—	5	5	—	—	—
Leucorrhœa	1	4	5	—	—	—
Prolapsus Uteri	—	2	1	—	—	1
Other Diseases of this Class	—	2	—	—	—	2
10. Diseases of Joints and Bones.						
Muscular Rheumatism	1	25	23	—	—	3
Diseases of Bones	2	17	19	—	—	—
„ Joints	1	2	3	—	—	—
11. Diseases of the Integumentary System.						
Boils	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lepra	—	6	6	—	—	—
Herpes	—	1	1	—	—	—
12. Diseases of the Organs of Sense.						
Ophthalmia	—	6	6	—	—	—
Otalgia	1	—	1	—	—	—
Polypus of the Nose	—	1	1	—	—	—
13. Accidents and Injuries.						
Sprains	—	7	6	—	—	1
Burns and Scalds	—	2	2	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries	—	3	3	—	—	—
14. Feigned Diseases.	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total	19	292	287	3	7	14

BRIXTON PRISON.

I.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Brixton Prison, 7th January* 1867.

Superintendent's Report.

I HAVE the honour to forward my report for the year 1866.

The Conduct of the Officers.

None have been dismissed ; four have resigned from a sense of unsatisfactory services ; a few of the new officers who have joined, although very wanting at first in nerve and general power of command, have acquired both those qualifications by the excellent example of the older officers, to whom the maintenance of the discipline is chiefly due. The principal matrons have especially given me great satisfaction. Some of the new officers are still deficient in spirit and energy, but with painstaking and patience will, I trust, improve. Two matrons have resigned to be married, four for other appointments, and three officers have been superannuated.

The male officers have given me entire satisfaction in their conduct, both when on and off duty.

Treatment of the Prisoners.

The rules for this prison have been strictly carried out.

On April 1st the mark system was introduced, and fully entered into and accepted with all the keenness and shrewdness of the convict character. I think it has had a steadying and assuring effect on well conducted prisoners, who at once perceive its great justice. I have been much helped in carrying it out systematically and fairly by the considerate appointment of an instructing principal matron, whose time is devoted to adjudicating the marks according to the merits of each individual prisoner as regards their industry. This enables the ward officer to concentrate her attention principally on the conduct of her charge, and the two combined efforts form a real help to the discipline. The mark system is a tangible encouragement to the well conducted and industrious. I have reason to hope also that it is deterrent to some others, especially as regards its bearing on remission of their time. To all the above their treatment has been very uniform, while to some others severer treatment has been indispensable. I allude to the ever refractory, who being resolved to do all their time, are perfectly indifferent to marks, hardened to punishment, and try to set all treatment at defiance ; these are comparatively few in number, and for such one effectual mode of dealing with them has been afforded by the solitary cell; this at once stops companionship and bravado, and gives a place for repentance apart from the injurious and counteracting influence of those in the refractory ward. The effect is so excellent that I earnestly hope an additional solitary cell may be granted.

The treatment of prisoners in the infirmary continues to be kind, firm, and judicious.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

This has differed but little from former years. The majority have continued as well conducted as the same class of prisoners have generally done. Some of the refractory prisoners deterred for a time by the new system relapsed into reckless and incorrigible conduct as their reports will testify, the same prisoners having been reported over and over

Superintendent's Report.

again. There is one disadvantage in the mark system which occasionally exercises an injurious effect; it relates to the far less frequent degradation of class, by which a prisoner after a report which has kept her two or three days in the refractory cell without loss of class has nursed her revenge until her too speedy return to the wings, and has then violently assaulted the officer who reported her; whereas a longer test of fitness to resume her place there would most probably lead to a better spirit, and the officer who has faithfully done her duty in reporting her would be spared from assault, to say nothing of the discipline in that division being maintained undisturbed. Yet I anticipate that in time, when all prisoners commence penal servitude under the mark system, their position in the class which it has taken them nine months to gain will be too highly valued to be lightly hazarded, and thus more permanent reformation will be established. Seven officers have been assaulted by prisoners; none seriously hurt, thank God! One firm and gentle officer was assaulted twice in a few weeks; the last time greatly shook her nerves.

Nine prisoners have been removed to the penal class at Millbank for violent and destructive conduct.

There has been a decrease from last year of 262 in the number of reports, and of 94 in the number of punishments, while the decrease in the number of prisoners is only 42.

Employment of the Prisoners.

This, as shown by the accompanying statement, is satisfactory. The work books denote steady persevering industry. The check by marks has been a valuable incentive and assistance, while the gratuities on work having been greatly reduced the prisoners have been the more anxious to secure by industry the whole amount awarded to their class; thus reports for idleness have been exceedingly rare. The supply of work also has seldom been insufficient to keep all the women employed.

The Special Service class has been given up, as such prisoners who formed it are eligible for the Carlisle Memorial Refuge. Fifty-seven have been transferred thither, who, it is to be hoped, duly appreciate and improve by the abundant means of good afforded to them in that institution.

Abuses.

Any such instances, and they have been few in number and not very serious, have been immediately rectified.

Escapes.

No prisoners have attempted to escape.

General Remarks.

The lady Scripture readers pursue their employment with much earnestness, and truly it is an important work to endeavour by God's help to awaken the sinner, enrich the mind with His holy word, and by seasonable ministrations soothe the afflicted with such gentle influence as one woman can best exercise over another.

The Discharged Prisoners Aid Society continues to be a link between the prison and the world which many of our prisoners have derived great benefit from. Eighteen have been kindly permitted to avail themselves of its generous aid.

Mrs. Meredith, our lady visitors' refuge, has also done us good service by providing for a few discharged prisoners.

The services of our senior lady visitor, Miss Fraser, have been, as usual, invaluable; rarely in lady visitors are united so much single

mindedness, judgment, and Christian zeal. Three prisoners have through this lady's kindness been received into the Elizabeth Fry Refuge. Superintendent's Report.

State and Condition of the Buildings.

A great improvement has been effected by the erection of a covered way over the exterior staircase leading to the chapel, also by dividing the lower gallery into two compartments by a dwarf partition down the centre, by which means a better supervision of the prisoners is maintained.

A considerable portion of the cells and corridors has been painted five feet in height, the remaining portion having been coloured and white-washed.

The buildings, exercising yards, shrubberies, &c. are in good repair and proper order.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of this prison have, to the best of my belief, been complied with, except in cases which were brought before the Director.

I beg to conclude my report with a grateful sense of the kind support I have received, and

Have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
EMMA M. MARTIN,
Superintendent.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from the above establishment between the 1st January 1866 and 31st December 1866.

On the 1st January 1866 :—			
The number of convicts in Brixton prison - - -			523
Received during the year from—			
Convict prisons—			
Millbank - - - - -		211	
Parkhurst - - - - -		54	
			265
			788
Disposed of during the year, by—			
Transfers to Convict prisons—			
Millbank - - - - -		9	
The Fulham Refuge - - - -		131	
			140
Removals—			
Lunatic asylums - - - - -			2
Discharged on licence - - - - -			97
Do. conditionally to Queen's Square Refuge			57
Do. sentence expired - - - -			1
Deaths - - - - - - -			9
Numbers remaining 31st December 1866 - - -			482
			788

Superintendent's Report.

Return of Prisoners Reported at Brixton Prison for the Year 1866.

Prisoners Reported.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Reports.	Prisoners Reported.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Reports.
Once -	121	121	12 times -	2	24
Twice -	62	124	13 „ -	3	39
Thrice -	51	153	14 „ -	4	56
4 times -	28	112	15 „ -	1	15
5 „ -	10	50	16 „ -	2	32
6 „ -	15	90	17 „ -	1	17
7 „ -	10	70	18 „ -	1	18
8 „ -	9	72	Not reported	460	—
9 „ -	1	9		—	1,072
10 „ -	3	30	Total Prisoners	788	=
11 „ -	4	44		=	

Return of Prisoners Punished at Brixton Prison for the Year 1866.

Prisoners Punished.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.	Prisoners Punished.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.
Once -	121	121	10 „ -	3	30
Twice -	55	110	11 „ -	1	11
Thrice -	19	57	13 „ -	1	13
4 times -	14	56	14 „ -	1	14
5 „ -	7	35	Not punished	545	—
6 „ -	6	36		—	599
7 „ -	8	56	Total Prisoners	788	=
8 „ -	3	24		=	
9 „ -	4	36			

Return of Punishments of Female Convicts in Brixton Prison during the Year 1866.

Nature of Punishment.	Less than One Day.	Number of Days. 1	2	3	10	14	21	28	Total.
In Handcuffs - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Strait Waistcoat - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refractory cell: Full rations - -	—	14	16	20	—	3	—	12	65
Refractory cell: Bread and water -	—	13	17	35	—	—	—	—	65
Refractory cell: Do. on alternate days	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	25
Refractory cell: Penal class diet -	—	32	20	100	1	—	3	49	205
Solitary cell - - -	—	3	5	4	—	—	—	—	12
On bread and water diet - -	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Deprived of a meal or part of a meal	221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	221
Total - -	221	68	83	159	1	3	3	61	599

STATEMENT of ARTICLES made by the Prisoners confined in the above Establishment during the Year 1866. Superintendent's Report.

	No.
Establishment shirts	8,899
„ flannel shirts	3,098
„ „ drawers	2,089
„ „ petticoats	459
„ „ shifts	493
„ neckerchiefs	512
„ handkerchiefs	10,155
„ shifts	143
„ day caps	294
„ night do.	30
„ hose	1,757
„ stays	443
„ bonnets	86
„ aprons	919
„ washing frocks	20
„ badges	400
„ towels	2,464
„ window blinds	24
„ sheets	27
„ uniform dresses	132
„ pudding bags	46
„ War Department socks	6,207
„ articles marked	2,081
„ night jackets	23
„ letter bags	72
„ laundry do.	104
„ bed furniture	8
„ curtains	16
„ hose re-footed	417
„ surplices	3
„ table cloths	2

Shop and Private Work.

	No.
Shirts	18,031
Shifts	164
Bolster cases	1,054
Sheets	538
Slops	1,788
Women's striped jackets	75
Boys' collars	70
Pailasses	1,148
Duck frocks	1,483

Washing.

	Dozens.
Brixton	30,241 11
Millbank	27,775 8
Pentonville	11,084 11

Repairing establishment linen, &c.
Do. do. clothing.
Do. do. bedding.
Cooking, baking, cleaning, &c. for establishment.

Superintendent's Report.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Brixton Convict Prison for the Year ending 31st March 1867.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	2,534	7	2
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	2,747	16	5
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	823	17	4
Uniforms for officers and servants	206	16	0
Victualling prisoners	3,618	7	6
Clothing, &c., for prisoners	974	11	4
Bedding for prisoners	105	6	10
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	79	18	2
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	71	10	0
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	445	5	6
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	483	0	11
Furniture and fittings	163	4	11
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	78	10	1
Fuel and light for general purposes	998	9	8
Buildings and ordinary repairs	400	13	7
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	583	2	2
Various small disbursements	631	13	7
Rent, rates, and taxes	279	17	2
Total	15,226	8	4
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts, and value of productive labour	922	1	1
Net expenditure	14,304	7	3

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Brixton Prison, 7th January* 1867.

IN obedience to instructions, I have the honour to forward you my report, relating to the Chaplain's department here, for the year ending 1866.

It is natural to anticipate that the religious and moral progress of the prisoners should be the primary subject for my observations; but it is very difficult rightly to estimate the religious and moral condition of persons generally, and tenfold more difficult to speak with certainty in this matter respecting our convict population. I have, however, no hesitation in saying that during the past year every effort has been made to promote the present and future reformation of the convicts under my spiritual care, and that their religious and moral improvement has been as great as an experience of more than 20 years among prisoners justifies me in expecting. I do not see nor expect to see numerous instances of conversion among the ignorant, careless, and dissolute of our free population, and it is a mistake, which enthusiastic persons fall into, to expect greater religious and moral progress among convicted and re-convicted criminals. I am, therefore, content to observe that the solemn ministrations of our holy religion have been attended to with a decorous, thoughtful, and attentive spirit on their part, producing a beneficial influence upon the daily life of many, and affording an element of hope that the good impression will not be transient.

Chaplain's Report.

My experience among male and female prisoners convinces me that the women are the most deficient in education; indeed, their ignorance is truly deplorable, and it requires the most arduous and well-directed efforts on the part of teachers to instruct them even in the mere rudiments of learning. On my succeeding to office here I found the women no exception to this general rule. After an examination I ascertained that nearly 50 per cent., many of whom had been in prison for years, were unable to write a letter for themselves or read their Bibles. It seemed to me desirable that at least education should be imparted to enable them to read God's word and write an intelligible letter, and accordingly you instructed me in July last year to establish a system for the accomplishment of this end. I am now happy to inform you that since that time 60, whose names are now before me, have learnt to write letters to their relatives or friends for the first time in their lives. I should have been able to have shown you even a more favourable result, but some prisoners are of weak intellect, or have bad sight, or have been ill or repeatedly under punishment, and so unable to profit by our course of instruction. When it is remembered how most of these women who have learnt to read and write have been unaccustomed to mental effort, have always an excuse, real or imaginary, why they cannot learn, how every little change in themselves, circumstances, or friends is a disturbing element in their existence, it is most gratifying to me that the efforts of our schoolmistresses should, thus far at least, have been attended with success.

It is not desirable in a public report to name those teachers who have shown great aptitude in bringing forward these ignorant women, as my private quarterly return alludes to the efficiency of these officers.

The Scripture readers have been zealous in the performance of their duties, and have afforded me considerable assistance in visiting and reading to the sick in the infirmary and visiting, in my absence, the prisoners under punishment.

Indeed, I have great pleasure in speaking highly of all the officers connected with my department. They have given me great satisfaction in the performance of their several duties, and therefore I feel it unnecessary to add more, save to assure you that all the rules and regulations under which I am placed have been conscientiously observed.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
F. W. Batchelor,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

Gentlemen, *Brixton Prison, January 5*, 1867.

The medical report on the condition of this prison for the year 1866 will be as brief as possible. The accompanying tables do in fact so thoroughly show what has been the sanitary condition of the prisoners during the year that comparatively little need be written on the subject.

The prison has been free from epidemic diseases. Diarrhœa was somewhat prevalent in July, August, September, and October, during the prevalence of cholera in London. In July there were 59 cases of this disease, in August 89, in September 53, and in October 47 cases. A trustworthy estimate of healthiness ought rather, however, to be formed from the per-centage of attacks than from the actual number

Medical Officer's Report.

attacked. During the four months mentioned the proportional *daily* number of attacks in every *thousand* prisoners would be as follows :—

July - - -	- 3·64
August - - -	- 5·38
September - - -	- 3·18
October - - -	- 2·62

There was not a fatal case of this disease, nor was there any indication of cholera.

Two hundred and sixty-five prisoners were received during the year, *eighteen*, or 6·7 *per cent.*, of whom were more or less impaired in health.

The deaths are recorded in Table 2. I have no remarks to make in addition to the particulars given in this table.

No prisoner has been pardoned on medical grounds.

Three cases of insanity have occurred. They are recorded in Table 3.

Register 849, *A. M. N.*, removed to Fisherton, was in good health on reception. The first indications of mental disease were noticed 11 months after admission to this prison. She had delusions that she was badly treated and oppressed by officers and prisoners; she was also dangerous and suicidal.

Register 975, *A. J.*, recovered readily under treatment in the infirmary, and has continued well. The first indications of her disease were observed in February. When she was admitted to the infirmary she was sullen in manner, depressed in mind, refused all food, and was the subject of delusions. Her previous health had been good, and she underwent a former sentence in this prison.

Register 1,129, *J. C.*, removed to Fisherton. The mental affection in this case began eight months after conviction. She was sullen, violent, often refused all food, and was dangerous and treacherous.

The dietary of the prison remains the same as during the previous year.

I must beg leave to add a few brief remarks on those wretched prisoners who are a constant source of anxiety to the superior officers of the prison ; I refer to the prisoners who are constantly in the punishment ward. They are all *young* women, and they are peculiarly liable to die rapidly of consumption. Many have so died under my observation during the last 13 years.

I am anxious to avoid any statement in reference to these young women from which it may be inferred that I am prejudicially opposed to punishment for prison offences, but at the same time faithfulness to duty compels me to state that there is far more serious danger to health and life from long periods, or from often repeated short periods, of "punishment diet" than a non-professional person can readily believe. Nor do I much wonder at this, knowing as I do the dogged determination and the peculiar worrying conduct of these women, and knowing also the insidious way in which fatal disease is *ultimately* developed and progresses in many of them.

There has not been a case of suicide or of suicidal attempt worthy of the name.

The number of cases of casual sick treated in the wards of the prison are given in an accompanying table.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. D. Rendle, M.D.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

INFIRMARY REPORT of the CONVICT PRISON at BRIXTON for the Year ending 31st December 1866.

Medical Officer's Report.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 788.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1866.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1866.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.						
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	2	1	—	—	1
Diarrhœa	2	58	60	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	1	1	—	—	—
Influenza and Catarrh	1	40	40	—	—	1
Rheumatic Fever	—	1	1	—	—	—
Purpura	—	1	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	3	3	—	—	1
Syphilis	1	1	2	—	—	—
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.						
Ascites	1	—	—	—	—	1
Abscess	5	18	19	—	2	2
Ulcer	1	4	5	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	2	2	—	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.						
Scrofula	2	16	16	—	—	2
Phthisis	4	13	11	—	2	4
Hæmoptysis	—	3	3	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	—	1	—	—	—	1
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Hemiplegia	—	1	1	—	—	—
Paraplegia	—	1	1	—	—	—
Epilepsy	—	3	2	—	—	1
Hysteria	—	5	5	—	—	—
Mania	1	2	1	2	—	—
Neuralgia	—	7	7	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	4	4	7	—	1	—
5. DISEASES OF HEART AND ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.						
Hypertrophy	—	2	—	—	2	—
Palpitatio	—	14	12	—	—	2
Aneurism	1	—	1	—	—	—
Varicose Veins	—	1	—	—	—	1
6. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.						
Bronchivis	—	2	2	—	—	—
Pleuritis	—	4	3	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	1	1	—	—	—
Asthma	1	—	1	—	—	—

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Brixton—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1866.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1866.
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs.						
Dyspepsia	—	1	1	—	—	—
Obstipation	—	4	4	—	—	—
Colic	—	3	2	—	—	1
Hæmorrhoids	1	1	2	—	—	—
Vermes	—	2	2	—	—	—
Fistula in Ano	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of the Digestive Organs	1	1	1	—	1	—
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.						
Albuminuria	—	1	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	1	—	1	—	—	—
9. Diseases of Female Organs of Generation.						
Menorrhagia	2	7	9	—	—	—
10. Diseases of Joints and Bones.						
Muscular Rheumatism	—	12	10	—	—	2
Diseases of Bones	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diseases of Joints	—	4	2	—	—	2
11. Diseases of the Integumentary System.						
Other Diseases of the Skin	—	1	1	—	—	—
12. Diseases of the Organs of Sense.						
Ophthalmia	—	2	2	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	1	1	—	—	—
13. Accidents and Injuries.						
Contusions	1	2	3	—	—	—
Incised and Punctured Wounds	—	2	2	—	—	—
Burns and Scalds	1	—	1	—	—	—
14. Feigned Diseases.	—	1	1	—	—	—
Debility	1	39	33	—	—	7
Total	34	296	288	2	9	31

Table II.—Deaths in Brixton Prison during the Year 1866.

Initials and Age on Conviction.	When and where convicted.	Date of Reception.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	State of Health on Reception.
S. E., 77 - -	Aug. 1, 1861, Flintshire.	Oct. 4, 1861 -	Jan. 20, 1866 -	Softening of the brain and senile decay.	Feeble from age.
M. S., 35 - -	Dec. 5, 1863, Stafford.	Nov. 1, 1864 -	March 7, 1866 -	Abscess in the liver - -	Complaining of debility.
A. S., 31 - -	June 29, 1863, Durham.	Dec. 1, 1863 -	March 31, 1866 -	Stricture of the rectum -	Suffering from the disease of which she died.
J. B., 24 - -	Nov. 7, 1864, Westminster.	April 18, 1865 -	May 6, 1866 -	Abscess in pelvis - -	Good.
M. V., 33 - -	July 31, 1863, Manchester.	Sept. 13, 1864 -	May 7, 1866 -	Disease of the heart - -	Suffering from incipient disease of heart.
J. H., 41 - -	April 11, 1864, Salford.	Nov. 7, 1865 -	May 7, 1866 -	Tubercular disease of the intestines and albuminuria.	Not strong.
S. L., 29 - -	Oct. 20, 1863, Usk -	April 19, 1864 -	May 13, 1866 -	Tubercular disease of the lungs and pleurisy.	Delicate.
A. J., 22 - -	Jan. 3, 1865, Leicester	July 7, 1865 -	June 8, 1866 -	Do. do. do. -	Good.
M. D., 43 - -	Jan. 6, 1864, Usk -	April 19, 1864 -	July 18, 1866 -	Hypertrophy of heart -	„

TABLE III.—INSANE CONVICTS during the Year 1866.

Initials and Age on Conviction.	When and where convicted.	Date of Reception.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Character of Attack.	Date of Removal.	Whither removed.
A. M. N., 21 -	May 18, 1864, Preston	Nov. 17, 1864 -	Oct. 1865 - -	Delusions and dangerous -	Feb. 5, 1866 -	Fisherton.
A. J., 32 -	March 21, 1865, Usk	May 30, 1865 -	Feb. 21, 1866 -	Delusions and mental depression.	Not removed. Recovered under treatment in the infirmary of the prison.	
I. C., 37 - -	Oct. 16, 1865, Durham.	Feb. 13, 1866 -	June 1866 - -	Sullen; very violent and dangerous; often refused all food.	Aug. 1, 1866 -	Fisherton.

TABLE IV.—GENERAL SUMMARY of Infirmary and Casual Sick treated in Brixton Prison during the Year 1866.

Daily average Number of Convicts.	Number of Sick admitted to the Infirmary.	Daily average Number of Infirmary Sick.	Daily average Number of Infirmary Sick per Thousand Convicts.	Greatest Number of Infirmary Sick at any one time, March 25.	Greatest Number of Convicts at any one time, Feb. 13.	Removed to a Lunatic Asylum.	Casual Sick treated in the Wards of the Prison.				
							Number of Cases of Diarrhœa.	Aggregate No. of Cases.		Daily average No. of Cases.	
								New Cases.	Renewed Applications.	New Cases.	Renewed Applications.
484·07	296	32·07	66·25	44	535	2	504	3,623	7,419	9·92	20·32

FULHAM REFUGE.

I.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Fulham Refuge, January* 1867.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report of this prison for the year 1866.

Conduct of Officers.

The officers have most satisfactorily performed their duties, as is proved by the good discipline and order which generally prevails among the prisoners, and that under considerable difficulty, owing to various changes that have taken place, requiring the exercise of good judgment and firmness tempered with kindness.

One matron resigned, and the senior assistant matron was promoted to the rank of matron in her place.

One assistant matron was discharged before she completed her term of probation, and one was transferred to Brixton Prison.

Four assistant matrons joined the service, of whom two have been taken upon the permanent staff, one resigned of her own accord, and one remains on probation.

The male officers have performed their duties with the same zeal and efficiency as heretofore, and their conduct has been unexceptionably satisfactory.

Number and Disposal of the Prisoners.

In April the prisoners of the house division were removed to the wing divisions, and the total average of women reduced from 170 to 136.

On January 1st 1866 :—

Number of convicts in Fulham Refuge - - -	112
Received during the year from Brixton Prison -	131
do. do. Parkhurst do. -	53
	296
Daily average during the year - - - -	94

Disposed of during the Year.

Transferred to Millbank Prison for misconduct - -	4
Do. do. on account of ill-health -	1
Removed on conditional licence to Carlisle Refuge -	50
Do. do. Eagle House do. -	17
Discharged on licence - - - - -	84
Number remaining 31st December 1866 - - -	140
	296

The number of prisoners has been 296; of these 31 have been reported; they have incurred 41 reports, of which 27 have been met by punishment, and 14 by admonition.

The number of prisoners who have not incurred any report is 265.

Superintendent's Report.

Employment of the Prisoners.

The women continue to be employed as heretofore in washing, needlework, baking, cooking, and as cleaners.

The total amount of earnings of the prisoners is 1,018*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, out of which 904*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* is paid into the exchequer, leaving a balance of 113*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* as outstanding debts. This is a much smaller amount than usual, as the laundry work for the public was given up for some months during the year, as there was not a sufficient number of women to do it.

Lady Visitors.

Three lady visitors have been approved to visit the Protestant prisoners, and one addititional lady visitor to visit the Roman Catholics.

State and Condition of the Buildings.

The buildings are all in good repair; the exercise and drying yards are in good order.

Six rooms in the house division (formerly occupied by the prisoners) have been appropriated to the use of officers, which accommodation was much required.

General Remarks.

It was decided in June that the mark system and change of diet should be applied to the Fulham Refuge, which has involved the abolition of the greater privileges of the refuge, and placed it so far as diet and discipline are concerned on a par with Brixton and Parkhurst prisons. The women have borne the change in a quiet and submissive manner.

Mrs. Woodruffe was appointed lady Scripture reader to the refuge in December.

The women have not been discharged from here as formerly, but are removed to the Carlisle Memorial and Eagle House refuges upon conditional licence when within six months of their minimum time, except when ineligible upon medical grounds.

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the rules laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been brought to the notice of the visiting Director.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Susan Seale,
Superintendent.

Return of Prisoners punished at Fulham Refuge for the Year 1866.

Prisoners punished.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.
Once - - -	15	15
Twice - - -	3	6
Thrice - - -	2	6
	20	27
Not punished - -	276	
	296	

Superintendent's Report.

Return of Prisoners reported at Fulham Refuge for the Year 1866.

Prisoners reported.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Reports.
Once	25	25
Twice	4	8
4 times	2	8
	31	41
Not reported	265	
	296	

Return of Punishments of Female Convicts at Fulham Refuge for the Year 1866.

—	Less than a day.	Days. 1	2	3	9	Admonished or Reprimanded.
Bread and water in light cell	—	1	—	—	—	—
„ „ in refractory cell	—	1	3	—	1	—
Special diet in light cell	—	—	—	2	—	—
Full „ „	—	—	2	—	—	—
No dinner but bread in light cell	6	—	—	—	—	—
Penal class diet in refractory cell	—	3	1	—	—	—
	6	5	6	1	1	21

Routine throughout the Year 1866.

—	From	To	H. M.
Prisoners rise, dress, and make beds	5 45	6 15	0 30
Labour	6 15	7 30	1 15
Breakfast	7 30	8 0	0 30
Exercise	8 0	9 0	1 0
Prayers	9 0	9 30	0 30
Labour	9 30	1 0	3 30
Dinners	1 0	2 0	1 0
Exercise	2 0	3 0	1 0
Labour	3 0	5 0	2 0
Supper	5 0	5 30	0 30
Labour	5 30	8 0	2 30
Retire to bed	—	8 0	0 15
Doors locked for the night	—	8 15	
Total			14 30

Summary of the above Routine.

	H. M.
Hours of labour	9 15
Exercise	2 0
Meals	2 0
Rising and dressing, &c., morning and evening	0 45
Prayers	0 30
	14 30

Superintendent's Report.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Fulham Refuge for the Year ended 31st March 1867.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	1,236	7	1
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	690	14	6
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	227	13	9
Uniforms for officers and servants	63	5	1
Victualling prisoners	922	18	4
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	241	7	11
Bedding for prisoners	7	3	4
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	16	12	7
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	21	9	10
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	461	6	6
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	718	10	8
Furniture and fittings	92	6	11
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	16	13	9
Fuel and light for general purposes	508	3	7
Buildings and ordinary repairs	350	0	0
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	150	17	3
Various small disbursements	212	2	7
Rent, rates, and taxes	68	6	5
Total	6,006	0	1
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	784	16	7
Net expenditure	5,221	3	6

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *The Refuge, Fulham, January* 10, 1866.

ACCORDING to the instructions contained in the general regulations, I have the honour to forward a report of matters relating to the Chaplain's department in this prison for the year 1866.

The religious and moral condition of the women is such as to afford good evidence of the salutary effects of the training and discipline they have undergone. Their behaviour during the past 12 months has, with the exception of a very few cases, been orderly and quiet, and a strong, and I feel sure sincere, desire has often been expressed that the future course of life may be more in accordance with right principle and personal happiness than the past has been.

We have still much to contend with in the ignorance and dulness of many, but on the whole progress is made. As our numbers here are smaller than in the earlier prisons, the effects of the greater quiet of a comparatively small community, and the closer *individual* treatment that is here practicable, prove very valuable as incentives and encouragements to a better life.

Chaplain's Report.

The daily and Sunday services have been conducted as usual in the chapel, and commendable attention has been manifested by those present.

No confirmation has been held this year, for our numbers were so reduced during the first half of the year that I should not have been justified in applying to the Bishop on behalf of the three or four women who alone could have been presented for that rite.

The attendance at the Lord's Supper has also been very small, chiefly from the same cause. This ordinance has been administered three times. It would have been administered again, and for the fourth time during the year, on Christmas Day, but illness prevented my being at my post at that time. On the three former occasions the average attendance of prisoners was seven, making 21 in all.

Early in the year the Directors were pleased to sanction the visits of three ladies as lady visitors to the Protestant prisoners. This arrangement was very satisfactory, as giving the Protestants the same privilege as had previously been conceded to the Roman Catholics. If these periodical visits of benevolent ladies are paid with regularity and conducted in a judicious manner they are calculated to encourage the women in looking forward to their discharge, as showing that interest in their cases is not confined to the officers of the prison, but is shared by some at least amongst the public at large.

The establishment of the new refuges, that of Eagle House at Hammersmith for Roman Catholics, and the Carlisle Memorial Refuge in Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, for Protestants, is a new feature in the prison system this year. There seems to be every prospect that the plan will be highly successful and will conduce much to the general welfare of the class of women with which we have to deal. Those who have gone from Fulham to both of the above refuges appear to have behaved well while they have remained there, and to have had help afforded them on their final discharge, by the provision of situations or in other ways, just such as they stand in need of where they have no homes open for them. That class of our women who are really destitute on discharge and dependent on benevolent aid are likely to be greatly benefited by these new institutions. The proportion of such destitute cases I reckon to be about two-fifths of the whole number discharged. These new refuges are thus occupying very much the position that this refuge at Fulham occupied before they were opened, and they are doing for the women very much what was done by the authorities here with the efficient assistance of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, of London.

The education of the women has been conducted during the last year on the same plan as formerly.

The new regulations introduced in connexion with the mark system have made writing a more imperative portion of the instruction than before, and particular attention has therefore been paid to this branch of education.

The schoolmistress makes the following remarks with reference to the general course of the year's schooling :—

" The improvement during the past year has not been so marked as " in some former years, owing partly to the short time the women are " here ; still many, when they once feel settled, profess to give more " attention to the instruction than hitherto, and those who have the " ability to learn at all improve in reading, writing, and spelling with " comparative rapidity. The necessity of writing their own letters is " a great incentive to perseverance ; many do not make an effort to

Chaplain's Report.

"learn from any other motive, and need great encouragement to continue a steady course."

The discipline of the refuge appears well calculated to repress the evil and encourage the well disposed; it works harmoniously with the arrangements of the Chaplain's department in the endeavour to secure the object that is of chief moment in our work, viz., the reformation of the women during their prison course.

The following are the statistics of those received into the refuge during the year, and those who have left during the same period:—

In the refuge on Jan. 1, 1866		112
Received from Brixton	131	
„ Parkhurst	53	
		184
		296
Left the refuge		156
Remaining on Dec. 31, 1866		140

Those who have left the refuge must be again subdivided as follows:—

Discharged on licence in the ordinary way		80
„ „ on medical grounds		4
Sent to refuges, on conditional licence—		
To Eagle House, Roman Catholics	17	
To Carlisle Refuge, Protestants	50	
		67
To Millbank, sick		1
„ „ refractory		4
		156

How the 84 discharged on licence were disposed of will be seen in the table that I append as usual to my report, in order to carry on the information there conveyed from year to year of the destination of all who have been discharged from this place since its opening in 1856.

The number discharged from Fulham has now reached a total of 1,131.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES INNES,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

PRISONERS discharged from the FULHAM REFUGE.

Chaplain's Report.

Years.	Sent to Parents.	To other Relatives.	To Husbands.	To Friends.	Married on or shortly after Discharge.	To Elizabeth Fry and other Refuges.	To Service direct.	To Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.	To make Homes for themselves, not being eligible for disposal in any other way.	Totals.
1856 -	4	4	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	12
1857 -	16	19	7	8	5	2	7	4	—	68
1858 -	28	17	8	5	1	1	6	25	19	110
1859 -	29	14	12	—	1	1	6	24	20	107
1860 -	33	34	5	7	1	1	2	41	7	131
1861 -	32	26	15	5	—	—	2	41	8	129
1862 -	34	32	9	14	—	—	2	11	22	124
1863 -	25	30	5	7	—	3	—	21	27	118
1864 -	25	21	8	8	—	—	—	37	26	125
1865 -	34	20	9	20	—	1	1	30	8	123
1866 -	14	16	11	8	—	2	—	24	9	84
	274	233	89	83	8	11	29	258	146	1,131

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Fulham Refuge, January* 1867.

I HAVE the honour to send you a report of the health of the prisoners at this establishment for the year just ended.

Women in the prison on the 1st January 1866 -	112
" " on the 31st December -	140
Removed to Millbank on account of bad health	1
Received from other prisons during the year -	184

The cases treated in the "complaining sick" room have been of the usual general kind; not so numerous as in former years from the circumstance of a great reduction in the number of prisoners during several months.

Several very serious and anxious cases came under treatment in the infirmary, two of which for some time seemed almost hopelessly bad, and although the more alarming symptoms have now passed away, I am fearful they will be more suited to the invalid wards of one of the larger prisons than this establishment, where there is no accommodation for such cases.

I am able on the whole to report most favourably of the health of the officers; there has been less than the general average of sickness during the year.

The usual tables, showing the number and character of the cases treated in the infirmary and "complaining sick," will be annexed.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY PAWLE REE.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE 1.

RETURN of Number of "Complaining Sick" treated in the Fulham Refuge from 1st January to 31st December 1866.

New cases - - - - -	1,148
Renewed applications - - -	1,068

TABLE 2.

CASES treated in the INFIRMARY for the Year 1866.

No.	Initial.	Disease.	Remarks.
1	E. P.	Hæmorrhage - -	Cured.
2	J. W.	Debility - - -	Ditto.
3	J. C.	Hæmorrhage - -	Convalescent.
4	J. G.	Fever - - -	Cured.
5	E. J.	Hæmorrhage - -	Ditto.
6	M. D.	Cold - - - -	Ditto.
7	L. B.	Congestion of liver -	Ditto.
8	S. J. W.	Hæmoptysis - -	Ditto.
9	E. B.	Disease of bone - -	Removed to Millbank.
10	M. A. Y.	Diarrhœa - - -	Cured.
11	J. M.	Phthisis - - -	Improved.
12	J. A.	Abscess - - -	Convalescent.
13	S. W.	Paralysis - - -	Better
14	M. F.	Phthisis - - -	Under treatment.
15	M. E.	Uterine hæmorrhage, dropsy.	Ditto.
16	M. D.	Emphysema, with fatty heart.	Ditto.
17	I. M.	Valvular disease of heart.	Ditto.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF CONVICT PRISONS

IN IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,

1866;

WITH APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1867.

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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF CONVICT PRISONS

IN IRELAND,

UNDER 17 & 18 VIC., CAP. 76.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD NAAS, M.P.,

CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

Government Prisons' Office, Dublin Castle,
February, 1867.

My Lord,

In accordance with the provisions of the Act 17 & 18 Vic., cap. 76, I beg to submit the Annual Report on the state of the Convict Prisons in Ireland for 1866.

Accommodation.

The accommodation for convicts in the Government Prisons on the 1st January, 1867, may be estimated as amounting to *2,350.

Government Prisons.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody on 1st January, 1867,	995	436	†1,431
Accommodation on 1st January, 1867,	*1,800	550	*2,350

County and City Gaols.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody on 1st January, 1867,	1	5	6

Gross Total of Convicts in Ireland, 1,437.

Number of Convicts Sentenced to Penal Servitude during the Year 1866.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
5 years,	63	34	97
7 „	67	53	120
8 „	1	–	1
9 „	2	–	2
10 „	19	3	22
14 „	5	–	5
15 „	2	–	2
20 „	2	–	2
Life,	13	1	14
Gross Total sentenced in 1866,	174	91	‡265

* Not including the closed prison at Philipstown, which has accommodation for 750 males; but including Fort Carlisle, where additional accommodation is provided for 200 males.

† This number does not include 139 political prisoners who were in Mountjoy Prison on 1st January, 1867.

‡ Nineteen of these are military convicts.

DISPOSAL OF CONVICTS.

Discharged unconditionally, on completion of sentence, &c.,	129
Released on Orders of Licence,	310
Total,	439

Subjoined is a table similar to that given in previous Annual Reports, showing the number of Convicts respectively "In Custody, &c., "Convicted," and "Discharged," since the year 1854, inclusive:—

In custody in Government Prisons, January 1st.	Year.	Convicted.	No. Discharged.
*3933	1854	710	658
3427	1855	518	820
3209	1856	389	1107
2614	1857	426	910
2277	1858	358	946
1773	1859	322	595
1631	1860	331	524
1492	1861	368	561
1314	1862	592	317
1575	1863	511	326
1768	1864	407	391
1776	1865	299	410
1637	1866	†265	439
1431	1867	—	—

After the test of twelve years' work it can hardly be considered necessary that I should add any observations upon the system; indeed, the above table supplies the best possible proof that the expectations of earlier years have not been unfulfilled, and, with the lengthened sentences which the Penal Servitude Act of 1864 renders imperative, I anticipate still greater success than has been already attained. However, until after the expiration of the year 1868 we shall not be in a position to judge accurately the results of the Act, and its effects in decreasing crime.

Upon this point the following passage from the Annual Report for the year 1865, is of some importance:—

"The Directors are enabled to report that the system of classification now for so many years established, which leads up from the commencing stage of separate confinement to the final stage of the intermediate prisons, continues to work satisfactorily. The number of convicts attaining the privileges of the intermediate prisons and consequent remission of imprisonment and discharge on licence, has comprised the usual proportion of from 70 to 75 per cent. of the whole number discharged. The only change that has been considered necessary in the arrangements in connexion with these intermediate prisons, has been the shortening of the period that the prisoners with longer sentences are to be permitted to pass in that stage of confinement; six months being the period allotted for prisoners under the shorter sentences of five years' penal servitude, and one month additional being allowed for each additional year of sentence. It is considered that these periods will afford sufficient time for the training and preparation for discharge on licence

* In addition to this number there were 345 convicts under detention in the county prisons, and several hundred in Bermuda and Gibraltar, who were subsequently discharged in Ireland.

† Nineteen of these are military convicts.

which the intermediate prisons have been established to provide, and will also allow of the prisoners being discharged with a sufficient amount of gratuity to assist in their support, and to furnish them with a supply of tools, &c., for their work, till able to establish themselves in some settled course of employment. This diminution of the time during which the prisoners under longer sentences are to be allowed the advantages of intermediate prisons, has been considered also to be in accordance with the more stringent bearing of the late Penal Servitude Act, as lengthening the periods during which the greater criminals will be subjected to the more penal stages of imprisonment. It will here be proper to observe that convicts under life sentences, or whose crimes have been of a specially grave character, cannot by any degree of prison conduct attain to the advantages of the intermediate prisons, and that reconvicted prisoners who have had those advantages during their former sentences, are also invariably excluded."

I have endeavoured to carry out most strictly the provisions of the law in revoking licences for breaches of the conditions. I believe that in thus acting I am not alone obeying the law, but I am also checking crime, as I have almost invariably found that a licence-holder who infringes its conditions is certain to end by relapsing into his old criminal course of life.

The revocations of licences during the year 1866 stand as follows, for Males—

Revoked for breach of conditions . . .	10
„ for new offences	14

For Females—

Revoked for breach of conditions in the Refuges	7
„ for new offences	Nil.

The conduct of the prisoners has been generally satisfactory, and there has been no attempt at combined insubordination.

There were but two cases of corporal punishment during the year. These were cases of young lads, and the birch only was used.

The Refuges for convict women continue to work in the usual admirable way. I have had occasion to draw the attention of the Committee of the Heytesbury-street Refuge to some defects in the management of that institution; but I consider they have made arrangements by which the objectionable points will be remedied.

Mr. Organ still continues to discharge the duties of his office as Lecturer, and Inspector of Released Convicts in the Dublin District, and the approval of his exertions expressed in the Annual Report for 1865 applies with equal force to the year which has just passed.

I have found it necessary to recommend that a Store Clerk be added to the staff at Smithfield Prison. An extern night watchman has been added to each of the Mountjoy Prisons.

I regret to report that towards the close of last December an outbreak of cholera occurred at the Mountjoy Male Convict Prison, which caused the deaths of four prisoners. The particulars are set forth in the annexed Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent, page 14.

The Government Docks at Haulbowline are worked by large

numbers of convicts, and I am happy to be able to state that the authorities superintending are much pleased with the labour of the men employed.

The usual observations referring to matters connected with the particular prisons, will be found in the Reports of the Governors or Superintendents.

The photographing of convicts has been, during the year, extended to the Mountjoy Female Prison. This was an adjunct to recognition much needed.

In the month of April last my late colleague, Captain I. S. Whitty, became ill, and was obliged, from continued delicate health, to retire from the service last October. His great experience, his untiring energy, and his whole-hearted devotion to duty, render his withdrawal a loss to the department with which he had been for nearly a quarter of a century connected. The loss, however, can be best appreciated by those who had the advantage of serving with him.

If proof were required of the broad, the solid, and the secure principles upon which the Irish convict system is founded, none stronger could be adduced than the efficient mode in which that system has worked at the outlying stations—Spike Island, Fort Carlisle, and Lusk,—even though this department has been carried on, more or less, by a single Director during a period of over ten months. Owing to the imperative necessity for my constant and close attendance in Dublin, arising out of the management of large bodies of untried political prisoners who were detained in the Mountjoy Male Prison, it was impossible for me to extend to the outlying stations that personal supervision which is desirable, and which cannot be dispensed with for any lengthened period without detriment to the particular establishments, however zealous and careful the local authorities may be. In all such establishments frequent inspection by superior authority is necessary, and if this is wanting diversities of practice will unintentionally spring up, marring the right working of a whole system, and will become day by day more difficult to remedy. I feel deep satisfaction in stating that no such evils as these have developed themselves in the Irish convict system, and I am bound in justice to record that in endeavouring to prevent them I have been aided, constantly and zealously, by the Inspector, Captain Barlow.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your obedient servant,

PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY,
Director.

It was considered advisable after the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in the year 1866, that most of the persons arrested under the warrant of the Lord Lieutenant should be committed

to the Mountjoy Male Convict Prison. The following return shows the number of persons in custody at Mountjoy in each week, from February 24th to December 29th, 1866 :—

	Week ending		No.
1866.	February	24,	89
	March	3,	96
	„	10,	62
	„	17,	83
	„	24,	87
	„	31,	124
	April	7,	120
	„	14,	119
	„	21,	118
	„	28,	120
	May	5,	127
	„	12,	128
	„	19,	160
	„	26,	162
	June	2,	160
	„	9,	156
	„	16,	161
	„	23,	159
	„	30,	153
	July	7,	151
	„	14,	157
	„	21,	148
	„	28,	138

	Week ending		No.
1866.	August	4,	125
	„	11,	122
	„	18,	115
	„	25,	162
	September	1,	226
	„	8,	208
	„	15,	178
	„	22,	154
	„	29,	137
	October	6,	128
	„	13,	117
	„	20,	108
	„	27,	97
	November	3,	88
	„	10,	78
	„	17,	72
	„	24,	70
	December	1,	72
	„	8,	91
	„	15,	111
	„	22,	143
	„	29,	139

P. J. MURRAY.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Director's Report.

The conduct of the officers has, during the year, been generally very satisfactory.

The Chaplains report favourably upon the religious and moral conduct of the convicts.

The discipline remains unaltered, and the convicts are employed as in former years.

The annexed report of the Governor states the produce of the convicts' labour.

With the exception of an outbreak of cholera in December last, the health of the convicts has been very good. The particulars of the outbreak are given in the annual report of the Medical Superintendent.

The Commissioners of Public Works have maintained the buildings in good order, and no alterations or additions were found necessary, with the exception of some defensive works, and some barriers separating the convicts from the prisoners arrested under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

For the safe custody of the last-named prisoners, it was considered necessary to draft certain trained warders from the staff of Spike Island Prison, to do duty at Mountjoy, as assistants to the regular staff of the latter prison; and temporary warders were engaged. A military guard, and an external patrol of pensioners did duty throughout the year; and for portions of it, a cavalry patrol was placed upon the Circular-road, near the prison. Previous to the employment of the pensioners' patrol, the duty was done by the constabulary.

The expenses of the prison have been, for convicts and untried prisoners, of the ordinary kind, and appear under the various heads in the Appendix.

A complete code of Rules for the Mountjoy Prison is now prepared, by direction of the Chief Secretary, and awaits his approval.

PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY,

Director.

Governor's Report.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Government Prison,
February, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report, and statistical details of this prison for the year 1866; and I am, as usual, again enabled to state that, as time has progressed, the system has become the more developed, its practical results more manifest, and each successive year's experience has proved that, in the course of treatment pursued, much has been effected towards the great ends in view—the reformation of criminals and repression of crime.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON. — *Governor's Report.*

As regards the religious and secular instruction of the prisoners, and their sanitary condition, the usual attention has been paid. The rules for their discipline and guidance were carefully explained to all, and their conduct, in general, during the past year, has been remarkably good. The punishments have, in proportion to the average daily number of convicts in custody, greatly decreased; the offences were, for the most part, slight breaches of rule, and in short, out of 173 prisoners removed to association during the year, 140 of these passed a probationary term of only eight instead of nine months in separation, owing to their very satisfactory conduct in their first and very important stage of prison discipline. They were, as usual, employed in picking oakum, in their separate cells, for the first three months after reception, and then engaged in learning the rudiments of tailoring and shoemaking in their cells; and if qualified at the end of their time in separation, transferred to the associated trades' division at Mountjoy, or if not sufficiently skilled in trade, removed to Spike Island to be employed on the Public Works.

At about five, A.M., on the morning of the 19th October, 1866, one of convicts (Register No. 7204) was detected in the corridor, inside the prison, by one of the watchmen on duty. It appears that the prisoner in question, who was a returned convict, contrived to open the stock-lock of his cell-door by means of a false key, made out of the wire which was round the rim of the copper basin in his cell, and thus accomplished his purpose—not, perhaps, with any real intention to effect his escape, which, under the circumstances, would have been almost impossible, but merely to show his skill in such "handicraft" as convicts of this class pride themselves in so doing. In order, however, to prevent a recurrence of this kind, a greater security has, according to your instructions, been carried out, by placing a bolt and padlock on each cell-door, in addition to the ordinary stock-lock.

In the early part of the year 1866, all of those convicts who were previously sentenced to penal servitude by the Special Commission for treason-felony, were removed from this to Pentonville Prison, London, and almost immediately afterwards, the untried political prisoners who were committed under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, were received here, and they, at one time during the year, amounted to the number of 226 in custody. A great many of this class of prisoners were both received here, and discharged from this during the year, leaving in custody at Mountjoy, 139 untried prisoners, on the 31st of December last. They have been treated in accordance with the rules laid down for their management, and with every lenity consistent with those rules.

During the past year, as in the previous ones, the principal officers of each department of the prison have co-operated with me in upholding the system in all its details, and the conduct of the subordinate officers, in general, has been very satisfactory.

The prison building, and fittings pertaining thereto, have been kept in good repair by the officers connected with the Board of Works, and the requisitions on that department have been duly attended to.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with during the past year, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of a Director, or the Visiting Inspector.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. D. SPREAD, Governor.

To P. J. MURRAY, esq.,
Director of Government Prisons.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT of the NUMBER of OFFENCES committed by the Prisoners during the year ended 31st December, 1866.

Offence.	No.
Assaults on convicts,	3
Communicating and other minor offences,	91
Disobedience and insolence,	10
Disorderly conduct,	15
Insolence,	6
Insubordination,	1
Feigned attempt at suicide,	4
Idleness,	2
Threatening language,	1
Theft,	1
Attempt at escape,	1
Total,	135

CLASSIFICATION of CRIMES for which those Prisoners have been sentenced who were received during the year ended 31st December, 1866.

Crimes.	No.
Arson,	1
Assault,	2
Assaulting dwelling,	2
Assault and robbery,	3
Bigamy,	2
Breaking and entering dwelling,	1
Burglary,	11
,, and felony,	1
,, and larceny,	1
,, and robbery,	6
Cattle stealing,	5
Felony,	6
Feloniously wounding,	1
Grievous assault,	4
Housebreaking,	4
,, and robbery,	4
Highway robbery,	4
Horse stealing,	4
Larceny,	27
Larceny from the person,	8
,, and previous conviction,	34
Murder,	1
Malicious injury to machinery,	1
Manslaughter,	5
Military offences,	4
Passing base coin,	1
Robbery,	4
Rape,	7
Receiving stolen goods,	6
Ribbonism,	1
Sheep stealing,	8
Shooting at,	3
Sacrilege,	1
Stealing in dwelling-house,	2
Treason felony,	37
Tendering an unlawful oath,	1
Total,	213

NUMBER of PRISONERS admitted in association during the year ended 31st December, 1866.

Trades.	No.
Tailors, from separation at Mountjoy Prison,	10
Shoemakers, from separation at Mountjoy Prison,	8
Smiths, from Spike Island Prison,	1
Cleaners, from Spike Island Prison,	2
Remaining on 31st December, 1865,	76
Total,	97
Removed Tailors,	24
,, Shoemakers,	15
,, Smiths,	1
,, Cleaners,	4
Remaining on 31st December, 1866,	53
Total,	97

RETURN of WORK performed in the Tailors' and Shoemakers' Department during the year ended 31st December, 1866.

	No.
Men's Blucher boots made, pairs,	170
,, shoes made, ,,	1,504
Women's shoes made, ,,	412
Children's shoes ,, ,,	40
Officers' slippers, men's, made, ,,	71
,, women's, ,, ,,	41
Frieze slippers made, ,,	136
Special work—Men's stitched boots made, pairs,	2
Special work—Men's pegged boots made, ,,	17
Special work—Men's machine boots made, ,,	28
Officers' boots repaired, ,,	73
Officers' slippers repaired, ,,	143
Matron's slippers ,, ,,	2
Untried prisoners' boots repaired ,,	77
Men's shoes repaired, ,,	501
Women's shoes repaired, ,,	367
Uniform top coats made,	125
,, frock ,, ,,	175
,, trousers ,,	185
,, caps ,,	176
,, tweed coats made,	17
,, ,, vests ,,	18
,, ,, trousers made,	18
,, boat shirts ,,	9
,, cap covers, ,,	100
Monkey jackets made,	90
Cord trousers ,,	90
Barragon vests made,	70
Tweed caps ,,	42
Frieze jackets ,,	209
,, trousers ,,	1,208
,, caps ,,	450
,, braces, pairs made,	60

RETURN of WORK performed in the Tailors' and Shoemakers' Department during the year ended 31st December, 1866—*continued.*

	No.		No.
Flannel drawers made,	462	Frieze jackets made,	217
Flannel shirts ,,	200	,, trousers ,,	549
Boat shirts ,,	118	,, vests ,,	89
Calico coats ,,	128	,, caps ,,	51
,, leggins ,,	128	Shirts ,,	40
,, aprons ,,	200	Sheets ,,	490
,, badges ,,	370	Flannels ,,	622
Uniform top coats repaired,	46	Coats ,,	4
,, frock coats ,,	83	Trousers ,,	9
,, trousers ,,	98	Vests ,,	2
,, caps ,,	23	Slippers, pairs bound,	136
,, vests ,,	1		

STATEMENT of the NUMBER of CONVICTS committed and disposed of, from 1st January to 31st December, 1866.

Received from—		Removed to—	
County and City Gaols,	162	Convict Depôts,	197
Convict Depôts,	7	England,	41
Head Police Office (ticket of licence revoked),	23	Died,	6
Military Barracks,	20	Discharged,	27
England,	1	Remaining in custody on the 31st December, 1866,	144
Total,	213		

TABLE showing the reported PREVIOUS IMPRISONMENT of the Prisoners received during the year ended 31st December, 1866.

Not reported to have been in prison before,	54	Seven times,	3
Once,	42	Eight ,,	3
Twice,	25	Nine ,,	3
Three times,	17	Ten and under fifteen times,	5
Four ,,	13	Fifteen times and over,	2
Five ,,	14	Antecedents not known,	21
Six ,,	11	Total,	213

AGES of PRISONERS on CONVICTION, received during the year ended 31st December, 1866.

Under fifteen years of age,	—	Forty, and under fifty,	10
Fifteen, and under twenty,	26	Fifty, and under sixty,	7
Twenty, and under twenty-five,	64	Sixty, and over,	3
Twenty-five, and under thirty,	56		
Thirty, and under forty,	47	Total,	213

SENTENCES of the PRISONERS committed to this Prison during the year ended 31st December, 1866.

Three years' penal servitude,	9	Ten years' penal servitude,	24
Four ,, ,,	9	Fourteen ,, ,,	6
Five ,, ,,	71	Fifteen ,, ,,	1
Six ,, ,,	1	Twenty ,, ,,	2
Seven ,, ,,	73	Life,	14
Eight ,, ,,	1	Total,	213
Nine ,, ,,	2		

Married, 74. Single, 139.

Protestants, 25. Roman Catholics, 181. Presbyterians, 7.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the VALUE of the PRODUCTIVE LABOUR of the PRISONERS, and the number Employed during the year ended 31st December, 1866.

How Employed.	Daily average No. employed 302 days.	Estimated value of the work performed. £	s.	d.
Tailors,	*61·05	360	19	3
Shoemakers,	†53·58	349	7	1
Smiths,	·95	21	10	4
Gardeners and labouring work,	1·24	28	1	9
Tinmen,	1·	22	13	0
Mop-makers,	·23	5	4	2
Fatigue work, cleaning prison, cooking, and picking oakum,	58·76	471	3	6
Daily average effective prisoners employed as above,	176·81	—		
Daily average non-effectives in hospital, unable to work and sick in cells,	14·65	—		
Total daily average,	191·46	—		
Total,	—	1,258	19	1

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS received and discharged from the 17th February, 1866, to the 31st December, 1866, under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

Received from—		Removed to—	
County and City Gaols,	395	County and City Gaols,	83
Dublin Metropolitan Police Stations,	132	Handed over to Military,	5
Constabulary Stations,	3	Discharged conditionally,	295
Military Barracks,	1	,, unconditionally,	6
		,, on medical grounds,	2
		Died,	1
		Remaining in Custody, 31st December, 1866,	139
Total,	531	Total,	531

Medical Officer's Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Prison (Male),
January, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honour of laying before you a report of the condition, during the year 1866, of that department of the Mountjoy (Male) Government Prison which it is my duty to superintend.

The following tables show the comparative state of the health department of this prison since it was first opened, as well as the monthly state of the hospital, the diseases and causes of death among the prisoners, &c., during the year 1866:—

* Of this number thirty-four were in separation at tailoring work, after three months from date of reception at Mountjoy Prison.

† Of this number twenty-one were in separation at shoemaking work, after three months from date of reception at Mountjoy Prison.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE showing the Number of Prisoners in the Prison, the Number of those admitted to Hospital, and the Number of Deaths each Year since 1850.

Year.	Total No. of Convicts in the Prison during each year.	Number admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
1850	962	253	2
1851	1,075	355	7
1852	971	466	5
1853	1,178	456	10
1854	1,096	503	9
1855	1,052	344	9
1856	837	292	3
1857	758	295	3
1858	661	221	2
1859	600	210	1
1860	499	182	1
1861	471	153	3
1862	688	193	5
1863	715	144	5
1864	599	193	10
1865	449	174	3
1866	*991	128	7

HOSPITAL RETURN for the year 1866.

Number of Prisoners in custody in this Prison, 1st January, 1866,	247	
Number of convicted Prisoners received in this Prison during the year,	213	991
†Number of untried Prisoners received in this Prison during the year,	531	
Patients in Hospital, 1st January, 1866,	9	
Patients admitted during the year—convicts,	113	137
,, ,, ‡untried,	15	
Discharged,	102	
Removed to Spike Island, &c.,	16	125
Deaths—convicts,	6	
,, untried,	1	
Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1867,	12	

DEATHS during the year 1866.

Register No.	Initials of Names.	Age.	Received in Hospital.	Date of Deaths.	Disease.
7044	J.D.	68	17th January.	20th February.	Chronic bronchitis and asthma.
7073	C.S.	27	1st September.	4th November.	Phthisis, consequent on typhus fever.
7228	J.D.	20	16th August.	5th November.	Pulmonary consumption.
7238	J.K.	40	22nd December.	23rd December.	Cholera.
Untried.	W.M.	40	23rd December.	23rd December.	Cholera.
7255	J.M'C.	36	23rd December.	24th December.	Cholera.
7100	J.M.	38	27th December.	28th December.	Cholera.

* For this year, the untried political prisoners are included in this total.

† Untried political prisoners committed to this prison under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

‡ A comparatively small number of these prisoners was, during illness, admitted for treatment to the wards of the hospital. My instructions were that, "as far as possible they were to be treated in their own cells." Consequently, by far the greater number of cases of sickness among these prisoners were treated in the prison cell which each occupied at the time of his illness.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

MONTHLY STATE of HOSPITAL for the year 1866.

Admitted, 1866.	Under treatment in Hospital.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Jan. 1st, in Hospital, - 9 ,, admitted, - 12	21	5	–	16
February, - - - -	31	13	1	17
March, - - - -	25	14	–	11
April, - - - -	19	6	–	13
May, - - - - -	22	14	–	8
June, - - - - -	19	12	–	7
July, - - - - -	18	12	–	6
August, - - - -	19	9	–	10
September, - - - -	24	10	–	14
October, - - - -	19	10	–	9
November, - - - -	17	5	2	10
December, - - - -	24	8	4	12 in Hos. 1st Jan., 1867.

DISEASES of PRISONERS admitted to HOSPITAL during the year 1866.

Asthma, - - - 2	Fever, Typhus, - 4	Scrofulous glands, - 5
Chilblains, - - - 1	Gumboil, - - - 1	Syphilis, - - - 1
Chest disease, - - 1	Hip disease, - - 2	Special attendants, - 9
Cholera, - - - 9	Inflamed knee, - - 1	Ulcer of leg, - - 3
Diarrhœa, - - 28	Observation, for, - –	Whitlow, - - - 1
Debility, - - - 7	Ophthalmia, - - 5	
Epileptic, - - - 2	Ranula, - - - 1	
Feverish attacks, - 31	Stricture, - - - 7	121

* Total number of individuals admitted to hospital during the year, 98

,, ,, prisoners prescribed for in the prison, { Convicts, - 2,262 / Untried prisoners, 2,094 } 4,356

Individual prisoners that had change of diet, - - - 23

,, that had extra exercise, - - - 31

CONVICTED PRISONERS removed during the year 1866 on Medical Grounds.

Registry No.	Initials of Name.	Observations on case, as made in letter recommending removal.
7020	P. S., .	Sullen and morose at times, desponding and fanciful; has, in my own presence, threatened self-destruction; having been for a considerable time under observation in hospital, I am of opinion that he is not fit for the discipline of this prison.
7034	T. B., .	A strange, eccentric, almost half-witted creature, not fit for cellular discipline.
7044	J. D., .	A very delicate old man, suffering from chronic bronchitis and asthma.
7163	M. G., .	Sent away from this prison on a former occasion on account of epilepsy. He has had fits in hospital.
7162	F. M., .	Removed on a former occasion on medical grounds.
7161	M. T., .	States that he is epileptic, and his appearance justifies the supposition that he is so.
6988	D. C., .	He is a very delicate man, suffering from chronic bronchitis.
7051	P. F., .	He appears to me so unsettled in his mind that it is no longer judicious to retain him here.

* Cases among the convicts of a trifling character, not requiring to be admitted to hospital for treatment; also embracing the cases among the untried prisoners of a severer nature, but treated in their cells according to instructions.

CONVICTED PRISONERS removed during the year 1866—*continued.*

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

Registry No.	Initials of Name.	Observations on case, as made in letter recommending removal.
7196	J. C., .	Suffering from acute mania, with epileptic attacks.
7095	T. O. F., .	Gloomy, sullen, and moody.
7206	T. D., .	Recommended for removal, on account of his mental state unfit for the cellular discipline.
7185	W. M'G.,	Greatly emaciated, very weak, and threatened with pulmonary consumption.
7114	P. P., .	I do not think that he is suited for the cellular discipline of this prison.
7181	W. B., .	I should suggest that this prisoner be removed from this prison. His case is a peculiar one, and he certainly is not at present fit to undergo the cellular discipline of this prison.
7277	J. K., .	From what I have already seen of this prisoner, I am quite satisfied that he is unfit for the cellular discipline of this prison, and I recommend him for removal.
7287	J. B., .	He is a man of sluggish and quite uncultivated mind, stolid and reserved, associating little with the other sick convicts. I do not consider him a subject for the cellular discipline of this prison, and I should recommend his removal to association.

Four cases of typhus fever and nine cases of cholera occurred among the inmates of this prison during the year. The typhus was, in my opinion, introduced from without, in consequence of the regulation requiring that the warders, during illness, shall be treated in hospital. As you are aware, I have been always opposed, on medical grounds, to this regulation ; and I would strongly urge that the experience of the past year should lead to its reconsideration. One of the patients attacked with typhus died of pulmonary phthisis supervening during convalescence from the fever.

I do not believe that there is any reason to think that the cholera was introduced from without by infection. The outbreak took place during the last week in the year 1866, and a further and more detailed report will be made as soon as a sufficient time has elapsed to show that the outbreak is at an end.

I would, however, direct attention to the fact that it is a mere accident that no case of cholera was admitted from without, as none occurred among the officers. If any case of a choleraic nature occurring among the warders had been treated in hospital, the public would, without doubt, attribute to this cause the introduction of the disease.

It is often impossible for a medical man, no matter how great his skill and vigilance, to diagnose such diseases at a very early period ; and, in spite of his best endeavours, if the regulation to which I have directed attention continues in force, infectious diseases may be introduced.

In my report last year, concerning the health of the warders of this prison, I pointed out other grounds on which I thought that this regulation was objectionable. I now wish distinctly to state that, although I have endeavoured to carry it out with safety to the inmates of the prison, I disapprove of it ; and if at any time an outbreak of disease traceable to this cause appears in this institution, that I am not to be held responsible for it.

Sixteen prisoners were recommended for removal from this to an associated prison during the year. The grounds on which the recommendation was made are stated in the foregoing table. No case was sent during the year to the lunatic asylum at Dundrum. No fatal case of suicide occurred. Six* cases of suicidal attempts were admitted to hospital.

In my last annual report (1865) I drew attention to the subject of punishment in its relation to the bodily health of the prisoners.

* In the tabular return of those admitted to hospital during the year, these cases are included among those admitted "for observation."

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

The greater number of suicidal attempts made during last few years induces me to consider the same subject in its relation to health of mind. The psychological aspect of the punishment of criminals (if I may call it so) is of extreme interest in the eyes of the physician, and I may add that the accurate diagnosis of those forms of mental disturbance dependent on disease, yet falling short of what can justly be termed insanity, constitutes about the most difficult part of the duty of the medical officer of a prison. Prolonged confinement appears in many cases, quite independently of any other punishment, to generate a morbid state of mind. It is a well known fact that a perfectly quiet dog, if kept constantly chained up, becomes savage; and this general rule seems to apply to man as well as the lower animals. In the treatment of the insane, the records of former times show how ferocious madmen became under prolonged restraint. Among those who are not insane, there are some temperaments on which cellular confinement acts peculiarly: they become irritable, peevish, sullen, morose, and gloomy, liable to burst into passion on the most trifling provocation, fancying every one to be an enemy, and quite unable to control their bursts of frenzy. I do not mean to say that such cases are common; they are not; they are, nevertheless, sufficiently frequent to be recognised as a distant diseased condition, and treated by the physician.

The following illustrates the kind of case alluded to, and what I conceive to be the appropriate treatment:—J. Croughwell, Reg. No. 5828, came under my observation so long ago as July, 1858. My attention was first drawn to him by finding that he was repeatedly under some kind of punishment. I often conversed with him, and found that he appeared rational and sensible in conversation. I learned from his chaplain and the head schoolmaster that they observed nothing like insanity about him. When expostulated with about his misconduct, he would express his regret for it, and promise good behaviour in future. His good resolutions were short-lived. Perhaps the same evening he would burst into fury on some slight or fancied provocation, tear his clothes, and break the windows of his cell. Fresh punishments followed these outbursts, but without any effect in checking them. Perhaps within an hour or two after making good resolves and promises to the chaplain, the prison would resound with his shouts, and he would pour forth at the top of his voice the most blasphemous and obscene language. These scenes were renewed day after day. The prisoner was irritable and peevish, and seemed quite unable to control his fits of frenzy; yet he had no evidence of bodily disease. The good advice of those around him, who wished to be kind to him if he would only allow them, was unavailing. He did not believe in their kindness. He considered all men alike his enemies. His morbid condition led him into the most miserable condition in which a human being can be placed—that of fancying that he was without a kindly feeling from any one; wronged and misunderstood by all the world; friendless and in despair.

This is doubtless the condition which leads on to suicide. In this man's case repeated punishment had been fairly tried; and had failed to effect a cure. Viewing his case as one of disease, I directed that he should be admitted to hospital on July 28th, 1858. The first thing to do in the way of treatment in such cases is to give occupation; the second, to prove that an interest is taken in the individual—in fact, to convince the man himself that he is not friendless. Immediately on his admission to hospital, I told Croughwell to weed some of the flower beds in the garden attached to the hospital, and that I would order him a bottle of porter next day if I was satisfied with his work. I need not say that he earned his reward; and it was an unanswerable argument that there was a disposition to be kind to him if he showed a disposition to be well-behaved.

Through a mode of treatment which consisted simply of a kind word, association with others, employment, with a material recompense in the shape of a mutton chop or a drink of porter when his work was well done, Croughwell soon became an altered man. In such cases, the kind of employment which I consider most desirable and most effectual in bringing about a cure is that of attendance on a sick fellow-prisoner. Croughwell was, after a time, placed in charge of a fellow-prisoner who was very ill. He was most kind and attentive to him. He earned at once the good-will of his fellow-prisoner and additional diet. His mind became free from the crushing idea that he was deserted and friendless, without human sympathy or a human tie. He left hospital on 14th August, 1858, cured—able to listen to the instruction of the schoolmaster and to profit by the teachings of the chaplain; having regained in a great degree, if not completely, his power of controlling outbursts of passion.

I could easily cite a good many cases like this in which punishment certainly fails to accomplish what may be done by other means.

The following is a striking case:—John Hayes, Reg. No. 6696, came to this prison from Waterford Gaol, and brought with him a very bad character, as notified on his transfer sheet by the governor of the County Waterford Gaol. It was stated that in that prison he had to be put in restraint and continually watched on account of assumed madness; "and," continues the governor, "I consider him a dangerous prisoner, and during sixteen years' experience I never had such a troublesome prisoner." This man I admitted to hospital, and treated on the same plan as already described in the foregoing case. Some months later I was called on to make a report concerning him, of which the following is a copy:—

REPORT.

Hospital, 20th June, 1864.

Convict John Hayes, Reg. No. 6696 has been under observation in hospital for a considerable time. He is a man of hasty temper, but while in hospital has not given any evidence of insanity, either genuine or feigned.

He has been orderly, obedient to rule, and remarkably attentive to some of the other sick prisoners in hospital at the same time.

I can report favourably of him as a well-conducted prisoner.

(Signed)

R. M'DONNELL, M.D.

At the expiration of eight months this prisoner was removed to Spike Island Prison—a fact which shows that he had not, while in this prison, been guilty of any misconduct which led to his detention here beyond the usual time.

Viewing the subject of punishment in its medical aspect (psychologically), it is very desirable, as a general rule, that the person punished should have a clear conception of his guilt. In other words, he should, if possible, feel that his punishment is deserved. When it is otherwise—that is, when an individual is punished on suspicion, or without clear evidence of guilt—the punishment becomes an extreme source of mental irritation. The offences which are made the subject of punishment in prison should be obvious, unmistakable misdeeds, of which the ordinary criminal mind is able to form a clear and distinct conception. If a boy in a passion sticks an awl into a comrade, he knows that he deserves to be punished. If punished because he stands on a table to look out of his cell window, he is apt to confound an act harmless in itself with a breach of rule. In the one case, he bears his punishment and is the better of it; in the other, he is irritated by it; and if there is any tendency to mental disease, this irritation becomes highly injurious.

The medical officer has, of course, nothing to say to the infliction of punishment any more than he has to say to the rules and regulations for the

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

breach of which punishment may be incurred; but if he finds that either the bodily or mental health is injured by any punishment, it is his duty to inquire into it; and, so far as regards the mind, it will be found in practice that the idea of the justice or injustice which an individual may himself form as to his punishment, is of the greatest consequence. I must repeat that it is a most important principle in the consideration of punishment. Medically, that if possible the individual should have a clear idea of the wrongness of the offence for which he is punished; otherwise a punishment may have a maddening effect.

The following case illustrates this:—J. Murphy, Reg. No. 7041, was inspected by me on his first arrival in this prison. He appeared a quiet and respectful man, somewhat advanced in life. On the following morning, when visiting the punishment cells, I found one of them occupied by J. Murphy, who was greatly excited. He began by telling me that he was shut up there and placed on bread and water diet because he did not conform to the religion of any of the prison chaplains; that he believed in the Almighty, and soforth—talking excitedly. I believed him to be insane, and directed that he should be brought to hospital for further examination. On the next day he was more composed, and I examined him carefully in presence of the governor. He assured me that he had been placed on punishment by order of a director, because he did not wish to conform to either the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, or Roman Catholic religion. He asserted repeatedly that he would die before he would give in, and gradually became again considerably excited. I wrote for the papers relating to his punishment, and found that there was no delusion in his mind—that the facts were as he had stated them. He had been given a certain time to determine which of the three above-named religions he would select, and when he declined any of them he was ordered "*Bread and Water; Penal Cell; Weekly Report.*" I soon satisfied myself that the prisoner was not insane, but simply irritated to an extreme degree by a punishment which did not appear just to him, and against which he could not appeal. He was some days later dismissed from hospital to return to the punishment cell.* On account of the extremely irritating effect of punishment, and its injurious influence where any mental disease is supposed to exist, or where there is reason to suspect a decided tendency to it, it is desirable, when restraint becomes necessary, to keep the idea of punishment as connected with it as much out of sight as possible. For example, if a prisoner attempts self-destruction, and it becomes necessary to put on handcuffs, it should be impressed upon him that this is not done as a punishment, but by order of the medical officer, and as a mode of medical treatment for his own good and in the hope of saving his life. In such instances I direct that handcuffs covered with chamois leather shall be used, as this, trifling as the circumstance may appear, serves to show the individual that it is not intended to gall or hurt his wrists if it can be avoided.

In similar cases the padded cell is called into requisition. It appears tolerably clear from the foregoing observations that in order to insure the good working of such a department as I preside over in this prison, it is necessary that a medical officer should have the active co-operation of the other officers of the prison. I am happy to state that this is the case in my instance. The chaplains and schoolmasters, the governor and his staff

* This convict, John Murphy, turned out to be the notorious "Pagan O'Leary," whose name appeared so often in the Fenian trials of 1865. All convicts are bound by the rules to attend some place of worship, and each convict prison has a Protestant, a Roman Catholic, and a Presbyterian chaplain. The prisoner takes his choice, and can change if he pleases, after due notice.

P. J. M.

of officers for discipline come into contact with the prisoners in a way which gives them an opportunity of noticing peculiar turns of temper, oddity or eccentricity, gloominess of disposition; and I can rely upon having my attention directed to these cases at an early moment. When I state, therefore, plainly, that I am of late years not satisfied with the working of my department, it must not be understood that the fault lies with any of my brother officers, who form, I believe, on the whole, a very efficient staff.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

No case of scurvy has appeared in this prison during the past year. In consequence, however, of the threatened outbreak of scurvy alluded to in my last report, and which I attributed not so much to any bad hygienic arrangements as to the increased number of punishments and the curtailment of the antiscorbutic articles of diet resulting therefrom. I have found it necessary to interfere oftener than I should have wished in cases of prisoners undergoing punishment.

A much larger number of prisoners than usual have been taken off punishment on my recommendation during the year 1866.

Among the untried prisoners committed to this prison under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act during the year 1866. one death only occurred, and that resulted from a very short illness. All other serious cases of illness among this class of prisoners were reported to the Government, and were discharged from prison upon its being understood that confinement was likely really to aggravate their disease.

Apart, however, from actual diseases, the health of a good many of these prisoners has deteriorated from their prolonged confinement. There are at present thirteen untried political prisoners who have been confined in this prison for eight months or upwards, and who are subject to a cellular discipline more strict in some respects than that to which a convict is submitted. There are a good many others of the same class, who, although not in this prison so long, have nevertheless been in confinement elsewhere, so as to have been submitted for eight months or upwards to a strict cellular discipline.

I must strongly recommend, on medical grounds, that prisoners so long confined should be allowed if possible some degree of association with their fellows.

I need hardly add that the necessity for treating the sick among the political prisoners in their cells instead of admitting them to hospital wards for treatment, not only increased the severity of the discipline to which they were submitted, but immensely augmented the work which devolved on the hospital warders, the resident apothecary, Mr. Ward, and myself.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT M'DONNELL, M.D., F.R.S.

P. J. Murray, esq.,
Director of Irish Convict Prisons.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

Mountjoy Male Government Prison,
14th January, 1867.

SIR,—In reporting to you my experience of the past year, I have but to reiterate the remark that "the routine of duties never varies; striking incidents seldom or never occur; and although numerous cases are full of interest to the Christian and the philanthropist, the details of such would be out of place in an official report." Divine services have been regu-

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

larly held on each Sunday and principal holiday; the Holy Communion administered nine times during the year, including the great festivals; and on a morning in every week all the Protestants are assembled for general religious instruction, given in a familiar and simple manner. On four days in each week about three hours are devoted to visiting the prisoners individually in their cells, which I deem the most important branch of my duty, and to which I would especially attribute the greater part of whatever success Providence has been pleased to bestow upon my labours. Next to those visits I find the most valuable results from lending the men good books, selected to suit the comprehension and state of mind of each. The books thus lent are changed monthly; as the Directors have provided such an excellent supply as will require very little addition for many years.

While the prison has received a very large accession of numbers during the year, owing to a special class of untried prisoners being confined here, the increase of my congregation has not been very great; and while the necessary changes in the arrangements have indeed caused very much additional trouble, I have been subject to but little inconvenience —receiving, as I have always experienced, the utmost attention from all the officers.

Several cases of illness—so numerous as to appear like an epidemic—occurred the week before Christmas, but it was very speedily eradicated, owing, under Providence, to the unremitting care of the Medical Officers; while the kindness and attention of the Chief Warder, the Principal Warders, and of every other officer, were beyond all praise.

I anticipate that when the returns of reports and punishments shall have been made, it will appear that there has latterly been a very great improvement in the conduct of the convicts; and I cannot help attributing this in no small degree to the fact that the number of "returned convicts" in the trade-shops has been considerably diminished. That class of men are, generally, not only troublesome themselves, but seem to take a pleasure in stimulating others to breaches of discipline. During their former sojourn here they became so well acquainted with all the rules and regulations, that they put forward the newcomers to acts of scheming and irregularity, while their past experience has rendered them adroit enough to avoid committing themselves.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. R. SHORE, Protestant Chaplain.

The Director of Government Prisons.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Male Prison,
9th January, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year 1866. I have much pleasure in reporting that the moral and religious conduct of the Roman Catholic prisoners during the past year was, with few exceptions, good; that their general behaviour in attending mass and instruction gave satisfaction; and that they availed themselves of the opportunities offered them of repentance for the past and of amendment for the future.

In consequence of the large number of untried prisoners confined at Mountjoy Prison since last March, I found it necessary to apply for the

assistance of another priest. Mr. Potter was appointed, temporarily, Assistant Chaplain, and I am bound to say he dicharged all his duties zealously, and gave me very valuable assistance. MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Mass was celebrated for the convicts three times each week, and religious instruction was likewise given them three times each week. Mass was celebrated for the untried prisoners every Wednesday and Sunday, accompanied on each of those days with religious instruction. We visited regularly and frequently the prisoners in their cells, and gave instruction suitable to each individual. The hospital was frequently visited, and the sick attended to. *Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.*

I have several times, in my reports, borne testimony to the salutary effects of our prison discipline. By closer observation, however, and more matured experience, I am compelled to modify my opinion. I think that the discipline of solitary confinement, as carried out at Mountjoy, is excellent when applied to the reformation of criminals for a short time, but I find that few minds can preserve their full powers when subjected to it for a lengthened period. There are two objects to be obtained in our prison, viz., punishment and reformation. Protracted solitary confinement, undoubtedly secures the former, but seldom the latter; for strength of mind, firmness of purpose, and a determined will, are usually necessary in the individual to accomplish a real reformation. Now, I find that the mental constitution begins to give way, in many men, after four months of solitary confinement, and in most after six. This, in my judgment, is the principal reason why we have so many returned convicts. The moral man had been enfeebled, or, as the French would say, demoralized, by long solitary confinement, and when he obtained his liberty, had not the firmness, though desiring, to resist temptation; and, in fact, I find such men usually convicted a second time. Let it be supposed that five hundred men of good character were, for the space of eight months, subjected to the separate confinement, as carried out at Mountjoy, it would be a matter of curious speculation to consider what might be its effects. I would venture to say that their mental and moral condition would be, at the end of eight months, considerably deteriorated.

I am confident that the Government do not desire the demoralization of any of her Majesty's subjects; and, consequently, I hope that they will take these observations into their favourable consideration. I will take the liberty of adding that all the ends of our prison discipline can be better attained, either by shortening the term of separate confinement, or by giving the prisoners *bona fidè* work.

It is my duty to state that all the officers with whom my duties brought me into contact treated me with much kindness and courtesy.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

MICHAEL CODY, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

P. J. Murray, esq., Director,
Dublin Castle.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

Belfast, February 20th, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,—Though no longer connected with Mountjoy Male Convict Prison, it is my duty—a duty which I most cheerfully discharge—to submit my report as Presbyterian Chaplain in that institution, for the year ending December 31st, 1866.

With the duties connected with my office I need not delay you further than to state that they consist of a Sabbath service and a weekly cell to

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

cell visitation. These duties have been performed by me during the year, either in person or, through your kind permission, by a most efficient deputy.

The chief aim in all these services has been the conversion of the souls of those committed to my care through the instrumentality of the Word of God. Believing that any reformation of manners which does not originate in the implantation of a principle of holy action, is radically defective, I have endeavoured, both in public and from cell to cell, to ply the prisoners with that Word which is quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, which pierces men to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart. The results have been on the whole satisfactory. Of the eight or nine prisoners as under my care during the year two were promoted to the Smithfield Intermediate Prison, and have given great satisfaction to the officers of that institution. Over both of these I have endeavoured, both by visitation and correspondence, to keep alive the influence acquired during their residence in Mountjoy.

I have found it an intensely interesting thing to mark the process of recovery from that misanthropic, sullen state into which the human mind is prone to fall, when subjected to an uninterrupted and long-continued course of harsh treatment, and have noted with delight the rekindling on the altar of the human heart of the fire of human affection. This process I have had the privilege of observing more than once within the walls of Mountjoy. I have seen men whose backs still bore, and ever will bear, traces of the lash — men who had given up all faith in their kind — gather confidence once more in humanity, and requite the kindness shown them with the recompense of an unequivocal attachment.

In view of statements made through the medium of the Annual Reports for the three preceding years, I feel called upon, in duty to the Prison Directors, and to all the officers concerned, to say that, whilst some of the prisoners under the Roman Catholic Chaplain have changed their religion and become Presbyterians, they have done so, not through official influence, but despite it. I can conscientiously add my testimony to that of my esteemed friend, the Rev. Mr. Shore, in repudiation of the charges made against the Protestant officials of the Mountjoy Male Convict Prison. It were beneath the dignity of a minister of Christ to descend to the prison gossip necessary to refute the allegations in detail; but I think I am violating no rule of decorum, official or otherwise, when I join with my venerable friend, the Protestant Chaplain, in this authoritative repudiation of these unfounded and persistent accusations.

In taking my leave of Mountjoy I avail myself of this opportunity of testifying to the official fidelity and urbanity of the Governor, Chief Warder, and subordinate officers. During the year these men have been well tried; and it is but due from those who have witnessed their arduous labours and unequivocal loyalty, to do them the honour of an unsought but well-earned testimony.

I am, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

* ROBT. WATTS, D.D., Presbyterian Chaplain.

To the Director of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

* Dr Watts' resignation took effect from the close of the year.

HEAD SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Mountjoy Male Prison,
February 6th, 1867.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I have the honour to submit my twelfth annual report, viz., that for the year ended December 31st, 1866.

One of my two assistants, Mr. Purcell, in the commencement of the year, being unavoidably drawn away from the ordinary school business, for the purpose of attending specially to other duties of an unexceptional nature, arising out of the emergency occasioned by the detention here of political prisoners, and kept almost exclusively occupied since then at this particularly important work, and no teacher being appointed to succeed my only other assistant, the lamented Mr. Wood, whose services in the school ceased upon his going away on sick leave at the close of July, the school had to be conducted during the year, and more especially the latter six months, with a greatly reduced teaching power; and though a considerable diminution in the absolute amount of work to be done naturally followed the great decrease in the number of prisoners, nevertheless it became imperatively necessary to make the most strenuous exertions, involving incessant toil, redoubled energy, and lengthened hours of duty, in order to prevent any very perceptible decline in the amount of efficiency which the school had hitherto acquired; and I feel great pleasure in being able to report that these extra labours have been highly successful in the attainment of this object.

As usual, I very carefully examine every prisoner (except some special cases) within forty-eight hours after his admission into the prison, at the same time entering in the school register the exact particulars, so ascertained, of the state of his education. Upon his removal to another Convict Depot, I again examine him, noting in detail, as before, the limits of his proficiency. By constantly comparing these two records, I have frequent and ample opportunities of acquainting myself with the amount of progress made by the prisoners in every individual case; and, with the exception of what I foreshadowed in my last report, I have not discovered any very sensible falling away from that of previous years in the amount of average progress made during the past year.

Though the organization of the school, which for some years past worked satisfactorily, had to be abandoned, in consequence of the altered state of the teaching power, and another somewhat different substituted, yet, on account of the numbers being so much diminished, and the modification which has been introduced into the organization being so slight, that I do not anticipate any unfavorable change in the future permanent efficiency of the school.

The prisoners in general appeared, as heretofore, attentive and eager to learn; and although there is amongst them a considerable number of returned convicts, many of whom, during their previous imprisonment, having rendered themselves painfully remarkable by their persistent opposition to rule and authority, in spite of every effort to induce them to adopt an opposite course of conduct, were at that time looked upon, in consequence, as unimpressible, yet I could not perceive any tendency in them calculated to lower the moral tone of the others; but, contrary to expectation, I have noticed quite an altered, and perhaps I might add a hopeful, spirit, even in the worst of the formerly ill-conducted prisoners; and this has led me to infer that the two classes of convicts known as impressibles and unimpressibles, differed from each other only in the degree of impressibility possessed by each, and that the least impressible will ultimately yield to the continued influence of a system of prison dis-

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

cipline, based on the soundest principles and framed with the special aim of accomplishing the reformation of criminals subjected to its reformatory action for periods sufficiently protracted to allow a complete effect to be given to its operations.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

EDWARD M'GAURAN, Head Schoolmaster.

Patrick Joseph Murray, esq., &c.,
Director of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Director's Report.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

As usual, Spike Island Convict Prison continues to be managed with complete success; and although a considerable number of the convicts detained there are of a very criminal type, no outbreak or serious act of violence has taken place during the year. This state of things is attributable to the constant care and attention to duty distinguishing the Governor, and to the support which he received from his late and present chief warders.

The warders, generally, were well conducted; and the number of temporary warders employed has been very considerably reduced, owing to the filling up of the vacant places by permanent officers.

Ten of the regular staff have been transferred to Mountjoy for special duty, during the detention there of prisoners arrested under Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

The health of the convicts at Spike Island and Fort Carlisle has been good; and the usual report of the Medical Officer is satisfactory.

The Chaplains report very favorably on the religious and moral condition of the convicts.

The Schoolmasters have been, as in former years, zealous and efficient.

The buildings have been maintained, chiefly by convict labour, in a very excellent state.

The annexed tabular statement shows the expenses; they are of the usual necessary kind.

The Government docks at Haulbowline are absorbing the labour of nearly 300 convicts, who are conveyed daily to the works from Spike Island, returning in the evening. As many additional convicts as can be spared shall be employed at the docks.

PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY,
Director.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Governor's Report.

Spike Island Government Prison,
January, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this establishment for the year ended 31st December, 1866.

The transfer of some officers, and the temporary removal of others for special duties at Mountjoy Male Prison, Dublin, has been the cause of several casualties occurring on the staff, but notwithstanding so many new appointments during the year, the duties, generally speaking, have been performed with very creditable diligence and zeal. And I would here venture respectfully to ask your favourable consideration towards making some improvement, of a pecuniary nature, in the condition of the subordinate officers.

Chief Warder Sporle was superannuated in October last, and he has been succeeded in office by Mr. Campbell, an intelligent and efficient officer, formerly Principal Warder at Fort Carlisle.

The Principal Warders have discharged their duties satisfactorily.

With the exception of the day-school having been given up, and the time for religious instruction somewhat shortened, no change has taken place either in the routine or the nature of the works on which the prisoners were employed during the year; consequently, I have nothing new to remark under these heads.

Daily average number employed on works, . . .	752
Total Daily average, ...	799

The buildings are in fair order; and, as usual, the repairs considered necessary have been provided for in the next estimates.

I am not aware of any existing abuses, and none have been reported to me.

On the whole, the conduct of the prisoners has been remarkably good, the offences less, in proportion, than in former years, and chiefly of a minor nature. The weak-minded and irresponsible classes have been treated in the same manner as heretofore, and I am happy to say with equal success, having had no casualty of any kind among them.

In the month of July last the day-school was discontinued altogether, in order that the public might get the full benefit of the entire convict labour on the works in progress in the harbour. The school is now held in the evening after the prison has been locked up for the night; the prisoners being assembled by classes in one of the wards, and this arrangement appears to answer every purpose.

There were no escapes or attempts at escape during the year.

The religious instructions have been strictly and punctually attended to on the days and hours appointed.

The usual statistical returns for the year are forwarded herewith.

I hereby certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with during the past year, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of, the Inspector or the Directors.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

PETER HAY, Governor.

P. Joseph Murray, esq., &c.,
Director of Government Prisons, Dublin Castle.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the CRIMES of 784 CONVICTS in CUSTODY on the 31st December, 1866.

Murder,	19	Cow stealing, and malicious assault on prosecutor,	1
Attempt to murder,	1	Cattle stealing,	26
Conspiracy to murder,	1	Sheep stealing,	41
Soliciting to murder,	1	Horse stealing,	3
Shooting at with intent to murder,	7	Ass stealing,	1
Attempt to discharge a loaded pistol with intent to do grievous bodily harm,	1	Receiving stolen goods,	26
Administering poison,	2	Assaulting dwelling,	2
Manslaughter,	11	Arson and attempt at arson,	30
Stabbing, cutting, and wounding,	11	Abduction,	2
Felonious, malicious, grievous, and other assaults,	9	Rape,	22
Assault and robbery,	11	Sacrilege,	7
Assault with intent to rob,	4	Military offences,	23
Feloniously wounding with intent to rob and do grievous bodily harm,	2	Bigamy,	6
Robbery,	16	Bestiality,	2
Highway robbery,	8	Carnally knowing females under age of twelve years,	5
Burglary and robbery,	44	Writing and sending threatening letters,	5
Burglary and previous conviction,	58	Tendering an unlawful oath,	1
Felony and previous conviction,	14	Ribbonism,	3
Being concealed in a house by night with intent to rob,	1	Whiteboy offence,	3
Feloniously demanding money, and having a stolen gun in his possession,	1	Forgery,	2
Felony of Post Office letters and their contents,	6	Uttering forged notes,	6
Stealing a bank cheque, the property of the Postmaster-General,	1	Coining and passing base coin,	3
Larceny and previous conviction,	263	Having base coin in possession,	5
Larceny from the person, stabbing, and previous conviction,	1	Having coining implements in possession,	1
Stealing from the person,	17	Conspiracy to cheat at cards,	1
Housebreaking and robbery,	40	Piracy,	2
		Obtaining goods and money by false pretences,	3
		Returning from transportation before expiration of sentence,	1
		Malicious injury to machinery,	1
		Total,	784

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CONVICTS in CUSTODY, committed and disposed of during the Year ended 31st December, 1866.

COMMITTED.		HOW DISPOSED OF.	
1st January, 1866—		31st December, 1866—	
In custody,	841	Remaining in custody,	784
Committed from—		Removed during the year—	
Mountjoy Prison,	181	To Smithfield Prison,	143
		„ Mountjoy „	3
		„ Lifford Gaol,	1
		„ Cork County Gaol,	1
		Discharged on commutation of sentence,	6
		Discharged on completion of sentence,	32
		Discharged on completion of a period equivalent to the time he was on licence,	1
		Released on Orders of Licence,	38
		Conviction quashed,	1
		Died,	12
Total,	1,022	Total,	1,022

RETURN showing the SENTENCES and AGES on CONVICTION of 784 CONVICTS in CUSTODY on the 31st December, 1866.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Governor's Report.

SENTENCES.	
Two Years' Penal Servitude (commuted from five years' P. S.),	1
Two and a-half Years' Penal Servitude (commuted from four years' P. S.),	1
Three Years' Penal Servitude,	21
Four ,, ,,	43
Five ,, ,,	231
Six ,, ,,	45
Seven ,, ,,	188
Eight ,, ,,	13
Nine ,, ,,	2
Ten ,, ,,	111
Twelve ,, ,,	1
Fourteen ,, ,,	37
Fifteen ,, ,,	7
Twenty ,, ,,	6
Twenty-five ,, ,,	1
Life,	40
	748

SENTENCES.		
Fourteen Years' Transportation,	1	
Fifteen ,, ,,	6	
Life,	29	
		36

Total, 784

AGES ON CONVICTION.

Under Twenty Years,	101
Twenty and under Twenty-five,	248
Twenty-five and under Thirty,	181
Thirty and under Thirty-five,	109
Thirty-five and under Forty,	55
Forty and under Fifty,	39
Fifty and under Sixty,	37
Sixty and under Seventy,	12
Seventy and under Eighty,	2
Total,	784

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED VALUE of the PRODUCTIVE LABOUR of the Prisoners, and the NUMBER EMPLOYED, during the year ended 31st December, 1866.

How Employed.	Daily Average Number Employed for 303 days.	Estimated Value of Work performed.	Total.
PRISON WORKS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tailors,	13	492 7 6	
Shoemakers,	10	378 15 0	
Smiths and Nailers,	1	45 9 0	
Do. beginners,	2	60 12 0	
Carpenters,	1	37 17 6	
Do. beginners,	1	22 14 6	
Painters,	2	75 15 0	
Repairing Beds, Socks, &c.,	7	106 1 0	
Tinsmiths and Coopers,	3	90 18 0	
Labourers in Prison Garden and on Prison Works generally,	41	621 3 0	
Washing in Laundry,	11	333 6 0	
Bakers,	6	272 14 0	
Cooks,	6	90 18 0	
Fatigue work, Cleaning, Messing, &c.,	32	484 16 0	
Boatmen,	24	363 12 0	

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Governor's Report.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED VALUE, &c.—*continued.*

How Employed.	Daily Average Number Employed for 303 days.		Estimated Value of Work performed.	Total.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PRISON WORKS—*continued.*				
Oakum Picking (on wet days, &c.),	4		15 3 0	
Do. (Invalids), - -	2		2 10 6	
		166		3,494 12 0
ROYAL ENGINEER WORKS.				
Carpenters and Sawyers, - -	4		151 10 0	
Do. beginners,	3		68 3 6	
Smiths, - - - -	2		90 18 0	
Do. beginners, - - -	5		151 10 0	
Masons and Stonecutters, - -	31		1,408 19 0	
Do. beginners,	62		1,878 12 0	
Labourers, Quarrymen, &c., - -	293		4,438 19 0	
		400		8,188 11 6
WAR DEPARTMENT (HAULBOWLINE).				
Labourers, - - - - -	12		272 14 0	
		12		272 14 0
NAVAL DEPARTMENT (HAULBOWLINE).				
Stone-cutters, - - -	9		340 17 6	
Do. beginners, - -	32		484 16 0	
Carpenters and Sawyers, - -	3		113 12 6	
Do. beginners,	2		45 9 0	
Smiths and Nailers, - - -	2		75 15 0	
Do. beginners, -	2		45 9 0	
Labourers, - - - - -	84		1,272 12 0	
Oakum Picking (on wet days, &c.),	24		90 18 0	
Do. (Invalids), - -	16		20 4 0	
		174		2,489 13 0
Total, - - -		752		14,445 10 6

Daily Average Number employed, - - - -	752
,, ,, not employed (in Cells, in Hospital, and at School), - - - - - - -	47
Total Daily Average, - - -	799

Medical Superintendent's Report.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Spike Island Convict Prison,
16th January, 1867.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my report on the sanitary state of Spike Island Convict Prison, for the year 1866.

Subjoined is a statement of the numbers treated in hospital :—

TABLE No. 1.

Number of sick remaining in hospital on the 1st of January, 1866, from the preceding year, - - - - - -	11
Number admitted since, to the 31st December inclusive, -	254
Total under treatment during the year, - - -	265
Of these there were discharged from hospital, - - -	248
Died, - - - - - - - - -	8
Remaining in hospital on the 1st January, 1867, - - -	9
Total, - -	265

The following table specifies the diseases with which the patients admitted to hospital during the year were affected:—

TABLE No. 2.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

Febrile affections,	30	Fractures,	3
Catarrh,	5	Scalds,	1
Apoplexy,	1	Sprains,	5
Paralysis, partial,	2	Ophthalmia,	20
Epilepsy,	5	Abscess,	20
Epistaxis, "bleeding from nose,"	4	Ulcers,	4
Tonsilitis,	3	Paronychia,	1
Hæmoptysis,	4	Scrofula,	3
Phthisis,	10	Phymosis,	1
Bronchitis,	22	Stricture Urethra,	2
Pneumonia,	10	Hip disease,	1
Pleuritis,	2	Testitis,	1
Asthma,	2	Rheumatism,	11
Heart disease,	6	Sciatica,	1
Liver disease,	2	Synobitis,	5
Dyspepsia,	2	Hæmaturia,	1
Constipation,	6	Toothache,	1
Diarrhœa,	4	Psoriasis,	3
Colic,	10	Debility,	10
Peritonitis,	1	Malingering,	3
Asphyxia,	1		
Wounds and contusions,	25	Total,	254

The subjoined table shows the ages, dates of conviction, of reception at Spike Island Prison, of admission to hospital, and of death, and the diseases of the patients that died during the year 1866:—

TABLE No. 3.

Number on the Register.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Reception at Spike Island.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
12,179	J. M.	49	1863. 7th April.	1864. 27th Jan.	1865. 26th Dec.	1866. 2nd Jan.	Pleuritis.
11,618	B. R.	35	1861. 21st Oct.	1862. 4th Sept.	Died on the works suddenly.	1866. 8th Jan.	Died suddenly from internal hæmorrhage.
12,548	W. G.	27	1863. 26th June.	1865. 27th Mar.	1865. 28th Mar.	1866. 7th April.	Scrofula.
11,685	M. K.	24	1862. 11th Jan.	1862. 22nd Oct.	1866. 18th Feb.	1866. 16th April.	Phthisis.
12,703	T. D.	62	1865. 5th April.	1866. 11th Jan.	1866. 17th April.	1866. 24th April.	Liver disease and jaundice.
11,505	C. H.	57	1858. 15th June.	1862. 11th Mar.	1866. 20th May.	1866. 20th May.	Chronic bronchitis with debility.
11,971	M. D.	33	1862. 24th Oct.	1863. 13th July.	1866. 21st April.	1866. 22nd May.	Pneumonia.
11,672	J. M.	31	1862. 9th Jan.	1862. October.	Died suddenly at Haulbowline after dinner.	1866. 20th June.	Fatty degeneration—disease of the heart.
11,519	D. K.	26	1864. 11th April.	1865. 25th Jan.	Died suddenly in Warders' mess-room after dinner.	1866. 25th Nov.	Partial fatty degeneration of heart.
12,687	E. L.	31	1865. 28th Mar.	1865. 12th Dec.	1866. 28th Nov.	1866. 1st Dec.	Congestion of the brain and extensive injuries.
12,345	R. M'C.	29	1863. 20th Oct.	1864. 1st Aug.	1866. 14th May.	1866. 27th Dec.	Gangrene, following on abscess and hip disease.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

Number of prisoners in custody on the 1st January, 1866,	652
Inclusive of Fort Carlisle,	841
Received from Mountjoy Prison during the year,	181
Total,	1,674
Removed during the year to other prisons,	148
Discharged unconditionally or on licence,	78
Died,	12
	238
Remaining in custody on the 31st December, 1866,	589
,, ,, ,, ,, at Carlisle Fort,	195
	784
Daily average number of prisoners in Spike Island and Carlisle Fort during the year 1866,	799
Number of prisoners that presented themselves for extern treatment during the year,	9,953
Number that actually received treatment,	8,813
Daily average of sick treated as extern patients,	27·
,, ,, ,, ,, for 1865,	25·
Daily average of sick treated in hospital,	12·201
,, ,, ,, ,, for 1865,	8·699
Number of prisoners that received treatment in punishment cells,	257
Admitted to hospital from Carlisle Fort during the year,	38

An inspection of the foregoing returns shows that the general sanitary condition of the prison, during the past year, has been satisfactory.

I am, indeed, thankful to be able to state that no case of epidemic or infectious disease made its appearance here, though a very fatal form of typhus fever prevailed at Queenstown during the spring, and some cases of cholera were observed there in the autumn.

The mortality has been slightly in excess of former years, but it cannot be considered extraordinary when taken in connexion with the fact, that all classes of prisoners—the invalid, aged, and infirm, as well as healthy—are confined here.

Three prisoners, whose cases are not included in the preceding hospital return, died suddenly. Register No. 11618 died on the works; and I was informed by Dr. Tyrrell, who performed the duties during my absence on leave, that his death was caused by internal hæmorrhage. Register Nos. 11672 and 12519 died, the former at Haulbowline, the latter in the warders' mess-kitchen; in each case almost immediately after dinner, and before the commencement of labour. Both prisoners were the subjects of fatty degeneration of the heart; but in Register No. 11618 the transformation was almost complete. These prisoners had not complained of illness.

The observations made in previous reports for years past with reference to the general character of the sickness here, are equally applicable to this year. The weather, during the greater portion of 1866, was particularly wet and stormy, and almost, as a natural consequence, the affections of the chest were more numerous, and, generally speaking, acute and grave.

The casualties were frequently serious, but in one instance only attended with fatal result. A special report of the injuries sustained by the prisoner was forwarded at the time; and I consider it my duty to repeat here what I stated then, "that it was an injury, the result of neglect and not accident, because proper appliances had not been provided for carrying on works such as the prisoners had been employed at for many years."

The health of the subordinate officers has been good; forty were subjected to treatment in hospital. One warder died rather suddenly in his quarters; and it appeared in evidence at the Coroner's inquisition, that his death was caused by an over-dose of medicine, purchased and administered by himself; he had not complained of illness at the time.

Spike Island Prison.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

It is, perhaps, right to remark, with reference to the tabular statements, that a number of the patients having been admitted to hospital several times during the year, the number 254, which indicates the number of cases of sickness, does not represent the number of individuals affected, which was much less.

In conclusion, I feel happy in recording my confidence in Mr. O'Connell, the hospital warder, whose attention to his arduous duties, coupled with an hospital experience of twelve years, were most useful during the past year; and I have no hesitation in stating that it would be impossible for me to perform my duties without the assistance of an officer qualified such as he is.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. Kelly, Medical Superintendent.

Patrick Joseph Murray, esq.,
Director of Government Prisons.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

Spike Island Government Prison,
January 10th, 1867.

Sir,—I have the honour to present my report for the year ending 31st December, 1866. During the year the following duties were performed:—Divine service celebrated 54 times; Holy Communion administered 4; Prisoners lectured 67; hospital visited 30; cells visited 28; also prison school during its continuance; which for the last three or four months has been discontinued, owing to the Government works at Haulbowline, at which an additional number of men have been placed. As their too frequent withdrawal from these works would interfere with their being carried out, but one day during the week has been allowed me for lecturing the prisoners, which will account for the number of lectures this year being somewhat less than during the preceding.

The health of the prisoners under my charge has been very good, which will also account for so few visits to the hospital; and their general conduct throughout the year most satisfactory.

Having nothing further to communicate,

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. Bouchier.

To P. J. Murray, esq.,
Director of Government Prisons, Dublin Castle.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

Spike Island, 1st January, 1867.

Sir,—I beg leave to present you with my report for the year ending the 31st of December, 1866, which is my eighteenth annual report as the Roman Catholic Chaplain of Spike Island Convict Prison.

I have great pleasure in stating that the religious and moral conduct of the prisoners under my spiritual care has given me much satisfaction during the year. I have always found them respectful, and attentive to my instructions and admonitions, and anxious to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them of approaching the Sacraments, and of dis-

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

charging their other religious duties. The great body of the Roman Catholic prisoners have received the Sacraments of Penance and the Holy Communion during the year, some weekly, many monthly, and others at longer intervals; all exhibiting the greatest diligence and reverence in preparing for the reception of these Sacraments.

Their demeanour in chapel, at the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and the other religious services, has invariably been reverential and edifying, so much so as to elicit not only the approbation, but the admiration of those who witnessed their conduct in the chapel.

I am also happy to be able to state that their prison conduct has been equally satisfactory, as manifested by the due observance of discipline by the great bulk of the prisoners, and their ready and diligent submission to labour.

I have constantly visited the prisoners confined in solitary punishment, and have imparted to them such counsel and admonition as their offences seemed to me to require, and I trust with much salutary effect.

The penal probationary ward continues to effect much good. I believe it to be the most effectual of the modes of punishment used here; without injuring health it is most deterrent and efficacious. There are instances here, at present, of prisoners who had been habitual violators of discipline, but having been subjected to the punishment of the penal ward, are since conducting themselves well, and advancing in their classes. I would much regret to see it substituted by corporal punishment.

We have to thank Divine Providence for the very sanitary condition of the prison during the year. There has been no epidemic, and but few sick in hospital; I have, nevertheless, daily visited the sick, and administered to them all the necessary services and consolations of religion. I have also seen that prayers and pious meditations have been daily read to them by the very diligent Hospital Warder, Mr. Smith. I have always found the Apothecary, Mr. O'Connell, attentive and active in his services to the sick. His being now a duly qualified apothecary, capable of attending to any sudden cases that may occur, and his being always present at the hospital, renders his services very valuable to the whole establishment.

I beg to mention that my Reverend Assistant and myself have experienced a serious impediment to the utility of our services during the last six months, in consequence of not having some of the prisoners allowed to attend for Confession on Fridays and Saturdays, as previously. This, together with the discontinuance of the day-school, has left us no opportunity of seeing the prisoners for Confession, excepting at night, when we find them fatigued, and often wet after their work, and in no fit state to attend to such a serious religious duty. I, therefore, most respectfully request that fifty prisoners be allowed to attend for Confession for two hours every Friday and Saturday in future, preparatory for the Holy Communion on the following Sundays. I beg to state that this is indispensably necessary.

In conclusion, I beg leave to bear my humble testimony to the excellent manner the prison discipline has been carried out during the year, by the Inspector and Governor, and whole prison staff; and, judging from the general good conduct of the prisoners, and from the small number that returned here re-convicted, I would say that the last year has been the most successful since the introduction here of the improved prison discipline.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

T. F. LYONS, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

P. J. Murray, esq.,
Director of Convict Prisons in Ireland.

ASSISTANT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

Spike Island,
January 9th, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year ending 31st December, 1866, on the religious and moral condition of the prisoners, and the apparent effects of the discipline, in accordance with the 13th of the Chaplains' rules. In doing so I am happy to be able to say that the conduct of the prisoners for the past year has been satisfactory, and that they have been attentive to all the religious instructions and exercises over which I have presided. There were, of course, exceptions ; as in a place like this, where such a large number of criminals are brought together, we must naturally expect to find persons whose hearts are so depraved, and who are so hardened in crime, that no advice will make any impression on them. These, I am happy to say, were few, but small as the number was they do great mischief by their immoral discourses and suggestions to well-disposed prisoners. The rule of silence cannot be too strictly enforced with regard to such men when in their wards, as by this means they are prevented from counteracting the good effects of moral and religious training. All the religious exercises have been carried out as usual, and have been attended with very beneficial results.

However, a very important change took place a few months ago, to which I must allude, as it has caused a very great falling off in the number of those who were in the habit of approaching the Sacraments of Penance and the Eucharist, and consequently is one that very much pertains to the spiritual interests of the prisoners, I mean the doing away with the privilege which the prisoners had of going to confession on Fridays and Saturdays after dinner, substituting in its place confessions after lock-up. That this arrangement has been attended with bad results is evident from the falling off in the numbers of those who were in the habit of going to confession ; but besides this there are other reasons why this system should not be continued. In the first place, it is a rule in the Roman Catholic Church that all the sacraments should be administered in the chapel, which is the place set aside specially for such purposes, and, unless there are very good reasons to the contrary, this rule is in full force, and ought to be complied with. Now I don't see any necessity, in an establishment like this, for going outside this rule, and hence I say that some time ought to be set aside, on one or two days in the week, when the prisoners could be assembled in convenient batches for confessions in the chapel. The urgency of the public works at Haulbowline was the reason assigned for this change ; but how two hours on Fridays and the same on Saturdays, in all four hours in the week, for about thirty or forty prisoners could so much retard those works I can't understand. The Protestant and Presbyterian chaplains have one day each in the week, on which day their subjects are called in off the works to meet them, although they have Sundays and holidays as well as Roman Catholics, and that the same privilege is not allowed us, I think, is unfair. The other reasons why this new arrangement should not be continued are, that I consider it as divesting religion of its dignity to have, in order to induce even a few to come, to go through every ward calling out "is there anyone here for confession," thus exposing our sacred ministry to the sneers of those who don't believe in it, and in a measure obtruding our ministrations on persons of other religious persuasions. This is particularly the case in the D prison, where we must in the view of both Protestants and Presbyterians discharge those duties. Again, the smell in this prison is very offensive at night, owing to the presence of such a large number

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

of men in it, and the open vessels which are there for certain purposes. It is painful for me to have to allude to such a subject; but if my feelings are not spared in the order to sit down and hear confessions in the presence of men using those things, how can I be expected not to allude to this matter, and thus endeavour to bring about an arrangement which will be more satisfactory in every way? The prisoners seem to have a decided objection to going to confession after lock-up; they are then tired after the day's work and seem more inclined to rest than to apply themselves to religious exercises. In a matter of this kind force is of no use, because if the will is not cheerfully given to a work of this kind there is danger that those men may approach the Sacraments without the proper dispositions, and thus make things worse than if they stopped away altogether. It has been hinted that in the English system this work is done at night. Perhaps it is; but we have not the English system in Ireland. It is not fair to introduce one inconvenient part of the English into our Irish system, and at the same time leave out the more profitable portions of it. I don't think that in any system things could work as satisfactorily as they did before the late order to which I allude.

There is nothing else which demands any special notice from me in this report, as everything connected with the discipline of the prison has been carried out strictly by the Governor and his staff.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. BARRY, Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Director of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island, 11th January, 1867.

SIR,—I beg leave to present to you my report for the year 1866.

I have conducted the regular services on Sundays and week-days, and visited all prisoners of my charge, in cells, or in hospital, or otherwise, requiring my attention during the year.

Some few exceptions to the regularity of the services occurred at Carlisle Fort, on days when, owing to very tempestuous weather, no boat was sent.

The conduct of the prisoners, so far as it comes under my cognizance, continues to be satisfactory, and I believe they are going on as well, conconsidering their previous habits and their present circumstances, as most other people are.

In judging of the results of any attempt to do real good to these men, we must remember that their crimes and the just award of the tribunals thereon, have brought them into a position which is non-natural for the cherishing and development of the better feelings of our nature. Whatever hope we may have, therefore, that the seed now sown may be doing good, and promising to do more, we must on the one hand be satisfied with a very small amount of fruit at present, and, on the other hand, must not be surprised if those we hope well of do sometimes come under the condemnation of rules which are purposely and very properly strict.

For this reason I still feel encouraged in my work, in cases which

appear to me promising, just as I have felt hopeful of persons outside prison, whose private, social, or business life, I well knew, would not bear too microscopic an examination. *Spike Island Prison.*

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. J. Kertland, ll.d., Presbyterian Chaplain. *Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.*

The Director of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT—FORT CARLISLE.

Medical Officer's Report.

Fort Carlisle Convict Prison,
12th January, 1867.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in reporting that the sanitary condition of Fort Carlisle Convict Prison has been very good during the past year, no case of epidemic or infectious disease having occurred.

The supply of water is abundant and of excellent quality.

The diet is sufficient and well adapted to prisoners engaged in active labour.

Fresh air is freely admitted at all times to the wards, and cleanliness is rigidly observed.

I beg to add that every case of accident or sudden illness has been promptly and carefully attended.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Robert Boyle Travers, m.r.c.s.e., l.m., &c.

To the Director of Convict Prisons.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT—FORT CARLISLE.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

Corkbigg Rectory, Whitegate,
January 1st, 1867.

Sir,—In making my annual report of the Convict Prison at Fort Carlisle, as far as relates to my professional connexion with it, I have the pleasing duty to reiterate my previous favourable statement of the quiet and generally hopeful conduct of the prisoners, and of the regularity and good order that prevailed throughout the year.

I have to add the expression of my thanks to the Chief and other Warders for the attention and facility I received from them in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your faithful servant,

Francis Shortt, Protestant Chaplain,

The Director of
Convict Prisons.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT—FORT CARLISLE.

Aghada, January, 1867.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

SIR,—In compliance with the usual rule I forward my report for the year 1866, on the Convict Station of Carlisle Fort.

The duties of Roman Catholic Chaplain have been performed there regularly by me and my two Reverend Assistants.

On every Sunday and holiday of our Church, Mass has been celebrated at the Fort, and on another day each week a Clergyman has visited there for the purpose of religious instruction, and to afford those who would desire it, an opportunity of going to Confession. On their part the convicts seemed earnestly to avail themselves of the means thus afforded for their moral improvement.

In the course of the year, a considerable number, if not all, have prepared themselves to receive the Sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist; some have done so frequently, others at more distant intervals, as God's grace, and their own co-operation prompted them to it. On all occasions their demeanour was such as to generally merit our approbation.

As this is a station for persons who are on their way to a final liberation, the conduct of those imprisoned there exhibits a self-control and a resignation not, perhaps, often to be looked for among men consigned to the convict prison. I hope that a future day will prove to themselves and to others that the pains here bestowed on their moral and intellectual improvement are not expended in vain.

As on former occasions, I have the satisfaction to be able to say that, in the discharge of our duties, we have received every facility from all those with whom we come in contact at the Fort. From the late Superintendent, Mr. Campbell, and from his successor, Mr. Graham, and from all others concerned, we have uniformly experienced courtesy and attention.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD SMIDDY, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

To the Director of
Convict Prisons, Dublin Castle.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

HEAD SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Fort Carlisle, January 12th, 1867.

SIR,—The year 1866 has passed away, and a report of the educational department of Spike Island and Fort Carlisle Prisons is required. It is my twelfth.

My attention being engrossed by the large number in Fort Carlisle, I have not visited Spike Island schools as often during this as on previous years; but when any important change, or other proposed improvement required my presence, I did not fail to attend. The transfer of the school-teaching from day to night, which was effected in the beginning of last July, precludes the possibility of my visiting Spike Island schools during the teaching hours, as I am then engaged in Fort Carlisle; the hours for instruction in both places being the same; but I frequently visit it by day, to examine accounts, and exercise any supervision I may consider necessary.

I forward with this, the reports of the Teachers, Messrs. M'Cartan and

Ryan, who continue to act with the same energy and ability which I have so often brought under notice in my annual reports.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

At the beginning of last year 800 prisoners attended school in Spike Island, and 187 in Fort Carlisle. Day and night schools were then held in both places, for their instructions as on the previous years, in which those who were nearly illiterate were receiving instructions at school for three mornings in the week, which, with their own exertions at other times—being provided with books—enabled everyone, who was not entirely incapable, to read, write, and cast up accounts at, or before, the time of his discharge, though he might have entered the convict prison quite unlettered. I am not so sanguine of success in future, as the teaching by day has been discontinued since the beginning of last July. As most of the unlettered convicts are aged, and blunted in intellect, the difficulties that beset them, on account of the slowness of their perception, can scarcely be mastered in the short time that will be afforded them during the average period of convict sentences. Impaired vision is very prevalent in this class, and night-reading is distressing to most of them, and in many instances impracticable. Even for the sharpsighted, night-teaching in dormitories, and rooms not suited to the purpose, has deficiencies, as classes cannot be properly arranged and removed with quickness and facility; nor can diagrams, maps, and black-boards be used as they are by day in proper schoolrooms. But, as the requirements of the public service must be paramount to these considerations, when the order for discontinuing the day-schools, and holding night-schools was given, I divested myself of my own opinions, and prepared and submitted the best plan of arrangement I could devise under the circumstances, having in view therein the avoiding as much as possible the inconvenience and additional warder-duty, which such changes usually bring, and also the safe keeping of the prisoners. This arrangement was approved by the Directors, and has been in operation since in Spike Island and Fort Carlisle. It affords, in Spike Island, two nights' schooling, for two hours each, in the week, to the most deficient classes, and only one to the more advanced. In Fort Carlisle it affords three nights' schooling in the week to all. As there are four distinct prison buildings occupied in Spike Island—to prevent removing prisoners from one to the other, or to the former schoolroom—a compartment in each building is used as a school, consequently there are four schools; Mr. M'Cartan has charge of two of them, and Mr. Ryan has charge of the other two. There were 521 attending these four schools on the last day of last year, and 189 attending the two schools in Fort Carlisle, under my own tuition, making a total of 710. During the day the teachers write headlines, mend pens, examine copy-books, prepare books for distribution, and do most of the mechanical work of the schools, so that at night, when the school commences, all is ready for active teaching, which holds for two hours every night. But during that time, no matter how energetic and qualified a teacher he may be, he cannot afford as much assistance as would be desirable, and the loss of the efficient monitors which we were heretofore allowed, is now much felt; for under the present arrangement there are no monitors in reality—the wardsmen being required to lend a hand, but they are, generally, incompetent, and verify that principle of "political economy," that "The merging of two officers in one person causes the duties of either to be imperfectly performed."

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

As there are two distinct prison buildings in Fort Carlisle, each serves the purpose of a schoolroom, and I attend every alternate evening in each, thereby affording every prisoner three nights' schooling in the week. There are, generally, 115 attending in the Iron Prison, and 75 in the Barrack-room Prison. For these large numbers the desultory efforts of

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

one teacher would not suffice, but I select prisoners from the most improved class to assist in teaching. I have also invented a simple kind of candlestick, which can be occasionally arranged so as to afford light to teach classes from black-boards, maps, and diagrams, and I thereby make the most of my teaching power.

Our system of prison management unites the deterrent and reformatory principles; and as the latter falls within my province, it is my duty to say that, in abolishing the day-school, thereby narrowing the compass of education, its influence, as a reformatory agent, will be much impaired. There is another local impediment which I feel bound to mention; the barrack-room in Fort Carlisle is not a suitable place for a prison, because the room over the prisoners is occupied by soldiers, whose movements are heard by the prisoners, and whose gaieties, though quite legitimate on the part of the soldiers, are not edifying to the prisoners, because the want of restraint and self-control has been their ruin, and any incentive to indulgence of that kind is not in keeping with the reserve which is enforced by the "Prison Rules."

In Fort Carlisle, in the course of the year, after being examined according to the programme, and found equal to it, 114 have been removed to the higher reading classes, not mentioning the promotions in arithmetic, writing, &c.; and in Spike Island 118 have been similarly advanced. These numerous promotions prove the efficiency of the schools. At the end of the year, 38 out of 115 of the "advanced class" attending the school, were in the fifth or highest book of the series; and only 13 out of 75 of the "first class" were in this book; therefore, the "advanced class" arriving at highest school class, were to the others in a greater ratio than 2 to 1. This shows that advancement in good conduct progresses with improvement in education.

The improved series of National School books are the only ones (in my opinion) suited to the prisoners, because they have been carefully compiled, and contain such instructions as gradually and almost imperceptibly lead to the practice of virtue. The teachers do not fail to inculcate the morals deducible from the lessons of these books, and to impress them on the minds of the convicts. I was always averse to the use of any other, except these and religious books. It may not be out of place to state here that I continue to say morning prayers, and to read a chapter every morning from an authorized religious book for the Roman Catholic prisoners, who were at the end of the year as 7 to 1 of other persuasions. I am convinced that these puny, but well-intentioned efforts of mine, are not without fruit. After years' experience I could not point out any good that has resulted from our circulating library.

There was not an instance here of interruption to the business of the school during the year; for though the labours are constant and heavy through the day, the night-school is acceptable; and I trust that by the judicious exercise of the great reformatory agents working in our prisons, viz., religion, discipline, labour, and education, numbers will be returned to society fortified against relapse into crime.

My superiors in office have been prompt and considerate in attending to the requirements of the schools during the year. It would be superfluous in me to say a word of the efficiency and ability of the two principal warders, Messrs. Campbell and Graham, who have been successively in charge of Fort Carlisle Prison for the past year; the former has obtained a well-merited promotion; I hope the latter, who is equally deserving, will soon arrive at a similar position. The warders here are also efficient officers, and have done their duties in the schools, through the year, in a satisfactory manner.

The state of the schools in Spike Island and Fort Carlisle on the 31st of December, 1866, is exhibited in the following tables— SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

Classes.	Spike School.	Carlisle School.	Total.
READING—			
First Book,	17	4	21
Second Book,	38	21	59
Sequel Book,	63	19	82
Third Book,	146	35	181
Fourth and Fifth Books,	257	110	367
Total,	521	189	710
WRITING—			
Unable to write,	8	4	12
Large hand,	49	21	70
Small hand,	464	164	628
Total,	521	189	710
ARITHMETIC—			
Small figures,	19	25	44
Simple rules,	263	74	337
Compound rules,	66	30	96
Proportion, and above,	173	60	233
Total,	521	189	710

From these tables the following information may be gathered—

1st. The sum of the attendance in all the schools on the 31st of December, 1866, was 710.

2nd. All these, except 21, can read; and 548, the third, fourth, and fifth classes, can read well.

3rd. All, except 12, can write; and 628 write small-hand.

4th. All know some arithmetic; 329 are learning compound rules, proportion, and above.

All have some knowledge of geography; all, except 80, have a fair knowledge of it, and are not deficient in "general information."

I believe this report is correct in every essential particular.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

MICHAEL HAROLD, Head Schoolmaster.

To P. J. Murray, esq.,
Director of Convict Prisons, Dublin Castle.

ASSISTANT-SCHOOLMASTERS' REPORTS.

Assistant Schoolmasters' Reports.

Spike Island Convict Prison,
January 5th, 1867.

SIR,—In forwarding the statistics of the school under my charge here, it is a pleasing duty to have to report that the educational progress and general good conduct of the prisoners during the past year have been very satisfactory, while, with few exceptions, their attention to instruction has been all that could be desired.

In the first six months of the year the school arrangements were the same as in previous years, by which the men were allowed to attend school during working hours from three to nine hours each weekly, according to proficiency. On the 9th of July a change took place, which provides that all the prisoners who attend school are to be educated after

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Assistant Schoolmasters' Reports.

working hours in places set apart for the purpose in the different prisons. This arrangement has been carried out as far as practicable, and to the best of my ability, but the amount of good which can be effected comes far short of what might be gained by the former arrangement. The time allowed to each prisoner at school is much shorter than before; this is in consequence of the large number to be attended to, which must be so divided as to answer the requirements of the men, and the means afforded of instructing them.

There are four schools; one for each prison, or range of prison; two of these are attended to by Mr. Ryan, the other two by myself. The school time is two hours after lock-up on six evenings in the week; this time is divided, so as to allow the prisoners most in need of instruction to attend on two evenings in the week, while the more advanced attend only on one evening.

The schools are always plentifully supplied with the necessary requisites for the use of the prisoners, who are also accommodated with books suited to their different capacities in their wards and cells.

On the 5th of July, a few days before the breaking up of the day school, E. Sheehy, esq., Inspector of National Schools, visited and examined the classes in attendance, and, though I have not been made aware of the nature of his report on the occasion, yet I am able to say that the answering of the men on the various subjects in which they were examined was very satisfactory.

The promotions from lower to higher reading classes during the year amounted to 118, not including the promotions in writing, arithmetic, &c., in which branches many of them made considerable progress.

The annexed table shows the state of the schools on the 31st December, 1866:—

READING—	
First Book,	10
Second Book,	26
Sequel Book,	35
Third Book,	93
Fourth Book,	104
Total,	268
WRITING—	
Not writing on paper,	5
WRITING—*continued.*	
Large-hand,	29
Small-hand,	234
Total,	268
ARITHMETIC—	
Simple rules,	155
Compound rules,	38
Proportion, and above,	75
Total,	268

Of 268 attending the schools, 258 can read; 197, the number in the third and fourth classes, read well, and, with few exceptions, write well, and are also possessed of a fair amount of general information. The arithmetical classification, in proportion to the number attending school, is higher than that of the previous year.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M'CARTAN.

Mr. Harold, Fort Carlisle.

Spike Island, 2nd January, 1867.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Assistant Schoolmasters' Reports.

SIR,—In obedience to your desire, I send you my annual report on the school of D Prison, which has been under my management since your removal to Fort Carlisle, and on the school held in the lower range of A Prison, which has come under my care since August last.

Early in the month of July, in consequence of the demand for labour at the fortifications at this island and at the docks at Haulbowline, the Directors ordered that the day school be discontinued, and that the prisoners attend instructions after working hours only. That order was carried out, in the first instance, by bringing the men of the different prisons to the school-room, by drafts of about 100 each, according to their respective acquirements, giving two evenings each week to the most backward, and one evening each week to all others. Though this arrangement worked very well as regarded the school, it caused considerable inconvenience to the staff, and had to be abandoned about the middle of August, when the evenings became dark, on account of the difficulties attending the removal of so many prisoners after nightfall. The next arrangement necessitated the opening of four schools instead of one—that is one to each of the four prisons in which the convicts are located. This arrangement is now permanent, and has been found to work very well.

The schools in A Lower and D prisons are attended to by me on alternate nights. I give instruction to the men of A prison on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, and to the men of D prison on the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The pupils of each school are divided into two drafts, which are nearly equal in point of numbers; the first draft, comprising the first, second, and sequel classes, with the most backward of the third class, receives two evenings' schooling each week; and the second draft, which includes all able to read a fourth book fairly, receives only one evening's instruction in the week.

Since the abolition of day schooling it became necessary that I should confine my instruction almost entirely to the primary branches of education, namely, to reading, writing, and arithmetic, and though the same amount of progress as heretofore cannot be expected, I have no doubt, from the desire evinced by the prisoners to acquire knowledge, and from the opportunities afforded them for study in their cells and wards, that the great majority of them will, on leaving this prison, be found to possess a considerable acquaintance with these subjects. The industry and attention of the prisoners at school after the severe labours of the day are truly remarkable. The alternatives occasionally resorted to in the day school, such as withholding "school marks" and reporting for idleness, have been quite uncalled for since the opening of the night school.

The great change effected in the school, by which over 150 prisoners were deprived of three half days' schooling each week, and over 250 more deprived of one half day, without the least symptoms of disorder or murmuring, is a strong testimony in favour of the excellent discipline which is maintained in the government of this prison. From the quietness and regularity with which they accommodated themselves to the change a person would suppose that they did not like to go to school, but such a supposition would be quite erroneous: men, whether disposed to learn or otherwise, went to school cheerfully. I can affirm, after ten years' experience, that the great bulk of the prisoners went to school actuated by an earnest desire to participate in the advantages it afforded, and that only a very small fraction went to seek a relaxation from the labours of the truck or quarry. These parties, few as they were, were detected, and

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Assistant Schoolmasters' Reports.

removed from school, either permanently or for a time. These facts prove that the prisoners must have keenly felt the limitation of their opportunities; and the manner in which they bore up against this is very creditable to them. I was at first fearful that the change would cause the prisoners to become careless or indifferent in acquiring education; but time proved that my fears were groundless, and they now appear more anxious to learn than ever they did.

After a close observation of the prisoners entrusted to my care during the past year, I feel convinced that their literary and moral progress was as satisfactory as could be expected; the prisoners, with few exceptions, were respectful and submissive to their superiors; insubordination, except in individual cases, was unknown in the prison; and the punishments inflicted were for offences rarely affecting morality. For this admirable state of things many claim and deserve credit, but few who know the routine pursued in school will deny that it bears a prominent part in bringing such to pass.

The following table shows the number and classification of the prisoners attending the two schools under my charge. I invite comparison between the results of the two schools, A Lower being the reception prison, and D the discharging one—

	A Lower Prison.	D Prison.	Total.
READING—			
First Book,	7	–	7
Second Book,	8	4	12
Sequel Book,	15	13	28
Third Book,	30	23	53
Fourth Book,	52	101	153
Total,	112	141	253
RITING—			
Unable to write,	3	–	3
Large hand,	17	3	20
Small hand,	92	138	230
Total,	112	141	253
ARITHMETIC—			
Making figures,	15	4	19
Simple rules,	68	40	108
Compound rules,	10	18	28
Proportion, and above,	19	79	98
Total,	112	141	253

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. RYAN.

Mr. Harold, Fort Carlisle.

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Director's Report.

I find nothing to add to the annual report of last year relating to this prison.

Photographing has been introduced, and new penal cells are being built upon a plan which it is hoped will prevent the inmates from disturbing, as they can in the present punishment cells, the other and better disposed convicts in the prison.

The Matrons' cottages, mentioned in last annual report, are nearly all occupied, and their advantages are appreciated by those who reside in them.

The Matrons, with some few exceptions, have given satisfaction; and the Superintendent's report is encouraging. She has had great experience in dealing with convict women, and her opinions upon the subject are worthy of every consideration.

The Chaplains report favourably upon the religious and moral state of the convicts.

The Schoolmistress supplies a very excellent report, and I have reason to feel satisfied with the mode in which she and her assistants conduct the classes.

The Medical Superintendent reports very favourably on the general health of the convicts. When we recollect that 1866 was a year marked by many illnesses among those who were at large, we have every reason to feel grateful that this prison escaped with comparatively no sickness.

The buildings were maintained in good order under the care of the Commissioners of Public Works, and the repairs were of the ordinary character.

The expenses of the prison are given in the appended tabular statement of the Superintendent, and are the usual items.

The convicts fully appreciate the advantages of the Refuges.

PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY,
Director.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Female Prison,
18th January, 1867.

Superintendent's Report.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you my annual report for the year ending the 31st December, 1866.

During the past year the health of the prisoners has been generally good, no infectious disease having appeared amongst them; while the mortality of five may be regarded as small when it is taken into consideration the lives of dissipation the greater number had led for many years previous to their conviction. The dietary is wholesome and nutritious, and the prisoners are contented with it.

The industry of the workers proceed most satisfactorily. I have looked on when unobserved by them, and have seen for myself the uncoerced and willing manner in which they ply their task. I have

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Superintendent's Report.

taken much pains to satisfy myself as to the reports of the officers on the subject, and I have found that by keeping the idlers back in their classification a great stimulus to industry has been given. Women who protested their utter inability to work have, by a steady adherence to this plan, been induced to become steady industrious needlewomen. The amount earned appears small considering the large quantity turned out; but from the great depression in trade, and, consequently the low class of work sent to us, the remuneration is necessarily small.

The head School-matron will be able to inform you that the important branch of the prison arrangements under her charge, and that of her assistants, receives anxious attention from them, and I myself am able to attest the zeal with which all the teachers discharge their duties.

There have been many changes in the staff during the year. One officer was discharged owing to ill health, and one for not possessing the necessary qualifications, two resigned, two were dismissed for neglect of duty, and two were degraded in rank—one for neglect, and one for not adhering to truth. I am happy to be able to say that the larger number of the female officers are respectable women, anxious and attentive in the discharge of their duties, and carry out the prison arrangements well; while some of those lately removed from the service had placed themselves on too familiar a footing with prisoners, and consequently lost all power over them, by forfeiting the respect which convicts are ready to give to a fair and just, though strict officer.

Some assaults upon officers have occurred, but the prisoners generally have been well-conducted; and, though there are many punishments recorded, the number of offenders is not at all so great as would appear from the penal record. I am of opinion that the new punishment cells now in the course of erection will prove a great benefit. By their means habitual offenders, whose pleasure is to use vile language and destroy prison property, will be kept apart from those in punishment for trivial offences, and so the latter will be spared from a very mischievous and contaminating influence. There are here some poor creatures confined who appear fitter subjects for a lunatic asylum; some of these are harmless, while others are very troublesome; but they are all highly detrimental to the discipline of the prison.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DELIA I. LIDWILL, Superintendent.

I certify that, to the best of my belief, the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to or brought under the notice of a Director, or the Visiting Inspector.

DELIA I. LIDWILL, Superintendent.

To the Director of Convict Prisons,
The Castle.

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Superintendent's Report.

RETURN of the NUMBER of CONVICTS received and disposed of during the year 1866.

	Convicts.	Children.
In custody on the 1st January, 1866,	479	29
Received during the year,	98	5
Born in the prison,	–	2
Total,	577	36
Discharged on completion of sentence,	63	–
„ on "Order of Licence,"	1	–
„ on commutation of sentence,	7	–
Transferred on licence to Refuges—Protestant, 16; Roman Catholic, 42,	58	–
Transferred to lunatic asylum,	7	–
Died,	5	–
Children discharged with mothers,	–	6
„ removed with mothers to Roman Catholic Refuge,	–	2
„ removed to North Dublin Union,	–	1
„ died,	–	2
Total disposed of,	141	11
Remaining in custody, 31st December, 1866,	436	25

AGES ON CONVICTION OF PRISONERS NOW IN CUSTODY.

15 years and under 20 years,	15
20 „ 25 „	118
25 „ 30 „	73
30 „ 35 „	70
35 „ 40 „	44
40 „ 45 „	48
45 years and upwards,	68
Total,	436

Age of youngest prisoner on conviction, 15 years.

Age of oldest prisoner on conviction, 74 years.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS NOW IN CUSTODY WHO WERE CONVICTED IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

Convicted in the year, 1851,	1
„ „ 1853,	3
„ „ 1855,	2
„ „ 1856,	1
„ „ 1857,	2
„ „ 1859,	1
„ „ 1860,	4
„ „ 1861,	17
„ „ 1862,	40
„ „ 1863,	53
„ „ 1864,	136
„ „ 1865,	90
„ „ 1866,	86
Total,	436

SENTENCES of PRISONERS now in CUSTODY.

Transportation, 14 years,	1
„ 15 „	2
Life,	5
Penal Servitude, 3 years,	22
„ 4 „	24
„ 5 „	161
„ 6 „	10
„ 7 „	163
Penal Servitude, 8 years,	3
„ 10 „	33
„ 12 „	1
„ 14 „	4
„ 15 „	4
Life,	3
Total,	436

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Superintendent's Report.

CRIMES of PRISONERS now in CUSTODY.

Administering poison with intent to murder,	1	Killing Sheep,	1
Arson,	9	Larceny from person,	20
Assault and robbery,	5	Larceny,	57
Attempt to steal,	2	Larceny after former conviction for felony,	98
Burglary,	5	Larceny from shop,	1
Burglary and robbery,	5	Manslaughter,	1
Cattle stealing,	1	Murder,	7
Child desertion,	1	Receiving stolen goods,	20
Coining,	1	Robbery from the person,	2
Felony,	95	Sacrilege,	1
Felony of money,	39	Stealing,	12
Felony of letter out of Post pillar,	1	Stealing from the person,	15
Feloniously receiving stolen goods,	3	Stealing fowl,	1
Found concealed with intent to steal, after a previous conviction for felony,	2	Stealing sheep,	1
Forcible robbery,	1	Subsequent felony,	13
House robbery,	2	Uttering base coin,	3
Housebreaking and robbery,	5	Vagrancy,	3
Infanticide,	1	Wounding with intent to murder,	1
		Total,	436

ESTIMATED VALUE of PRISONERS' LABOUR for the year ended 31st December, 1866.

How employed.	Average No. of Prisoners employed daily.	Estimated Value of the Work performed. £	s.	d.
Sewing and knitting (Prison materials),	328·324	224	12	1
Sewing for customers (54,558 shirts made),		524	11	9
Washing prison clothing, bedding, &c.,	25·	662	6	6
„ for Mountjoy Male Prison,		212	19	5
„ for Smithfield Prison,		26	19	10
„ for Government Prisons' Office,		8	19	3
„ for some Officers of the Prison,		18	11	9
Cooking, nursing, cleaning prison, picking fibre, in the garden, and monitresses in the schools, for 303 working days, at 8*d.* per day,	67·579	682	10	11
Total,	420·903	2,361	11	6

Daily average number of prisoners in custody during the year,	462·609
Per-centage on prison population working,	90·996
„ „ „ in punishment,	2·488
„ „ „ sick or infirm,	6·516

Medical Officer's Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

37, Fitzwilliam-square,
January, 1867.

SIR,—The sanitary state of this prison during the past year is shown in the following tables:—

Number of patients in hospital on 1st January, 1866,		32
Number admitted to hospital during the year,		378
Total,		410
Discharged during the year,	378	
Died,	5	383
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1866,		27

NUMBER and CAUSES of DEATHS during the year.

Register No.	Initials of Name.	Received in Prison.	Admitted to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Disease.
1234	M.J.	16 Jan., 1863,	2 Feb., 1866,	21 March, 1866,	Heart disease and bronchitis.
1528	A.F.	2 April, 1866,	12 June, 1866,	21 June, 1866,	Pulmonary consumption.
1171	J.N.	23 July, 1863,	3 June, 1866,	27 July, 1866,	Pulmonary consumption.
887	M.K.	25 Nov., 1861,	3 March, 1865,	17 Aug., 1866,	Phthisis.
1238	B.F.	18 Jan., 1863,	16 March, 1866,	8 Nov., 1866,	Phthisis.

CONVICTS transferred to Dundrum Lunatic Asylum during the year.

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

Register No.	Initials of Name.	Received in Prison.	Date of conviction.	Where convicted.	Date sent to Asylum.
1501	C. R.	11 Sep., 1861,	4 Sept., 1861,	Dublin,	1 Feb., 1866.
616	J. C.	20 Oct., 1859,	10 Oct., 1859,	Co. Cork,	10 Feb., 1866.
1443	B. F.	12 July, 1865,	27 June, 1865,	Kilkenny,	5 Mar., 1866.
1300	B. F.	29 Apr., 1864,	21 Apr., 1864,	Co. Limerick,	29 May, 1866.
1281	B. M'D.	8 Apr., 1864,	2 Apr., 1864,	Co. Sligo,	30 May, 1866.
1304	C. R.	10 May, 1864,	3 May, 1864,	Dublin,	30 May, 1866.
1376	M. M.	8 Nov., 1864,	25 Oct., 1864,	Co. Tipperary,	7 Dec., 1866.

DISEASES of those admitted to Hospital during the year.

Rheumatism,	15	Bilious attacks,	13
Lumbago,	7	Pleurodynia,	9
Disease of knee joint,	6	Pleuritis,	11
Spinal disease,	3	Icterus,	2
For observation,	10	Ulcers,	7
Debility,	17	Hysteria,	6
Bronchitis,	16	Gonorrhœa,	9
Feverish,	19	Chlorosis,	5
Diarrhœa,	42	Sprains,	3
Colic,	21	Fever,	4
Gastrodynia,	13	Hæmorrhoids,	3
Scurvy,	14	Syphilis,	8
Abscess,	11	Indigestion,	6
Anthrax,	5	Ophthalmia,	5
Phthisis,	17	Pleuro-pneumonia,	3
Cardiac disease,	6	Amenorrhœa,	7
Parturition,	4	Burns,	3
Sore eyes,	14	Erysipelas,	6
Palpitation and heart disease,	7	Scrofula,	11
Asthma,	5		
Epileptic,	5	Total,	378

Number of extern patients treated in the cells and wards of the prison, 5,138
Number of visits paid to punishment cells, 313

In referring to the above tables, it affords me much pleasure to be in a position to state, that notwithstanding the considerable amount of illness with which we had to deal, and the serious epidemics with which the city was visited during the latter months of the year, the number of deaths in the prison, from all causes, during the entire year, amounted to but five, being one-half of the mortality for the preceding year. All of these deaths, as will be seen, occurred from diseases in themselves incurable, and were in no way attributable to any defect in the sanitary state of the prison. Anticipating the advent of cholera, I directed, with your sanction, temporary alterations in the prison dietary, and other arrangements, which were faithfully carried out, and although the disease appeared with much virulence in the adjoining prison, I am

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

happy to state that we had not one case of Asiatic cholera, although for a time numerous and alarming cases of choleraic diarrhœa occurred amongst the officers and prisoners, which happily all terminated favourably. I attribute much of our good fortune in this respect to the admirable manner in which cleanliness is carried out throughout the prison, and particularly in the hospital department.

In my last report I spoke strongly of the necessity for erecting a new range of punishment cells, and my reasons then mentioned remaining still in full force, I am happy to see that progress is being made to supply the prison with this most important want.

Seven prisoners were sent to the Dundrum Lunatic Asylum during the year, most of whom showed symptoms of unsoundness of mind on their reception in the prison, and in no case could it be said that insanity was produced by the prison discipline.

I regret to say that amongst a class of the prisoners punishments were unavoidably very frequent, and in some cases appeared to do but little good towards their reformation. It is pleasing, however, to observe that the conduct of the great majority has been everything that could be desired. When arrangements shall be completed, whereby suitable punitive discipline can be properly carried out, which can only be done when the new cells are built, I look forward to a great amelioration in the condition of this unhappy class of the prisoners. They are separately visited daily by me when undergoing punishment, with which I interfere as little as possible, at the same time that care is taken that their mental condition or physical strength should not suffer by it.

I cannot conclude my remarks without expressing my warm approval of the zeal and diligence of the Matrons attached to the hospital, and, indeed, as far as my observation goes, of all the other departments of the prison. The amount of extra diet and hospital comforts allowed may appear large, but it must be recollected that many of the prisoners are delicate, and several of a scrofulous habit, requiring from time to time an extra amount of animal food, and, in rare cases, even stimulants; every such allowance is given by my order, after a special investigation of the case.

Having in my former reports alluded to all matters which I deemed of importance in my department, it does not now occur to me that I should make any further observations.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

AWLY BANON, Medical Superintendent.

P. J. Murray, esq.,
Director of Government Prisons.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

35, Nelson-street, February, 1867.

SIR,—All, so far as I am concerned, goes on satisfactorily at the Mountjoy Female Prison, as usual. Nothing has occurred during the past year requiring any remark from me. My duties, and my procedure, in the discharge of them, have been laid before you fully in my former reports.

I am your obedient servant,

DAVID STUART, Protestant Chaplain.

To P. J. Murray, esq.,
Director, Convict Prisons.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS' REPORTS.

55, Eccles-street, 2nd January, 1867.

SIR,—During the few months that have elapsed since the duties of Chaplain of Mountjoy Female Prison devolved upon me, I am happy to report that I uniformly received every courtesy and attention from the various officers in charge of the prison.

I have found the prisoners, in general, docile when spoken to with words of charity and kindness; they were also attentive to their various spiritual duties, and fervent in approaching the Holy Sacraments.

My chief duties were confined to the chapel and hospital. The matrons who had the chapel in charge were invariably diligent and attentive. The administration of the hospital, and the assistance afforded in it to the sick prisoners, I consider deserving of the highest commendation.

I had occasionally to visit the penal ward. Notwithstanding the kind attention of the matron in charge, I could never visit it without pain and regret, and I am persuaded that it is both physically and morally destructive to its inmates.

Most of the prisoners with whom I had occasion to treat were well instructed as to their religious duties. This I consider to be in part owing to the excellent schoolmistresses who are employed in the prison, and in part to the kind visits and lessons of the religious ladies, the Sisters of Mercy, whose zeal and charity to the prisoners are beyond all praise.

I have the honour to remain, your obedient servant,

PATRICK F. MORAN, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

To P. J. Murray, esq.,
Director of Government Prisons.

Mountjoy Female Prison.
1st January, 1867.

SIR,—I have been looking over my reports, nine or ten in number. They are favourable to the prisoners, and highly so to those having charge of them. The duties of this prison, it is clear, have been at all times well performed. The zeal of many of the matrons is creditable, and wisely directed by the superintendent. Moral responsibility is not forgotten here. The matrons report the violation of rule, not for sake of reporting, but for the safety of the prisoners. The violent are punished or restrained. Considering the number in prison, the violent—not including the insane—are few. I am ever happy when I hear that the poor female, unaccountable for her deeds is, in accordance with medical decision, to be removed from prison to an asylum, where the proper care and necessary treatment await her. Some matrons are remarkable for the maintenance of discipline in their classes. They are aware of the want of much mind in the unhappy creatures intrusted to their care, and deal with them accordingly. In no other way do I account for the wonderful influence of such deserving officers. From the hands of such matrons—sometimes Protestant—prisoners come with serene minds and penitent hearts to be prepared for the Sacraments, and instructed in saving truth. In affording them instruction,

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Roman Catholic Chaplains' Reports.

I have endeavoured to fill their minds with a desire for a life of virtue; I have explained the principles of moral conduct; I have expounded the tenets of our faith, and have remarked that where living faith is there is charity, and where charity is there is a loving-kindness for those of other creeds. You rejoice with me in the peace of the prison, and in the good feeling in general among its officers.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your very faithful servant,

LUKE DEMPSEY, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Director of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Female Convict Prison,
25th December, 1866.

SIR,—The past year has not furnished any new features in the duties of my position entitled to special notice in my annual report. In due course, several of the prisoners who were under my charge left for the Refuge, where also I visited them and gave them suitable advice and encouragement. One has gone to a situation, in which, so far, she is giving satisfaction. Two others hope to return to their friends on the expiration of their term. A prisoner who had been sent there, from waywardness of temper had to be sent back during the year; and on the expiration of her term of imprisonment I was able, through the kindness of a friend who felt an interest in her, to send her to America, where, it may be hoped, the absence of associations of evil will render it easier for her to return to the path of honesty. During the year, the clemency of His Excellency was exercised on behalf of a prisoner whose health was hopelessly bad, and she was allowed to return to her friends. And finally, a French subject, employed in service in this country, unfortunately led into crime, and convicted, and who has been a very intelligent and exemplary prisoner, has in due course gone to the Refuge.

Almost the only thing of which I have had to complain during the year has been vacillation on the subject of religious profession. It is too much the tendency with the prisoners to regard a change of religious profession as the best and strongest expression of dissatisfaction, no matter from what cause this dissatisfaction may arise. This impression is so contrary to all right ideas of what the nature of religion is, and the capricious changes founded upon it are so subversive of all right discipline, that I have found it necessary to refer such cases to you, and with such effects that I trust trouble on this point will be less frequent in future.

I have the satisfaction once again of reporting the cheerfulness, promptness, and cordiality with which every person connected with the prison has afforded me facilities for the discharge of my duties.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

J. HALL, D.D., Presbyterian Chaplain.

To the Director.

SCHOOLMISTRESS'S REPORT.

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Mountjoy Female Prison,
15th January, 1867.

Schoolmistress's Report.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I have the honour of submitting my report on the educational department of this prison for the year ending 31st December, 1866.

The school is open for the instruction of prisoners six hours daily, viz., from eight to eleven, A.M., and from two to five o'clock, P.M., during the summer half-year. In winter the hours are from a quarter to nine to half-past eleven, A.M., and from two to five, P.M.

This division of the teachers' time, whilst harmonising on the one hand with the disciplinary arrangements of the prison, on the other economises the teaching power of the teachers, and consequently increases their efficiency; for I consider six hours' hard and continuous teaching to be too great a tax on the energies of any one, however physically strong. By the above arrangement each prisoner receives one hour's instruction every day, and the teachers, after three hours' relaxation in the middle of the day, return with fresh vigour to their onerous, laborious, and, let me hope, useful duties.

The daily average attendance during the year has been 357, and the number admitted was 98. Of the latter, the majority were lamentably ignorant, not only of the simplest elements of education, but also of their duties to God, to society, and to themselves. To have successfully dealt with such an all but impenetrable mass of ignorance required the most persevering energy and unremitting attention on the part of the teachers. The innate mental inactivity so characteristic of the generality of prisoners, coupled with their unwillingness to apply themselves when they first enter the prison, are obstacles which very much retard their progress for the first two or three months. These obstacles must first be overcome, and the many objections and prejudices which nearly all prisoners have to education must be refuted and removed before any visible progress can be made by them. However, I am glad to be able to report that the cloud which enveloped the minds of the prisoners on admission is gradually passing away under the influence of the instruction they are receiving, and I have reason to believe that their progress in school is generally marked by a corresponding improvement in the other departments of the prison.

The branches taught are chiefly reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in these the progress of nearly all has been very considerable during the year. Many prisoners, wholly illiterate on admission, can now read with tolerable ease, fluency, and judgment. Some of the old women apply themselves with great diligence until they are able to read their book of prayer; but once this desirable object is accomplished they relax their energies, stating that they know enough now and are perfectly satisfied as far as the school is concerned. Hence it is that I always find great difficulty in teaching arithmetic, not only to this but to almost every class of prisoners whose great ambition is to learn to *read* and nothing more. This difficulty I endeavour to obviate by first teaching them to calculate their own earnings, and in doing so I avail myself of the opportunity to clearly explain to them the "mark system," and how they are to qualify themselves at the earliest period for removal to the refuges, to which they look forward with the greatest anxiety and desire. In this way they are taught to see the importance and practical utility of a knowledge of arithmetic, even in their own every-day transactions. I have always considered a knowledge of arithmetic to be of the greatest importance to prisoners, not only on account of its great

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Schoolmistress's Report.

use in the ordinary affairs of life, but also as regards its indirect results in quickening their apprehension and strengthening their judgment.

Nearly all the prisoners, except those incapacitated by weak sight or other physical or mental defects, have made very satisfactory progress in writing. At first considerable difficulty is experienced in inducing them to try to learn to write; but when their diffidence is once overcome, they soon begin to see and to appreciate the progress they have made, and, accordingly, feel an interest in making still further progress. In teaching this subject care is taken to enable the prisoners to write a fair open hand, and to read and understand what they write. Under this head, I have every reason to be satisfied with the improvement made during the year.

Geography, though subordinate in importance to reading, writing, and arithmetic, is a subject which, when judiciously taught, proves highly interesting and instructive to prisoners. They always like to know something of the commercial productions of the different countries—their exports and imports, their resources, the customs and manners of the people, &c.; and when instruction on this subject is being given, the teachers encourage the prisoners to give their opinions freely on the different questions, and in this way a lively interest in the subject is created, food is given for the mind, and they are taught to acquire a habit of thinking, which to them is most important, as I believe that many of them are now suffering penal servitude because they did not, or perhaps could not, reflect sufficiently upon the consequences of their crimes before they committed them.

I feel much pleasure in being able to report that a great change for the better has been wrought in the minds and dispositions of the prisoners through the agency of the moral and intellectual training they have got during the year, and on the whole they have responded to the efforts made to improve them with diligence and earnest thankfulness.

The teachers always take care to impress the prisoners with the belief that knowledge has its duties as well as its privileges, and that as it increases they are expected to conform more strictly to all the rules of the prison, and to improve in industry and good conduct in every department. Instruction of this character is given incidentally, and has always been very efficacious in encouraging prisoners to enter upon and persevere in a steady and industrious course of conduct.

The demeanour of the women while under instruction was most respectful, and their conduct, with few exceptions, was very satisfactory in school, only thirteen prisoners having been expelled therefrom for misconduct during the year. This number is small, having regard to the restraints which prison discipline suddenly imposed upon passions never before perhaps controlled or subjected to reason or religion.

From the other teachers I have at all times received the usual zealous and efficient co-operation. In conclusion, I feel bound to gratefully acknowledge the kindness and courtesy I have received from Mrs. Lidwill, the superintendent, and to thank her for the kind manner in which she encouraged and supported me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

MARY DWYER, Head Schoolmistress.

The Director of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Director's Report.

These institutions produce the usual satisfactory results; but I find nothing of importance to record relating to them.

The number of convicts received into Smithfield during the year was below the average; and this decrease must be expected, as sentences of penal servitude under five years are abolished, until after January, 1868, when convicts sentenced under the Act of 1864 will be eligible for transfer from the ordinary convict prisons to the intermediate establishments.

The Chaplains' annual reports are very favourable. I have always considered the reports from these gentlemen of great value, as the convicts in the intermediate prisons are in a much less artificial state of existence than convicts in the earlier stages, and have many opportunities of showing whether they are good men or only good prisoners.

The Medical Superintendent has been most attentive during the year, and his annexed annual report is very satisfactory.

The annual report, annexed, of the Superintendent shows the condition of the Smithfield and Lusk Prisons, and gives a satisfactory account of the conduct of the officers, and of the discipline of the convicts.

Mr. Organ, the Inspector of Released Convicts in the Dublin District, gives in his three annexed annual reports, the results of his labours during the year. They are as satisfactory as usual, and the fact that none of the men under his inspection have become tainted with disloyalty is, in the highest degree, a matter of congratulation to him and to all who are interested in the well-being of those who are, or who have been, licence-holders.

Mr. Dwyer has discharged the duties of his office during the year; but I have thought it necessary to recommend that a store clerk should be appointed, and the suggestion has been approved, to take effect from the close of the present financial year.

At the Lusk Prison farm, under the care of Principal Warder Gunning, and of Mr. Gallagher, the Superintendent of Drainage, matters work in a very favourable way. The convicts are easily controlled, and they labor well and willingly at the various farming operations carried on.

The school is carefully attended to by Warder Daly, and the progress made by the convicts under his instruction is very creditable both to him and to them.

The buildings at Smithfield and the iron huts at Lusk are in good repair.

The expenses of the two establishments have been of the ordinary necessary kind, and are set forth in the annexed tabular statement.

PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY,
Director.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

29, Trinity College, Dublin,
January 22nd, 1867.

RESPECTED AND DEAR SIR,—Since the date of my last report nothing has occurred requiring special remark from me. Divine service has been regularly performed, and the Sacrament duly administered in the prison chapel. The last year was no exception to other years as regards the conduct of the prisoners. I have often noticed with commendation the respectful, orderly, and apparently devout conduct of the men, as well during divine service as at the weekly visits of my esteemed and zealous colleague, the Rev. Mr. Jordan, and of myself. I sincerely believe that the majority, if not all the prisoners under our charge, have determined to lead a new life when liberated, and to earn their bread in industry and honesty. We had not even once occasion to administer rebuke, and our ministrations are a real source of pleasure and profit to us.

During the last, as in all preceding years, I have met with cordial co-operation from all the officers of the prison. On all occasions the Governor, Mr. Bradfield, zealously seconded our efforts, and greatly facilitated our work. The warders, and especially Mr. Latimer, have at all times been most attentive, and the authorities of the prison have been actuated by the sole desire to do their duty kindly, firmly, and efficiently.

The longer I am acquainted with the working and management of the convict prisons, the more I appreciate the wisdom which established them. For the sake of the criminal population of this kingdom it is to be regretted that all the prisons in Ireland are not placed under the same management, and under a system which seeks not the mere punishment of a criminal, but his reformation.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, yours faithfully and obediently,

GEORGE B. WHEELER, A.M., Chaplain of Smithfield Prison.

To the Director of Convict
Prisons, Ireland.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

St. Paul's, Arran-quay,
15th January, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Smithfield Intermediate Prison.

The short period of my chaplaincy prevents me from making any lengthened observations on the moral condition of the prisoners, or the apparent effects of the discipline. I have made it my special care to know those prisoners who were soon to be discharged, and to impress upon them the necessity of persevering in a good life, as they value their happiness here and hereafter. They seemed, by their conversation and manner, to be men who had learned a severe lesson—men, whom the influence of religion, and the effects of the discipline had thoroughly changed, and who were determined to become good members of society.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

As the influence of religion must be ever paramount in the reformation of the criminal, it is cheering to know that separate chapels, an object so long desired, will soon be granted.

The demeanour of the prisoners during instruction and divine service, was most respectful and edifying. The attention of the officers of the prison, and their willingness to assist me, as far as they can, are beyond all praise.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ABRAHAM PLUNKETT, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Director of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

37, Montpelier-hill, Dublin,
January, 1867.

SIR,—It becomes my duty to furnish my report on the Smithfield Intermediate Prison for the year 1866. I have little to add to my former reports as to the efficient working of the Irish convict system, and the success which continues to mark the mode of preventive and reformatory discipline which is observed.

I have been enabled to discharge my official duties with undisturbed regularity; and have rejoiced to observe the far more than ordinary attention which has been given to my ministrations; of inattention I have had no reason to complain. The prisoners are clean, respectful, and orderly, and in many instances evince gratitude for the interest taken in their welfare.

All the officers are ever found at their posts, not only doing their duty, but doing it in a spirit which shows sympathy with all who are labouring to perfect the discipline pursued.

Though no part of my duty to do so, I have occasionally gone through the prison, and noted with what regularity and orderliness every department is attended to.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

S. G. MORRISON,
Chaplain, Smithfield Intermediate Prison.

P. J. Murray, esq.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

5, Cavendish-row, Dublin,
8th January, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting the usual annual report of the sanitary condition of Smithfield and Lusk Government Prisons during the past year.

During that period 65 patients were admitted into the prison hospital

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Medical Officer's Report.

at Smithfield, of whom 46 were from Smithfield Prison itself and 19 from Lusk. These patients suffered from the following diseases :—

	Smithfield.	Lusk.	Total.
Accidental injuries,	3	1	4
Bronchitis,	7	1	8
Diarrhœa,	14	1	15
Dyspepsia,	2	–	2
Heart Disease,	1	–	1
Inflammation of the knee,	–	1	1
Lumbago,	1	–	1
Ophthalmia,	4	1	5
Pneumonia,	1	–	1
Pulmonary consumption,	1	–	1
Rheumatism,	2	1	3
Rupture,	1	–	1
Simple fever,	7	11	18
Stricture of the urethra,	–	1	1
Tape-worm,	–	1	1
Tumour,	1	–	1
Ulcer,	1	–	1
	46	19	65

There was no death among these patients, all of whom were discharged from hospital either cured or as much relieved as the nature of their respective cases permitted.

The sanitary condition of Smithfield Prison was excellent up to the latter part of the year, when the prevalence of malignant Asiatic cholera in the district in which that establishment is situated caused me much anxiety—the more so as we had there at the same time a number of cases of diarrhœa, some of them so severe as to require hospital treatment. Changes were made in the dietary, proper sanitary measures were adopted, and, above all, suitable medicines, ready made up, were placed in the hands of Hospital Warder Latimer, a most intelligent, zealous officer, who at once administered them when required, pending my seeing the patient. By these means, although several of the cases presented features of severity, none of them assumed the character of cholera. I consider our fortunate exemption from this dreadful, but to a great extent preventable, disease to have been much conduced by the rigorous cleanliness maintained in every part of the prison by Mr. Bradfield and the officers under his control ; also to their attention to the quality and cooking of the food, and to the clothing, bedding, and general comfort of the prisoners ; and lastly, to the fact that throughout the year the sewers, water-closets, &c., were carefully looked after, and no nuisances were allowed to accumulate in any part of the establishment.

The compounding of the medicines was managed by Mr. E. P. B. Ward with exactness and economy. Much inconvenience having been experienced by him and by the prison officers from the situation of the pharmacy, you kindly sanctioned the removal of the pharmacy fittings to an unused room in the front yard. This will be accomplished by prison labour, and will be a great convenience and saving of time to all parties concerned. The former pharmacy room will be fitted up as a quarter for sick prison officers, for which it is eminently suited.

The health of the officers and prisoners at Lusk during the year has been extremely good, as will be seen by the very small number of prisoners from Lusk treated in the Smithfield Hospital. The necessary comforts of the prisoners at Lusk have been admirably attended

to by the principal warder, Mr. Gunning, and the other officers. There has, however, been a good deal of sickness among the families of the Lusk officers. SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

The "Moule" system of drying and deodorizing the night-soil at Lusk, by means of the coal ashes, and of thus converting those refuse matters into a valuable manure (described at length in my report for the year 1865), continues to work most satisfactorily. *Medical Officer's Report.*

The general tone and morale of the prisoners during the past year have been admirable. I have not seen a single case of malingering; on the contrary, several prisoners suffering from slight attacks, whom I was inclined to send to hospital, begged of me to "cure them outside," so as not to interrupt their attendance in the workshops, and, of course, their earnings of gratuity. This was the more gratifying, taking into account the present improved condition of our hospital, which is now equal to any of the clinical hospitals of Dublin in necessary medical comfort.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS B. QUINLAN, M.D., T.C.D., Medical Superintendent.

To the Director of Government Prisons.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent's Report.

Smithfield Intermediate Prison,
10th January, 1867.

SIR,—At the close of the eleventh year of the working of the intermediate system in this country, I have the honour of submitting to you, as usual, my report on this and the Lusk Branch Prison.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been, with one exception, very satisfactory. They have continued to evince an interest in the system, and in the welfare of the prisoners.

I stated in my report for the year 1865, "The greater length of the sentences now passed will of course tend to keep down our numbers for a year or two, as each man will have a longer term to serve before he will become eligible for this intermediate prison, but afterwards our average numbers will be again augmented, as the increased length of their sentences will cause the men to remain here much longer than hitherto." The result has been as I anticipated. The number of prisoners committed to my charge has considerably diminished, and consequently the average numbers confined here and at Lusk. All this, as well as the numbers released, will be seen by referring to the statistics annexed.

The convicts have been employed on an average ten hours daily—the tradesmen at their respective trades, and the labourers on the farm at Lusk, except a few who were employed in the gardens attached to the Mountjoy Prisons.

The average earnings, particulars of which are also given in the statistics annexed, are fully equal on an average to those of previous years.

The buildings of this prison continue in a satisfactory state, and did

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Superintendent's Report.

not require any considerable outlay, as many repairs were executed by prison labour. While on this subject I may mention that a considerable amount of work, such as carpentry, was performed here during the year for the other convict prisons, particularly for the Mountjoy Male Prison, viz., erecting partitions, sheds, water-closets, &c. These extra works were required in consequence of the great additional number of prisoners confined there. I do not anticipate any considerable alterations or repairs here during the current year.

The buildings at Lusk continue in good order and condition. There were no additional buildings, except privies for the prisoners, which were erected on the "Moule" system, and which were strongly recommended by the Medical Officer, who has stated that they "have proved a complete success." I may add that these privies have been most successful, and the soil procured therefrom has been turned to good account by the Agriculturalist.

The farm at Lusk has proved most successful; the drainage of the whole common has been completed, and the entire is now actually under cultivation. Very fair crops have been raised during the year, and, notwithstanding a most inclement season and precarious harvest weather, they were secured in good condition. The wheat brought the highest average price at market.

A large stock is accumulating there, consequent on the rearing of young cattle. There were no losses by disease or accident, and all were in a healthy condition. I do not anticipate any further expenditure in the purchase of stock, as sufficient can be reared for dairy purposes, as well as some for sale.

The conduct of the prisoners has been in general satisfactory; there were but three breaches of discipline, and these were only of the ordinary nature.

There were no escapes nor attempts to escape from this prison; and at Lusk, where they are employed in open fields, only one prisoner effected his escape. Another attempted to do so, but was missed a few minutes after he eloped, and was immediately pursued by an officer of the prison, who recaptured him (with the aid of a policeman) after a run of about two miles.

The prisoner who escaped was subsequently retaken by the Constabulary at Drogheda, and recommitted to Mountjoy Male Prison.

The prisoners who were selected from time to time as messengers discharged their duties most creditably, not a single instance of irregularity or attempt to introduce a prohibited article having occurred during the year.

It is, sir, a pleasing duty for me to report that discipline was never better maintained, both here and at Lusk, which is indeed highly creditable to the subordinate officers. The officer who misconducted himself was not engaged in any department where the discipline and good order of the prisoners could be in any way interfered with. The good feeling and kind co-operation that exist amongst the superior officers doubtless contribute materially to the maintenance of order and regularity in the establishments.

The only change in the staff during the year was the resignation of the Rev. J. O'Hanlon, Roman Catholic Chaplain, to whose great kindness and courtesy, coupled with his zealous attention to the spiritual wants of the prisoners committed to his charge, I feel bound to publicly bear my humble testimony. He has been succeeded by the Rev. A. Plunkett, who is equally zealous, courteous, and kind.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of these establishments have been complied with, except in such cases as have been brought under the notice of a Director.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. BRADFIELD, Superintendent.

The Director of Convict Prisons.

STATEMENT of the Number of Convicts in custody, committed, and disposed of, for one year, ending 31st December, 1866.

In custody, 1st January, 1866,		115
Received from Spike Island Prison,	143	
Received from Mountjoy Male Prison,	16	
		159
Total,		274
How disposed of:—		
Released on orders of licence,	200	
Absolutely discharged, free pardon,	2	
Removed to Mountjoy Male Prison,	4	
		206
In custody, 1st January, 1867,		68

AGES on Reception of the Prisoners received during the year.

18 years and under 20 years,	10
20 ,, ,, 30 ,,	94
30 ,, ,, 40 ,,	33
40 ,, ,, 50 ,,	10
50 ,, ,, 60 ,,	11
60 years, and upwards,	1
Total,	159

SENTENCES of the Prisoners received during the year.

3 years' penal servitude,	50
4 ,, ,,	31
5 ,, ,,	37
6 ,, ,,	7
7 ,, ,,	20
8 ,, ,,	3
8 commuted to 6 years' penal servitude,	1
10 years' penal servitude,	6
14 commuted to 7 years' penal servitude,	1
15 years' penal servitude,	2
Life, commuted to 6 years' penal servitude,	1
Total,	159

CRIMES of 159 Prisoners received during the year.

Arson,	7
Assault, grievous,	3
,, malicious,	5
,, and robbery,	1
Bigamy,	3
Burglary,	12
,, and felony,	1
,, and larceny,	3
,, and robbery,	16

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Superintendent's Report.

CRIMES of 159 Prisoners received during the year—*continued.*

Cattle-stealing,	4
Concealed in a house with intent to steal,	1
Conspiring to cheat by ill practices,	2
Cow-stealing,	2
Cutting and wounding,	1
False pretences,	1
Felonious assault,	1
Feloniously wounding,	1
Forgery,	2
Forgery of money order,	1
Highway robbery,	5
Horse-stealing,	1
,, and larceny,	1
Housebreaking,	3
,, and robbery,	2
Killing cattle with intent to steal,	1
Larceny,	21
,, and former convictions,	8
,, from the person,	9
,, and receiving,	1
Malicious injury to machinery,	1
Manslaughter,	1
Military offences,	11
Perjury,	1
Rape,	3
Receiving stolen goods,	4
Robbery in dwelling-house,	1
,, from person,	3
Sheep-stealing,	9
Stealing in dwelling-house,	2
Subsequent felony,	4
	159

ACCOUNT showing the value of Productive Labour of Prisoners for the year ending 31st December, 1866.

Trade.	Amount. £	s.	d.	Remarks.	
Tailoring,	159	12	2		
Shoemaking,	90	12	6	Daily average number at Smithfield,	51
Carpentry and coopering,	90	9	0	Do. do., Lusk,	45
Blacksmiths and nailers,	78	14	2		
Tinsmiths,	32	2	0	Total,	96
Matmaking,	9	10	6	Less sick,	3
Netmaking,	11	12	3		
	472	12	7	Daily average number of effective prisoners,	93
Twenty prisoners, viz., labourers at the Mountjoy Prisons, fatigue work in this prison, pumping water, painting, whitewashing, messing, cooking, cleaning prison, &c., &c., fifty-two weeks, at 9*s.* per week,	468	0	0	Average earnings of each effective prisoner, £21 8*s.* 8*d.*	
Forty-five labourers on the farm at Lusk, at general farm work, fifty-two weeks, at 9*s.* per week,	1,053	0	0		
Total,	1,993	12	7		

LUSK PRISON.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

Lusk Vicarage,
January 4th, 1867.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellent arrangements and efficient management of Lusk Intermediate Prison during the past year (the first of my connexion with it as Protestant chaplain). I have found the prisoners placed under my charge uniformly attentive to my spiritual instructions, delivered once a week in the prison; few of them unable to read, many possessing considerable knowledge of Holy Scripture, and all attentive listeners, orderly and respectful. Several have been communicants at Lusk Church, where they attend Divine Service on Sundays. I trust that the seed thus sown may bear fruit unto eternal life; and I think that the graduated system of penal servitude, in which Lusk Reformatory forms an essential step, is eminently as well as mercifully adapted to restore unhappy offenders to the self-respect which they had lost, to enable them to become hereafter good and useful members of society, and, by withdrawing them from vicious associates, and substituting enforced habits of industry, with the encouragement to the well-conducted of pecuniary premiums, for the precarious gains of dishonesty, and for reckless idleness, to lay a good foundation for the operations of the clergyman, which may open their hearts to receive the blessed influences of the Holy Spirit, and the earnest admonitions of our gracious Redeemer, who willeth not that any sinner should perish, but that he should turn from his sins and be saved.

I feel much obliged to the chief warder, excellent Mr. Gunning, and the other worthy officials of Lusk prison, for the great courtesy and attention with which they receive me when I visit the prison.

I must not omit to repeat my thanks due to the Directors for their prompt kindness in acceding to my request, and providing a select library of useful and instructive books, to occupy the leisure hours of the prisoners under my care.

I remain, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. WRIGHTSON, Protestant Chaplain.

To the Director of Convict Prisons.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

SIR,—My report for the last year varies very little from the preceding one.

I can say that the persons appointed to superintend the prison discipline, with extraordinary care and vigilance, carry out all the desirable objects of the institution, securing at the same time the respect and esteem of inmates for themselves.

The produce of the land is wonderful, when we consider the kind of soil that had to be cultivated. I have not seen such wheat or oats, in abundance or quality, in any part of this parish.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

AUGUSTINE CANON COSTIGAN, P.P. Lusk.

The Director of the Convict Prisons in Ireland.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Lecturer's Report.

LECTURER'S REPORT.

Smithfield, January 1, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my eleventh annual report upon the Smithfield Intermediate Prison.

During the past year 202 convicts have passed through the institution, some of whom settled down in Ireland, whilst others left the country, either in the capacity of sailors or emigrants.

The system of intellectual training, as carried out in this institution, remains unchanged; for from the outset I saw it was the only one which in my opinion was best suited to the mental and moral requirements of the class of men with whom I had to deal, and you, sir, will agree with me, that results arising from the special and peculiar training which the men undergo have proved the soundness of its principles and the wisdom of its application.

It was singularly fortunate for the men who have been brought under the reformatory system, as carried out in the Irish intermediate prisons, that I had, previous to my mission amongst them, spent nearly two apprenticeships superintending the adult education of the working classes of my native city, with whose habits, prejudices, and dispositions I had become well acquainted, as well as with the efforts made by them to keep poverty from their homes. I had also learned by my everyday intercourse with them how patiently and silently they submitted to those casual trials arising from want of employment or domestic affliction. Schooled, therefore, as I had been in the working-day world of the industrious poor, I was somewhat qualified for my new mission amongst those who strayed from their ranks into the ways of crime. Many have, under God's Providence, been restored to the ranks of the honest poor, and many an erring and unkind son has returned to solace and support his parents in their declining years, and many a drunken and dissipated husband and father have atoned for the evil influences of their former bad examples. The most kindly feelings are evidenced by the men towards me, whether in prison or out of prison, and even by those who have sought homes and friends in foreign lands. In support of this, I beg your attention to the subjoined extracts from two letters recently received by me from two late inmates of Smithfield:—

"Indian Grove, New Year's Day, 1867.

"RESPECT FRIEND,

Gratitude due has told me that I long since should have written to you, but circumstances had until now prevented from doing so. Now, perhaps you would like to hear something about this western country; well, if so, I will try to satisfy your curiosity, and to be as short as possible in giving you an account of it. The man that can't do well here need not go farther; for if he do he is doomed to disappointment. Unlike Ireland, the son of toil need not be idle in this place one hour—plenty of work and good pay; by the way, we want no one else out here but the man who is willing to work—we want no idlers or scamps, it is not the place for such; society will not countenance such in this place; we want the honest, sober son of toil, and such will in this place meet with every encouragement. I am still living with the same man with whom I was living when I wrote you my first letter; Michael is living at present only one mile from me; I found him out through your agency, for which I shall for ever feel grateful. I am inclined to settle down here for life if possible. If any of the young men of the College intends to emigrate I would say come out here, but don't walk about until your money is all gone; we call such persons loafers, and we pay them no respect. An American will not go idle; he is trained from boyhood to work, and thereby the spirit of independence is instilled into him, so that he disdains to be dependent on another for sustenance; since I came into this State I have not seen one beggar man or woman; every one seems to be up and doing. You will be glad when I tell you that perhaps it is once in half a year I taste whiskey; it is looked on as a crime in this place to get drunk. Now, perhaps you would like to know what way I am employed at present. I am living with a farmer; this may startle you;

but listen—wages here for farm work amounts to £54 10*s.* per annum, with board and washing, and the work for the most part of the year is very light. Our family consists of myself and the master, or boss, his wife, son, and one young lady; we live one mile from town, and in the edge of beautiful grove; a grove here signifies some hundreds of acres of timber land. This grove was, as its name implies, once the property of the Indian; here is the prairie, in its wild uncultivated state; there is something awful, but sad and gloomy, in crossing these prairies; here the deer in some parts is nearly sole monarch of the waste, while his neighbour, the wolf, ranges the same wild domain; then, if you go still further west you begin to leave civilized life—indeed, if you go one State further you may say that you are beyond the bounds of civilization, for you will then begin to fall in with Indians, and then you may look out; in conclusion, there is one thing certain, the British Government shall never catch me again—that is all over now. Wishing you and family long life and prosperity,

I remain yours gratefully,

J. P.

New York.

DEAR MR. ORIGAN,

I am happy to inform you that I am going on well in this country; I am working in the ralway at the brass finishing, and is liked by all the men; the foreman has a great sweet on me; I go by the name of young daly, and I am coping up with the fore man's daughter; he is intended to set me up in the brass business. deer Sir, will you tell Michael Hinshey I have a good job for him when he comes over to this country, taking care of a furnis—constant employment and good wages. When i came to this country first I suffered a great dale, But thanks bit to God it is all over now; I have every prospect of becomin a rich man. I am minding my wort, and saving my for i intend to go back to old ireland in the coarse of a few years, and set up a strong shop. This is a fine country for a man that is willing and able to work; but we work 4 times harder in this country than we do in ireland, but we are paid for our labour; it is no country for a man that can't work. B. B. hat to list; D. W. is dooing well. dear friend, tell michael Hinshey that if I am not waiting for him—my business might not allow me for to wait on him—he can come up to my lodgings and remain there un till I come to dinner, and then I will bring him up with me and get him the job along with minding the furnis for me. No more at present from your ever grateful friend,

J. D.

I still continue to deliver lectures to the men, speaking, as I always have done, in language simple, and, I believe, effective, and the subjects which I select for my discourses are such as strikes me to be interesting and instructive to my audience. The education the men receive in this and its sister establishment at Lusk is rendered as much as possible in harmony with their natures; the great object being to make them new men, by giving them new ideas and matter for thought during the intermitting hours of labour. I consider no trouble too great in inculcating in their breasts the spirit of industry and self-dependence, and I never omit to impress them with the belief that if they help themselves in a good cause God will also help them. I speak to them from time to time of the wondrous works of the Creator; I tell them something of the sky, earth, and ocean, always having in view the elevation of their minds and the moral redemption of their hearts.

As a general rule, prisoners released from Smithfield become useful and industrious members of society; and this is, in a great measure, due to their being made to feel that after getting the first start in honest employment, they must mainly depend for success upon their own energy and conduct. They know that they are not to expect greater sympathy in their trials than the honest poor; and I tell the released prisoner that he must be prepared to battle with life as they do, and bear up against the vicissitudes and privations inseparable from their lot. This, Sir, I contend should and ought to be the great object of all reformatory treatment. Let criminals once think that they are entitled to sympathy and assistance under all circumstances, and they become the worst and most degraded class of hypocrites.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Lecturer's Report.

The importance of individualizing criminals whilst undergoing reformatory treatment is too patent to need any comment from me. By individualization, we can only arrive at the cause or causes of every man's crimes, and learn from the man's own lips his past history and future intentions, the knowledge of which aids very much the efforts made for his future amendment. But I must here observe that, no matter how carefully individualization be carried out, the wisest and best judges of character will at times be deceived. Acquainted with the history of each man, as given by himself, and in possession of the information, as set forth in official records, relative to him, it is easy to see that the best steps can thus be taken for his amendment. By such a course one can best calculate what hopes exist for his future well-being.

I have already stated that one of the great objects borne in view by me is, to inculcate self-dependence as much as possible while the men are under training, and indeed, judging from the results which have sprung from my efforts in this respect, I have good reason to be thankful. Until we can implant self-dependence and active, honest desire for honest work in the hearts of our criminals, we must not allow ourselves to suppose that even the germs of reformation exist.

The great majority of the men released from Smithfield have proved by their self-reliant and persevering efforts in struggling against temptations and casual poverty that they improved by the training they had received.

A system, the objects of which being to impress man with his ingratitude to his Creator, and his Creator's mercy to him; to animate him with the spirit of regret for the past, and that of hope for the future; to substitute industry for idleness, energy for indolence, manliness for dependence, honesty for dishonesty, and straightforwardness for hypocrisy. Surely such a system is not only applicable to erring Irishmen, but to the fallen ones of the whole human family.

It may not be inopportune to draw your attention to the following letter which I received a short time since from Dr. Mowat, Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal:—

45, Arundel Gardens, Notting Hill, W.,
November 8, 1866.

DEAR SIR,—A press of urgent occupation since my return to England has prevented my writing sooner to thank you for the copies of your address, lectures, and reports, and to express to you the very high estimate I formed of the success of your earnest and praiseworthy exertions in preventing the relapse into crime of the discharged convicts in Ireland. I have read most carefully your reports. I have visited Lusk and Smithfield, and in the latter institution I had the advantage of witnessing your plan of proceeding, and I have no hesitation in recording my belief, that to your exertions is chiefly due the extraordinary freedom from a return to criminal life of those committed to your charge. The facts made known to me, and which are recorded in the Irish prison reports, are without parallel in any other country that I am acquainted with, and I consider your system to be well worthy of introduction in other parts of the British Empire.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

F. J. MOWAT, M.D.,

Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.

James P. Organ, esq.,
Inspector of Released Convicts in Ireland.

View the intermediate prison system from what point we may, we must be struck with its simplicity and cheered by its results, and we cannot too highly estimate the great and lasting good it has exerted upon the convict and the community. To me and to my fellow-workers

it is a consoling thought that our labours have borne good fruit, and that the God of mercy has condescended to assist us in bringing back bad and idle men to the pursuits of honest and persevering industry.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Lecturer's Report.

I still continue my voluntary Sunday visits to Smithfield, and address the men on some moral subject, and talk over matters affecting their future line of conduct. Sundays and holidays bring no rest to me. I live and work with my whole heart for a system pregnant with great good if honestly carried out.

I should be ungrateful, indeed, were I to pass in silence the retirement of my late chief, Captain Whitty, from the Irish Convict Service. To his counsels I owe much, indeed; to his untiring zeal, and honest single-mindedness of purpose, and high sense of duty and honour, the convict system of Ireland is deeply indebted. Duty disregarded received his prompt censure, duty faithfully discharged was ever sure to meet his praise.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES P. ORGAN.

P. J. Murray, esq., Director.

LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISON.

LECTURER'S REPORT.

SIR,—This little colony continues to prosper and progress under the watchful care bestowed upon it by the officers intrusted with its charge.

Lusk is, indeed, a reformatory in the true sense of the word, and every year's experience of its workings convinces me more and more of the happy changes wrought in the minds and dispositions of the men brought together upon its plains to follow the practical and peaceful pursuits of agriculture.

I have ever held that employment in the fields is far and away more favourable to criminal reformation than that of the workshop, but I am ready to concede that both have borne fruit in this respect.

The increased and increasing sums of money received for the agricultural produce of the farm, is the best index to its growing importance in a pecuniary point of view; and even judging it in this light, it is to my mind a question entitled to some consideration, whether other such farms should be brought into existence throughout the sterile and yet untilled districts of Ireland. But, sir, no matter how important the pounds, shillings, and pence bearing of the question may be, I hold that the reformatory principles involved in the training which this little colony affords, is transcendent to all other considerations. There is not, nor can there be, a subject of greater importance to society than the reformation of the old and habitual offender, who, by the prevailing force of his example on the actions of others less vicious in heart, brought shame and sorrow into many an honest and happy home; and you, sir, well know that the difficulty in reclaiming such men as pass through this and its kindred institution at Smithfield, can only be estimated by those acquainted with the former career of this degenerate class.

To redeem the mischief these men have wrought is, no doubt, the mission of religion, the elevating and ennobling influence of which,

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Lecturer's Report.

under God's blessing, is sufficient to raise the veriest criminal from dejection and despair. All then I, or any man in my position can do, is to aid in directing, and if possible moulding, the minds of men to be susceptible of its holy teaching of repentance which builds up the ruins of past virtue, the sacred and sustaining influence of hope which keeps the soul still afloat, even upon the waters of despair.

> "The wretch condemned with life to part,
> Still, still on hope relies,
> And every pang that rends the heart,
> Bids expectation rise."

Now, sir, it appears to me that we can best aid the ministers of religion in their labours to reach the hearts of men hardened by time, and with minds warped by the dipling consequences of a long career of guilt, by proper educational and industrial training. As I have in previous reports entered fully into the system of education as carried out in the intermediate prisons, I shall at once pass to the industrial phase, which is the vital element in the reformatory training of the men upon the Lusk farm.

Trained, before leaving the ordinary prisons, to habits of early rising, personal cleanliness, sharp and strict attention to discipline, prompt obedience to orders; and feeling, as they do, that they have been working for the benefit of the Government principally for years back, they look forward with the greatest anxiety to the day on which they may be transferred to Lusk, when the most stupid-looking amongst them seems to say, "What can I do for myself?" Here then, sir, the spirit of self-reliance begins to awaken from a long sleep of years, or perhaps come forth into existence for the first time; and need I say that the importance of this noble quality in any man can be overestimated in a criminal? To the engendering of the spirit of self-reliance amongst them is to be attributed, in a great measure, their after success in life, and to it all other qualities of our nature must pay homage.

High and noble indeed are the objects contemplated by the special and manly training carried out in this little colony, where bud and blade, flower and fruit, proclaim, even to the sluggish mind, the providence of nature's God, and where man can best see that industry is the road to honesty and independence, and learn that patience and perseverance are his best weapons to wield in fighting life's battle.

The changes wrought in the minds, manners, and movements of the men by agricultural employment, become very marked after a short time, and the willing, cheerful manner in which the weakest and most inexperienced amongst them apply themselves to their tasks, is most encouraging. I can humbly say that the spirit of emulation which animates them even whilst engaged in the most slavish toil, is worthy of commendation, and has from time to time elicited the praise and admiration of the nobility and gentry of the vicinity, who, I may observe, look upon the little colony with an almost national pride, and as one of the greatest moral triumphs of the age. Ten years have now elapsed since the soil of the bleak and barren common of Lusk was first disturbed from its primeval state by convict labour; and those who are acquainted with the past and present state of this large tract of country, will at once admit that the Lusk Prison Farm stands as a monument to the wisdom of those who suggested and sustained it, and a lasting and enduring proof of what criminals, even of the worst type, can be induced to do when properly brought under the influence of moral

power—a power to which the most degenerate heart will yield, and by which the tyrant himself is vanquished.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

My visits and my lectures are welcomed by the men, and I therefore, permit no weather to prevent me from appearing amongst them when expected. In the winter season I endure much hardship, and the men of course a great deal more; but when we meet, the thoughts of the past give way to the prospects and hopes of the future, which we all fondly indulge in, reposing at all times our confidence in God's mercy when we do our best to deserve it. The men attend their respective places of worship every Sunday in the village, and the clergy of both religious persuasions speak in gratifying terms of their respectful bearing and edifying conduct. Indeed we have every reason to be thankful for the fruits borne by the reformatory system as pursued in Lusk and Smithfield, and thankful also for the zealous and devoted class of officers under whom the system has so well worked.

Lecturer's Report.

The brief sketch here given will, I hope, be sufficient to prove that the good work of criminal reformation is steadily and effectually going on, and to the success attending this good work, must, in a great measure, be attributed the success of the convict system in Ireland.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES P. ORGAN.

P. J. Murray, esq., &c.,
Director of Convict Prisons, Dublin Castle.

INSPECTOR OF RELEASED CONVICTS' REPORT.

RELEASED CONVICTS, DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Dublin District, 1st January, 1867.

Inspector's Report.

SIR,—The system of supervision as carried out by me in the Dublin District continues to be attended with very cheering results.

When it is remembered that all discharged prisoners, no matter whether absolutely or conditionally, share alike of my assistance to help them when that assistance is necessary and deserved, the usefulness of my position to the well-disposed but friendless of their class must appear clear; and, on the other hand, it is well known that when the evil-minded and indolent amongst them exhibit signs of returning to their former vicious ways, such indications are made known in the proper quarters, and they soon are made to feel that they are placed under special notice of the police authorities. Thus, sir, society is benefited by a system of supervision which, whilst it aids the well-inclined discharged prisoner, leads to the prompt and speedy apprehension of the evil-doer. This is the kind of supervision that I considered essential from my first connexion with the Irish Convict Service, eleven years ago, and since then I have continued to carry it out, although the labours and anxiety consequent upon it have been by times rather too severe. But one feels little regret at hard work, provided that work is productive of good to his fellows; and, judging from the extremely small number of relapses of my men in the Dublin District for the past eleven years (perhaps not fifty), and from the great numbers who have earned for themselves honest characters and happy homes, I think it is not too much to say that some good has sprang from the efforts made to reclaim men once degraded and debased.

It is curious, but nevertheless true, that it is not upon the Dublin

RELEASED CONVICTS, DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Inspector's Report.

market the city robbers depend for the sale of their stolen booty; the fruits of their plundering excursions are generally transferred to travelling accomplices, mostly assuming the vocations of pedlers, tinkers, or menders of umbrellas, who effect a ready sale in country towns, or pledge them with great impunity in pawnbroking shops in the provincial districts. City thieves, who heretofore associated in gangs, have almost entirely disappeared, for it is impossible for such combinations to exist where there is so perfect and well-organized a system for the repression and detection of crime. Such gangs have, with one exception in Dublin, been broken up, and I believe, even of that gang, but two males remain at large, and, I need not observe, their movements are marked.

The leader of this body of thieves was released on licence about eighteen months since, and immediately after his discharge his whiskers had been removed, and the appearance of the man changed in every way. He was soon joined by his friends from the country, of whom I had some official knowledge. The leader was very anxious to leave the city upon a certain night, and his friends said they would leave Dublin too. I agreed, of course, insisting at the same time upon the leader and another, who was on licence, telling me where they were going to. Each gave a different destination, and indeed they did their best to impress me with the belief that they were leaving for different destinations. My suspicion was, however, aroused by the fact of all leaving town by the same train. I thought it right to consult *Thom's Almanac,* and ascertain where a fair might be at the time in the direction they had taken. This done, I took the proper steps to have their departure from the city notified to the police stationed in the town where the fair was to be held. Two of them were arrested for being drunk on the night of the fair—the leader was one of them. His licence, I need not say, was revoked, and society was fortunately deprived of his presence for upwards of a year. Since then I have been the means of making very salutary changes amongst some of his daring and desperate companions. I could instance many cases where, by timely and opportune action, the worst thieves have been defeated in their schemes, or promptly detected in their crimes.

I should wish to bring under your notice, sir, another instance illustrating the good rendered to the public by my supervision, and it is this. One night, during the last winter, whilst on a tour of inspection, I happened to meet two released convicts, of whom I never entertained a good opinion, either in prison or out of prison. They endeavoured to evade me, but I followed them, and thus addressed them:—"Now, my men, you are bent on badness." "You," said I to one, "have lately come from ——; and, you," said I to the other, "have just arrived from ——." They acknowledged I was right as regards the place they had come from, but denied they contemplated the commission of crime. I did not believe the latter part of their statement, and I frankly told them so, observing at the same time that I would make Dublin too hot for them; and I lost no time in carrying out my promise. A robbery was committed a few nights afterwards with which one of them was connected, and although he gave a fictitious name when arrested, he was soon identified, and sentenced to seven years penal servitude. His comrade is now awaiting his trial for a robbery committed in the vicinity where he resided previous to his last visit to Dublin.

It is my pride and pleasure to be able to say in this, as in my report

for the previous year, that not one of my men has been known to be connected with the Fenian movement. I merely state the fact, and leave others to tell the reason why. Here then, sir, is a system of prison management within and without the convict gaols of Ireland, productive of the best results to society and the state, affording at the same time every opportunity and fair play to the released convict wishing to relinquish crime and take a place in the ranks of the industrious and honest poor.

RELEASED CONVICTS, DUBLIN DISTRICT. — *Inspector's Report.*

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES P. ORGAN.

P. J. Murray, esq., &c.,
The Director of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1866.

Heads of Service.	Mountjoy (Males).			Mountjoy (Females).			Smithfield and Lusk.			Spike Island.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries, principal officers and clerks, -	1,735	8	3	1,095	0	0	949	18	4	1,993	17	10
Wages, subordinate officers & servants,	3,471	12	9	2,034	18	10	601	10	0	5,302	9	5
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof, - - - -	349	12	7	399	14	6	123	11	4	768	16	2
Uniforms for officers and servants, -	258	19	9	132	10	10	70	12	3	583	1	8
Victualling for prisoners, - -	2,359	19	10	3,245	17	4	1,026	8	7	6,287	4	9
Clothing, &c., for prisoners, -	628	18	5	686	13	7	401	4	9	1,535	3	3
Bedding for prisoners, - - -	28	3	2	92	3	9	13	18	2	245	13	0
Medicines and surgical instruments, -	64	14	8	120	6	3	31	0	0	97	2	11
Medical comforts (extras for the sick),	105	6	10	120	1	5	45	6	1	97	17	11
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation, - -	30	16	3	242	3	8	*431	0	6	197	19	0
Gratuities to convicts, - -	53	1	4	505	11	7	*1,164	9	9	246	2	2
Furniture and fittings, -	63	15	9	58	15	3	14	12	3	14	8	7
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.,	22	2	11	42	7	2	11	16	6	19	6	7
Fuel and light, - - -	741	5	4	577	4	1	88	4	10	731	17	9
Buildings and repairs, - -	1,221	14	7	612	2	0	199	3	8	276	9	2
Washing, soap, scouring and cleaning articles, - - - -	136	14	11	400	10	2	40	1	11	155	19	11
Various small disbursements, - -	451	0	0	131	14	4	199	17	0	226	15	4
Rents, rates, and taxes, - -	53	16	6	96	3	5	80	6	10	100	0	0
	11,777	3	10	10,593	18	2	5,493	2	9	18,880	5	5

* The great majority of the convicts are discharged from Smithfield Prison, and the gratuities which have accumulated in other prisons are paid from this establishment, which accounts for this heavy expenditure.

The expenditure of Mountjoy (Male) Prison has considerably increased this year, owing to the detention therein of a large number of untried Political Prisoners.

RETURN showing the PROPORTION of SICK and DEATHS to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons for the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859. APPENDIX.

—	1854.					1855.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grange-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1854.	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grange-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1855.
No. of Prisoners, .	2,290	339	556	443	3,628	1,777	488	430	452	3,147
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	276	25	46	21	368	203	36	65	17	321
No. of Deaths, .	241	6	33	9	289	101	8	31	9	149
Per-centage on prison population, .	10·5	1·8	5·9	2·	8·	5·7	1·6	7·2	2·	4·7

—	1856.					1857.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grange-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1856.	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork, Grange-gorman, and Newgate.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1857.
No. of Prisoners, .	1,619	613	199	421	2,852	1,329	686	70	357	2,442
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	101	42	35	16	194	67	37	6	16	126
No. of Deaths, .	35	11	5	3	54	34	6	2	3	45
Per-centage on prison population, .	2·1	1·8	2·5	·7	1·9	2·6	·9	2·9	·8	1·8

—	1858.					1859.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Female Prisons.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1858.	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1859.
No. of Prisoners, .	1,003	593	97	320	2,013	837	464	99	293	1,693
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	41	41	4	12	98	32	14	3	13	62
No. of Deaths, .	16	12	2	3	33	11	3	–	1	15
Per-centage on prison population,	1·6	2·	3·6	0·9	1·6	1·3	0·6	–	0·3	0·9

APPENDIX. RETURN showing the PROPORTION of SICK and DEATHS to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons for the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

—	1860.					1861.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1860.	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1861.
No. of Prisoners, .	783	423	105	251	1,562	676	394	94	205	1,369
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	22	17	4	11	54	15	20	4	11	50
No. of Deaths, .	3	11	—	1	15	1	6	1	3	11
Per-centage on prison population, .	·3	2·6	—	·4	·96	·1	1·5	1·1	1·5	·80

—	1862.					1863.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown*	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1862.	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1863.
No. of Prisoners, .	708	416	79	316	1,519	783	460	75	370	1,688
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	14	27	4	17	62	9	26	4	17	56
No. of Deaths, .	8	10	—	5	23	10	4	—	5	19
Per-centage on prison population, .	1·1	2·4	—	1·5	1·5	1·2	·8	—	1·3	1·1

—	1864.					1865.				
	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1864.	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1865.
No. of Prisoners, .	918	499	99	290	1,806	901	486	105	221	1,713
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	8	30	8	16	62	8	28	5	19	60
No. of Deaths, .	7	13	2	10	32	10	10	2	2	24
Per-centage on prison population, .	·7	2·6	2·0	3·4	1·7	1·1	2	1·9	·9	1·4

* Philipstown Prison was closed on the 31st March, 1862.

RETURN showing the PROPORTION of SICK and DEATHS to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons for the year 1866. APPENDIX.

	1866.				
—	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1866.
No. of Prisoners, . . .	799	462	96	191	1,548
Average daily No. of Sick, .	12	23	3	10	48
No. of Deaths, . . .	12	5	–	6	23
Per-centage on prison population,	1·5	1·	–	3·1	1·4

Dublin: Printed by Alexander Thom, 87 and 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT

AT

GIBRALTAR

For 1866.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, 1867.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,

PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1867.

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GIBRALTAR.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., to the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon.

(No. 14.)

My Lord, *Gibraltar, January* 26, 1867.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Reports of the Comptroller, Chaplain, and Surgeon of the Convict Prison at this Station. Despatch from Sir Richard Airey.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Richard Airey,

Lieut.-General and Governor.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

To his Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., &c., Governor of Gibraltar.

Sir, *Gibraltar Prison, January* 1, 1867.

Report of the Comptroller.

In submitting to your Excellency, for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, my Report on the discipline and management of the establishment under my charge for the past year, it affords me much gratification, in the first place, to state that the conduct of the officers in general has been very commendable. It is good to find, that while the discipline has been more strictly administered, the duties have been more correctly discharged, and a great improvement has taken place in their general habits.

Conduct of officers.

The responsibilities of the officers and the nature of their duties are such as to call forth prolonged and constant watchfulness on their part, both on the works and within the prison premises, entailing a great amount both of physical exertion and mental anxiety.

Their good health, under these circumstances, I am happy to state, has been as conspicuous as their good conduct.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

Conduct of prisoners.

The great majority of the prisoners have conducted themselves in the same very satisfactory manner as of late years.

The ratio of offences punished daily, to the daily number of prisoners, is a little in excess of the year before, but this is easily accounted for; a great number of the best-behaved prisoners having been discharged on account of their good conduct, and no fresh drafts having arrived from England, it followed that a large proportion of those remaining consisted of such as had from previous misconduct in England and at Gibraltar forfeited all remission of sentence, and hence could not reasonably have been expected to be so well behaved as others; and it is by such men as these that the greater part of the offences have been committed, nearly three fourths of the whole body not having incurred even so much as the slightest punishment during the year.

Moreover, there is no doubt that many of the offences which have been actually committed, such as quarrelling with fellow-prisoners in the wards, and trafficking for prohibited articles, could not have occurred if the prisoners had been confined in separate cells, as is the case in England, and had they not been associated and mixed up with civilians on certain portions of the public works.

Health.

The general health of the men has been good. Every attention continues to be paid to the ventilation and cleanliness of the prison, as well as to the men's food and clothing.

Report of the Comptroller.

Employment of Prisoners.

Employment of prisoners.

The prisoners continue to be employed in equal portions on the public works which are being carried out respectively under the directions of the Admiralty and of the Royal Engineers.

The prisoners have worked to great advantage to the Government, with a hearty good-will, and I am happy to add, not only to my own satisfaction, and that of their warders, but with the commendation of many of the officers of the Royal Engineers directing their works, and that of the senior naval officer directing the Admiralty works.

Report of the Deputy Comptroller.

On this subject the Deputy Comptroller, to whose more immediate duty it falls to superintend under my directions the various working parties, and to bring to my notice every incident therewith connected, reports as follows; viz.:—

"The prisoners have been employed during the past year on the Public Works as follows; viz.:—

Royal Engineer Works.

"*Royal Engineer Works.*

From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.

"1. At the Moorish Castle Tank an average of 44 men have been employed forming and concreting catch-water slopes, building walls, erecting machinery, and laying down pipes, building a house to enclose turncocks, building a cottage, concreting ravine and magazine yard, new tiling the roof of the receiving tank, and rebuilding the filtering tanks.

From 22nd June to 21st July.

"2. At the ravine adjoining the Moorish Castle an average of 36 men have been employed concreting the ravine to form a watercourse.

"This work was very laborious, and being in the height of summer I was much surprised at the rapid progress which was made. On several occasions the officers of the Royal Engineers in charge have expressed themselves as both surprised and gratified with the work, adding that they had no idea that convicts could be made to do more work than civilians or soldiers. Colonel Bent was of opinion, that had he not had the assistance of convict labour the work would have been stopped.

From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.

"3. At Viney Cottage Quarry about 80 men were employed cutting stone for various buildings; viz., the New Mole Store, Cumberland Battery, Europa Flats, Upper Road Tank, officers' quarters at the Naval Hospital, the Mole Battery, Windmill Hill Prison, and cutting a drinking fountain for the Alameda, the first that has been erected at Gibraltar. The average number of stone-cutters has been 21, and they have cut out of the large rough blocks as they are blasted 31,610 feet of ashlar during the year. 4 smiths and 1 carpenter were also employed making and repairing tools. The remainder have been breaking shingle and labouring. Upwards of 7,700 tons of stone have been removed from these works.

From 4th April to 30th July.

"4. Fourteen prisoners have been employed at the officers' quarters near Buena Vista (occasionally removed for a day or two)

repairing the road, carting stone from the quarry, building a retaining wall, and building a small magazine on the road to Windmill Hill. Report of the Comptroller.

"5. At the New Mole Battery 42 men on the average have been employed mining and excavating foundations, breaking shingle for concrete, concreting for new foundation, cleaning and rubbing down bricks, with 1 carpenter and 2 smiths repairing tools. From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.

"6. At the Wellington Ditch 39 men were at work opening and cutting drains, and conveying the decomposed matter to the sea. This work was so very offensive that, as I am credibly informed, no one could be found to take a contract to do it; the stench was so great that the officers' watches and money blackened in their pockets. From 14th May to 16th June.

"Dr. Stokes, the Health Officer of the Sanitary Commission, on visiting the place expressed his surprise to find that men could be got to work there at all.

"8. And at the Commissariat Store about 17 men were employed cleaning the arches of the roof for pointing, and breaking stone for shingle mortar. From 1st Jan. to 17th April.

"*Admiralty Works.* Admiralty works.

"9. At the Europa Quarry an average of 105 men were employed mining, quarrying, loading punts for breakwater, cutting stone, breaking shingle, &c., with 1 carpenter and 6 smiths repairing tools. The stone-cutters, of whom there were only 4, cut 2,415 feet of ashlar; while 34,908* tons of stone for the prolongation of the New Mole were removed during the year. From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.

"10. At Camp Bay 4 men on the average have been collecting stone, and attending the lime-kiln, burning lime, &c., as their services have been wanted. Occasionally and when required.

"11. In the Dockyard 48 men on the average have been at work as smiths, carpenters, fitters, painters, moulders, sawyers, and masons, and in the general work of the yard, assisting in the construction of a new office for the senior naval officer, also a new moulders' shop, a foundry, a boiler house, and a smithy, and a wooden light-house at the extremity of the mole. From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.

"Having observed that the mixture of civilian and convict labour was not satisfactory, permission was obtained for one portion (the foundry) to be constructed exclusively by the prisoners. Here a fair opportunity was afforded of contrasting one description of labour with the other, and it gives me the greatest satisfaction to state that not only was the prisoners' work very good and praiseworthy, but that its superiority over that of the civilians was frankly and fairly admitted.

"12. At the New Mole Head a party averaging 17 men were employed at times only, extending the breakwater, breaking shingle, assisting to build a wall, and in paving a coal shed. Occasionally and when required.

* Comparatively with the number of prisoners employed, about 4,000 tons have been removed more than in the year 1865.

Report of the Comptroller.

From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.

From 19th Jan. to 14th Feb.

From 19th Dec. to 31st Dec.

"13. In the Boats and Punts about 20 men have been engaged repairing the breakwater to the Camber, extending the mole, conveying stores, coal, and water to the quarry, and lime, stone, and shingle to the yard.

"14. At the foot of the Mole Battery an average of 17 men were employed removing rubbish and loading punts.

"15. And, finally, at the Europa Pass 20 men have been employed mining and cutting through the rock to form a new road in place of one accidentally destroyed by mining from below.

Prison employment.

"The prison employment has consisted of two carpenters and a cooper, with smiths and painters doing the incidental repairs, also tailors, shoemakers, cleaners, bed and mat maker, bookbinder, hospital attendants, and cooks, &c., as required from time to time during the whole year.

"In conclusion, I beg to state that the prisoners have been employed under their own officers, and I have much pleasure in bringing to your notice that both warders and prisoners have exhibited the very best feeling, and have uniformly shown every desire to further the progress of the works by all the exertion in their power."

In-door occupation.

Besides the employments on the public works, the in-door occupations of the prisoners constitute a considerable part of their training, and afford the means of carrying out the *primary* intention of the law, namely, the *punitive* element of the sentence, at the same time that they give opportunities for attention to their moral, religious, and social improvement.

The details of these occupations continue very much the same as before reported; the men are made to rise very early in the morning—at half-past 4 o'clock.* Every man has his own work allotted to him. He is made to look after himself. There is no one to wait upon him nor to help him. He must make up his own bed, stow his own hammock, and assist to wash out the ward, to clean his own mess utensils, and after getting breakfast and attending prayers in chapel he is marched out to the works at 6 o'clock.

After working continuously until 11 o'clock, a short period of 20 minutes is allowed for lunch, after which labour goes on again until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by which time the prisoners are marched back to the prison.

The roll is then called, and the dinners are served, for which one hour is allowed.

After dinner the prisoners are variously employed; those in the third and penal classes are put to work on the pumps and on other duties of fatigue, while others wash their own clothes,† fetch water

* In winter they rise an hour later, and return to prison a quarter of an hour later than in summer.

† Every man, except the sick in hospital, is here made to *wash his own clothes*, and no prisoners are detained from the public works for this purpose.

The enforcement of cleanliness and regularity on the dissolute and reckless characters which form an average prison population is not only essential as a means of reformation, but it may be fairly taken as a wholesome and legitimate element of punishment.

for their own use in the wards, get their tea, clean mess utensils, attend evening prayer, and lastly, those to whose turn it comes are assembled by divisions for instruction in school until half-past 8 o'clock, when all retire to bed. Report of the Comptroller.

It is at school also, and during school hours, that the prisoners are allowed to write to their relatives and friends, as they become due for that indulgence, according to the class or stage to which they may have attained.

After evening prayer, and until half-past 8 o'clock, the prisoners not at school are allowed to read and otherwise to employ themselves in their wards. This opportunity is taken also for mending clothes, shaving, and cutting hair, and other necessary and useful occupations.

During this time, also, facilities are afforded for the visits of the Chaplain, the visiting clergyman of the Church of Rome, and the Presbyterian minister, to read and converse with the men, should they wish to avail themselves of the opportunity.

The whole of the day, that is to say, upwards of 16 hours, is thus devoted to the industrial, moral, or religious training of the men.

Escapes, Assaults, Suicides, Insanity.

Escapes, Assaults, Suicides, Insanity.

None.

Buildings.

Buildings.

Although the structure of the prison itself is in a sound state, the whole of the window-blinds are completely worn out, and are dropping to pieces.

The flooring in the loft requires to be completed, and iron piping is urgently required for the purpose of conveying water to the prison from the springs* at the foot of Jumper's Bastion, outside the line wall.

Estimates for these and other alterations and repairs, and special reports on the same, have been submitted since the month of September 1863.

Stores.

Stores.

All necessary stores and supplies have been received in due time and in good condition, with the exception of the cloth provided for the warders' great-coats, which has turned out to be not properly waterproofed.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The diet of the prisoners continues the same as last year. It is good in quality, moderate in quantity, but sufficient to keep the men in good healthy condition. Full diet good and sufficient.

---

* The chief necessity at the prison is a *copious supply* of fresh water.

Hundreds of pounds have been expended carting water to the prison, while large quantities have been running to waste from this source.

Report of the Comptroller.

Neither milk nor butter, nor any puddings, wine, spirits, nor beer, are allowed.

Idlers' diet.

For the lazy and indolent, and for men not at hard labour, a lower scale of diet is provided.

Punishment diet.

The men under punishment in the cells receive bread and water only.

Extra for good conduct.

While those who from industry and good conduct attain to the higher classes, besides an occasional variety in the mode of cooking, are allowed two ounces of bread daily in addition to their ordinary food.

For the scales of diets, see Appendix, page 18.

Alterations suggested.

I am of opinion that the dietary of the prison is capable of improvement.

My suggestions on this subject, as embodied in a memorandum laid before a Committee which assembled for the purpose of inquiring into the subject, in the month of April last, may be compressed briefly into the following particulars; viz.:—

Bread, fresh meat, soup, and potatoes on five days of the week, as at present, but with the quantity of meat reduced from six to five ounces a day.

Salt pork and peas to be abolished altogether, and suet puddings and potatoes substituted on two days of the week.

And gruel or porridge for breakfast, instead of cocoa.

The diets for the idle and for men not at hard labour would be somewhat smaller in quantity; and for a certain class, such as the natives of Gibraltar, Spaniards, and Jews from Barbary, a special diet suitable to their own ways and customs was recommended.

These changes would be attended with a considerable saving in the expense, while the health and strength of the prisoners would be as well maintained as at the present time.

Expenses.

Expenses.

The expenses have been nearly £3,340 less than in the year 1865, owing chiefly to the decreased number of men in the prison; but although the aggregate shows this great decrease, the expense per head has been unavoidably higher than in former years, it being self-evident that the nearer an establishment is kept up to its full numbers the less will be the actual cost of maintenance per man for the year.

It will be seen from the detailed statement in the Appendix, page 22, that the earnings of the prisoners employed on the works have been fully equal if not superior to the rates in other years, and that nearly the whole cost of the establishment has been thus defrayed; indeed, had the proper complement been kept up during the year there would have been a considerable sum to the credit of the prison.

Estimate of the value of Labour.

Estimate of value of labour.

An impression formerly existed, both at home and abroad, prejudicial to the value of "convict labour."

Without presuming to combat that unfavourable impression, which in the days when nothing better than the old Hulk system obtained I believe to have been perfectly correct and true, I feel it only just and right on my part here to state, that as far as an extended experience and close observation enable me to form a judgment, coupled with the favourable opinion expressed by several of the officers of the Royal Engineers, the employment of prisoners on the public works is attended with very excellent results. Report of the Comptroller.

I have said before, on another occasion, that "I am confident I could from the body of prisoners select four fifths whom I would pit against any equal number of free men, upon any work required at Gibraltar, provided always that they should be employed exclusively under the directions of their own officers."

I beg leave here to repeat that assertion. I think that, from the successful result in the Dockyard already stated,* I am fairly entitled to claim at least its partial fulfilment; and I wish to add that I am anxious and quite ready to put it further to the proof, either in the execution of the works about to be commenced by the Sanitary Commissioners, or at any time and in any way that may be deemed desirable or expedient.

Concluding observations.

There remains for me nothing to observe further than that during the past year, under your Excellency's support, a material and beneficial change has taken place in the strictness of the discipline of the establishment. Concluding observations. Discipline better enforced.

The "mark system," introduced the year before last, has worked well, and has been attended with good results in every respect, not the least in that part which affects the improvement of the prisoners' attention at school, upon which, and upon the progress there made, depends, among other things, their promotion to the higher grades, materially affecting their present position, and ultimately enabling them, with industry, perseverance, and good conduct, to work their way out of prison.

Finally, in compliance with the Government regulations, I have to certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been duly complied with in every respect, save only in such exceptional cases as may have been brought to your Excellency's notice. Certificate.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HARRY BLAIR,
Comptroller.

* See page 7.

Report of the Comptroller.

APPENDIX.

I.—Number and Disposal of Convicts, 1866.

In custody, 1st January 1866	545
Received during 1866	—
	545
Disposed of during 1866	155
In custody, 31st December 1866	390
Average daily number of convicts	460
Highest number in prison	545
Lowest number	390

How disposed of.

	To England.	To Ireland.	Total.
Sent home to be discharged, pardoned	—	—	—
„ „ on licence	125	—	125
„ „ on medical grounds	—	—	—
Sent home as invalids	6	—	6
	131	—	131
Died			8
Discharged on the spot*			16
Total			155

* Fourteen, sentence expired, of whom 11 were provided with a passage to England, and 2 (Natives) pardoned by his Excellency the Governor.

II.—Sentences.

Report of the Comptroller.

Prisoners received during 1866.			Prisoners in custody, 31st December 1866.		
Transportation:—			Transportation, 7 years	—	
10 years	—		10 „	—	
14 „	—		14 „	1	
15 „	—		15 „	—	
Life	—		Life	1	
Total Transportation		—	Total Transportation		2

Penal Servitude:	Sentenced prior to 1st July 1857.	Sentenced subsequently.		Penal Servitude:	Sentenced prior to 1st July 1857.	Sentenced subsequently.	
Under 4 years	—	—		Under 4 years	—	3	
4 years and upwards	—	—		4 years and upwards	—	12	
6 „ „	—	—		6 „ „	—	276	
8 „ „	—	—		8 „ „	—	19	
10 „ „	—	—		10 „ „	—	27	
15 „ „	—	—		15 „ „	1	31	
Life	—	—		Life	—	19	
	—	—			1	387	
Total Penal Servitude			—	Total Penal Servitude			388
Total			—	Total			390

III.—Time elapsed since the Conviction of all the Prisoners in Custody on the 31st December 1866.

Penal Servitude.	Prisoners.	Transportation.	Prisoners.
6 years	87	10 years	1
5 „	43	9 „	1
4 „	101	8 „	—
3 „	150	7 „	—
2 „	5	6 „	—
1 „	2	5 „	—
Less	—	4 „	—
		3 „	—
		2 „	—
		1 „	—
		Less	—
Total	388	Total	2
		Add Penal Servitude	388
		Total	390

Report of the Comptroller.

IV.—Ages of the Prisoners in Custody on the 31st December 1866.

	Number.	
Under 17 years	—	
„ 30 „	177	390
„ 45 „	182	
Higher Ages	31	

V.—Religion of the Prisoners.

	Number.	
Protestants	256	390
Presbyterians	25	
Roman Catholics	105	
Jews	4	

VI.—Prison Reports and Punishments.

Number of Reports.	Reports Dismissed.	Admonitions.	Punishments.	Number of Persons Punished.					
				No. of Men Punished.	No. of Men not Punished.	Total No. of Prisoners in the Year.	Average No. of Offences Punished Daily.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. of Daily Offences Punished to Daily No. of Prisoners.
574	13	14	547	161	384	545	1·5	460	·326

	Number of Men.	Number of Punishments.
Punished once	77	77
twice	18	36
thrice	20	60
4 times	6	24
5 times	7	35
6 times	8	48
7 times	4	28
8 times	7	56
9 times	1	9
upwards	13	174
Total	161	547

VII.—Description of Prison Offences.

Report of the Comptroller.

	Number.
Assaulting officers	—
Conduct—1. Highly insubordinate	9
2. Insolent or disobedient	—
3. Disrespectful or disorderly	145
Striking or quarrelling with other prisoners	91
Idleness or refusal to work	131
Malingering	5
Escapes or Attempts to escape	1
Possession of prohibited articles	85
Theft	21
Destroying prison property	12
Vexatious complaints	13
Trafficking	15
Trifling irregularities not classed	19
Total	547

VIII.—Classification of the Prisoners in Custody on the 31st December 1866.

Transportation.		Penal Servitude.	
3d Class	1	4th Stage	—
Penal Class	1	3rd „	50
		2nd „	205
		1st Class	34
		2nd „	48
		3rd „	38
		Probation Class	2
		Penal Class	11
			388
		Transportation	2
	2	Total	390

IX.—Crimes for which the Prisoners remaining in Custody on 31st December 1866 were Sentenced.

1. Offences against the person :—	
Murder	2
Manslaughter	7
Assault with intent to kill	5
Robbery with violence	19
Rape	14
Cutting and wounding	15
Unnatural crime	8
Bigamy	—
Highway robbery	3
	73

Report of the Comptroller.

2. Offences against property with violence :—		
Burglary	30	
Breaking buildings	52	
		82
3. Offences against property without violence :—		
Larceny	129	
Sheep stealing	3	
Horse and cattle stealing	4	
Receiving stolen goods	5	
Stealing post letters	—	
Breach of trust, fraud, and embezzlement	3	
Theft or robbery	11	
		155
4. Malicious offences against property :—		
Arson	36	
		36
5. Forgery and offences against the currency :—		
Coining and uttering	12	
Forgery „	11	
		23
6. Military offences :—		
Desertion	3	
Mutiny and insubordination	8	
		11
7. All other offences :—		
Felonies, not classed above	—	
Poaching	6	
Endeavouring to extort	1	
Being at large before the expiration of sentence	3	
		10
Total		390

Recapitulation.

Class 1.	Offences against the Person	73
2.	Ditto against Property with violence	82
3.	Ditto against Property without violence	155
4.	Malicious Offences against Property	36
5.	Forgery and Offences against the Currency	23
6.	Military Offences	11
7	All other Offences	10

X.—Time Table.

	Summer.				Winter.			
	From	To	Hours.	Min.	From	To	Hours.	Min.
Prisoners rise, wash, clean cells, muster, &c.	A.M. 4.30	A.M. 5.5	—	35	A.M. 5.25	A.M. 6.0	—	35
Breakfast	5.5	5.35	—	30	6.0	6.30	—	30
Prayers and proceeding to and from chapel	5.35	6.0	—	25	6.30	6.55	—	25
Labour, including parades, also time for rest and lunch on the works	6.0	P.M. 3.0	9	—	6.55	P.M. 3.15	8	20
Dinner, including muster	P.M. 3.0	4.0	1	—	P.M. 3.15	4.0	—	45
Cleaning, &c. on returning from work, washing clothes	4.0	5.25	1	25	4.0	5.25	1	25
Evening prayer	5.25	5.50	—	25	5.25	5.50	—	25
School by divisions	5.50	8.30	2	40	5.50	8.30	2	40
Tea, including muster	5.50	6.20	—	30	5.50	6.20	—	30
Hair cutting, shaving, reading, lock-up, muster, &c. till bed-time	6.20	8.30	2	10	6.20	8.30	2	10
Bed	8.30	A.M. 4.30	8	—	8.30	A.M. 5.25	8	55
Total	—	—	24	—	—	—	24	—

Abstract.

	Summer.	Winter.
	H. M.	H. M.
Hours for Labour on the Works	9 0	8 20
Meal Hours	2 0	1 45
Prayers	0 50	0 50
In-door Occupations and School	4 10	4 10
Bed	8 0	8 55
Total	24 0	24 0

XI.—Time assigned for Schooling.

No prisoners are kept off the public works for the purpose of attending school.

They attend school by divisions, in the evening after the work is over, from half-past 5 to half-past 8, except on Saturday and Sunday.

Report of the Comptroller.

XII.—Dietary.

Table 1.—Full Diet for Men at *Hard Work.*

Day of the Week.	Bread.	Fresh Meat.	Salt Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Cocoa.	Tea.
	lbs.	oz.	oz.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.
Sunday	1¼	6	–	1	1	1	1
Monday	1¼	–	5	–	1	1	1
Tuesday	1¼	6	–	1	1	1	1
Wednesday	1¼	6	–	1	1	1	1
Thursday	1¼	6	–	1	1	1	1
Friday	1¼	–	5	–	1	1	1
Saturday	1¼	6	–	1	1	1	1
Total in the Week	8¾	30	10	5	7	7	7

Table 2.—Ordinary Diet for Men not at Hard Work, and for Idlers.

Day of the Week.	Bread.	Fresh Meat.	Salt Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Cocoa.	Tea.
	lbs.	oz.	oz.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.
Sunday	1	4	–	½	½	½	½
Monday	1	–	3	–	½	½	½
Tuesday	1	4	–	½	½	½	½
Wednesday	1	4	–	½	½	½	½
Thursday	1	4	–	½	½	½	½
Friday	1	–	3	–	½	½	½
Saturday	1	4	–	½	½	½	½
Total in the Week	7	20	6	2½	3½	3½	3½

Table 3.—Punishment Diet.

One pound of bread per diem, and a sufficient quantity of water.

XIII.—Occupations of the Prisoners.

	Daily Average Number of Men during the Year.
Royal Engineer Works	179·2
Admiralty Works	182·1
Colonial Works	—
Works on Prison buildings	3·5
*Occupations within the Prison	69·4
School	—
†Detained in Prison	5·5
Hospital	14·8
Invalids	—
Casual sick	1·5
Punishment cells	4·
Total	460

* Tailors, shoemakers, cooks, cleaners, boatmen, nurses at the Hospital, &c.

† Men kept in the prison three rainy days; prisoners for embarkation to England; Hebrews keeping the Sabbath and other festivals; and men in detention awaiting trial, under observation, &c.

XIV.—Stores.

Stores received during 1866.

Description.	When received.	When applied for.	By what Officer.
Provisions	April	May 1865	Commissariat.
Ditto	December	May 1866	Ditto.
Clothing, Bedding, and miscellaneous Stores	March and October	Nov. 1865	Ditto.
Stationery	May	February	Comptroller.

Stores applied for during 1866.

Description.	Date of Application.	If received, insert Date in this Column.	By what Officer.
Provisions	May	December (in part)	Commissariat.
Clothing, Bedding, and miscellaneous Stores	November	—	Ditto.
Stationery	February	May	Comptroller.
Medicines	October	—	Ditto.

XV.—Names and Particulars of Officers removed, and of new Officers received.

Name.	Rank.	Cause of Removal.	If dismissed, state reason.	Date of having entered the Establishment.	Date of Removal.	Length of Service in the Establishment. Yrs.	Mos.
George F. Harris	Steward's Clerk, 1st Class.	Resignation	- - -	1 Nov. 1856	5 Jan.	9	2
Robert Wootton -	Principal Warder.	Retired to Pension.	- - -	2 Jan. 1855	3 Feb.	10	11
Francis Martin -	Assistant Warder.	Dismissal -	For having rendered himself unfit for the discharge of his duty by drinking to excess and consequent attack of delirium tremens (2nd offence of this nature).	26 Feb. 1854	18 Jan.	11	11
Richard Cottam -	Warder	Resigned his appointment while on Escort duty in England.	- - -	10 June 1856	31 Mar.	9	9
Arthur B. Oxenham	Assistant Warder.	Appointed 3d Class Clerk at the Prison.	- - -	2 May 1861	11 April	4	10
Walter Chippendale.	Assistant Surgeon.	Resignation	- - -	8 Sept. 1865	1 May	—	8
William Lee -	Assistant Warder.	Do. -	- - -	12 Dec. 1865	30 Sept.	—	9
The following were on trial only on probation, and had not been taken on the permanent strength.							
William Bartion -	Assistant Warder on probation only.	Struck off the strength.	For absence without leave, and having been committed to prison by the Police Magistrate.	29 June 1866	4 Aug.	—	1
William Stevens -	Assistant Warder on probation only.	Services dispensed with, having failed to pass the Examination prescribed by the Civil Service Commissioners.	- - -	10 June 1865	3 Feb.	—	7

Report of the Comptroller.

NAMES and PARTICULARS of new OFFICERS RECEIVED during the Year.

Name.	Rank.	From whence.	Date of Appointment.
Michael O'Connor -	Assistant Warder -	England	3 January.
Arthur B. Oxenham -	Clerk, 3rd Class -	Gibraltar	11 April.
Frank Godfrey - -	Assistant Surgeon -	England	13 April.
John Leech - -	Assistant Warder -	Gibraltar	21 April.
Charles Thyers - -	„	England	10 May.
Charles Hardy - -	„	„	10 May.
John R. Hudson -	„	„	11 May.
John Dixon - -	„	„	11 May.
William Welch - -	„	„	11 May.
Michael Fitzgerald -	„	„	21 July.
The following have been taken on probation, viz.,—			
William Bartion -	Assistant Warder -	Gibraltar	29 June.
William Collins - -	„	„	24 September.
John Rooney - -	„	„	17 December.

XVI.—NET EXPENSES of the ESTABLISHMENT at GIBRALTAR.

(Following the Order of the Parliamentary Estimate, but stating the actual Expenditure of the Year.)

	£	s.	d.
Salaries - - - - -	7,466	3	11
Allowances in lieu of rations and quarters -	2,664	7	11
Provisions and transport of provisions -	5,017	15	4
Medicines and medical comforts - -	201	2	9
Fuel and light - - - -	498	14	11
Clothing and bedding - - -	1,342	8	9
Stores, buildings, and repairs - -	251	15	6
Gratuities to convicts - - - -	720	3	9
Miscellaneous - - - - -	99	5	5
Gratuities to officers superintending the labour of prisoners - - - - -	560	12	8
Escort of prisoners - - - -	589	14	0
Conveyance to the colony of new warders -	142	0	0
Total - - -	19,554	4	11

	£	s.	d.
Or per man per annum	42	10	1½
Ditto per diem	0	2	4

Report of the Comptroller.

XVII.—Estimate of the Value of Labour.

Estimate of the Value of Labour performed by the Prisoners on the Public Works, from 1st January to 31st December, and the Time occupied therein.

Trade or Occupation.	Time actually employed.		Value per Diem. *	Amount.
	Hours.	Days.		
			s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Carpenters and Coopers -	19,536	2,448	4 2	510 15 0
Sawyers - - -	8,064	1,008	4 2	210 0 0
Painters - -	6,288	786	4 2	163 15 0
Smiths and Moulders -	40,400	5,050	4 2	1,052 1 8
Fitters - - -	17,024	2,128	4 2	443 6 8
Miners - - - -	116,960	14,620	3 5½	2,528 0 10
Stonecutters - -	57,400	7,175	4 2	1,494 15 10
Masons, Plasterers, and Bricklayers - -	14,424	1,803	3 5½	311 15 4½
File-cutters - - -	2,416	302	4 2	62 18 4
Lime-burners - -	3,464	433	2 7¼	56 7 7¼
Shoemakers, Tailors, and Sailmakers - -	13,424	1,678	4 2	349 11 8
Boatmen and Labourers -	603,224	75,403	2 1	7,854 9 7
		Total - - -		†15,037 17 6¾

† Or per man per diem 2*s.* 8*d.*

Note.—The value of labour performed inside the prison is not included.

* These rates of wages have been obtained from builders and contractors on the spot.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To his Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gibraltar.

Her Majesty's Convict Prison, Gibraltar,
Sir, *Chaplain's Department, January* 12, 1867.

I have the honour to submit to your Excellency a report of the religious and educational state of this establishment for the year 1866. Chaplain's Report.

In performing this duty, I feel myself to be relieved from the necessity of dwelling at much length on the various topics required to be embodied in such a communication, inasmuch as the means that have been employed for the instruction of the prisoners, as well as the effects that have followed their use and application, are from year to year very similar in their character and significancy.

Religious Instruction and Progress.

All the appointed and prudential means deemed to be expedient and necessary in order to promote the religious improvement of the prisoners under my spiritual care have been in constant operation during the past year. These include, in addition to the daily public means of grace and salvation, personal communication with particular individuals for purposes and objects connected with their best interests, the visitation of the sick in hospital, and of men confined in the cells for offences of which they had been guilty against the regulations under which they are placed, and also the reading of the Holy Scriptures and conversation on sacred subjects in the various wards of the prison by the Acting Scripture Reader after the men are shut up for the night.

Although the number of prisoners confined in this establishment has been considerably reduced during the course of the last twelve months, the same services have been performed by the members of this Department as in former years, nor, I am happy to state, have these been rendered in vain, as is proved by facts such as the following; viz., in a growing knowledge of the authority and design of the revelation of God in his Holy Word in relation to human conduct and pursuits in all the relations of life; a deep and humiliating sense in the minds of some of the prisoners of the evils which they have brought upon themselves by their folly and wickedness; an earnest desire to retrieve their character and position, by shunning in future life their former evil associates and practices; exemplary attention at public worship, especially to the expository and practical discourses delivered from the pulpit; the gratitude with which they receive such private counsel and ad-

Chaplain's Report.

monition as I may deem it necessary from time to time to address to particular individuals; their general quiet and peaceable conduct, so far as it has fallen under my observation; the comparatively slight character of the offences which have been committed, either during the hours of labour or in the prison; connected with the fact, that out of a daily average of four hundred and sixty prisoners constantly placed under a strict system of discipline, of that number three hundred and eighty-four have not been punished at all. Although, therefore, there is much cause for regret that a greater amount of religious fruits have not been gathered, there is great reason for "thanking God and taking courage" on account of what has been done in extending the knowledge and influence of that "fear of the Lord" which lies at the foundation of all real improvement in the character and conduct of men. Too much indeed is sometimes expected as the result of those divinely appointed agencies and human endeavours employed for the reformation of that class of sinners who have fallen under those just retributions which the law awards in the case of those convicted of offences against society, as well as against God, because it is too often forgotten that, in the case of many of these, not only had no care ever been bestowed upon them with a view to lead them in the "good and the right way," until they were found in a prison, but that almost everything around them previously had been of a corrupt and a corrupting nature and character, preparing them even from their mother's womb to go astray and do wickedly. Taking these as well as other matters into consideration, more especially the counteracting influences inseparable from convict establishments placed under the most favourable circumstances, I do not hesitate to state, after long experience and observation in dealing with various classes of men, that the fruit of the labour expended in promoting the spiritual improvement of those now under my immediate care is, upon the whole, as satisfactory and encouraging as could reasonably be expected.

Hospital.

My visits to the hospital, where I usually read prayers at least four times in the week, and also deliver occasional addresses, continue to afford me much satisfaction. These services are attended by the nurses and cleaners, and also by a part of the officers on duty. The utmost attention is paid by all present, and even those of the sick who cannot leave their beds use their prayer books during their performance with such a manifestation of devout and earnest interest as to justify the hope they had not been afflicted in vain. It is cause of great thankfulness that the state of health in the prison has been unusually good during the past year; eight only out of the entire number of the prisoners have died. Four of the deceased had been for a long period under medical care and treatment, which furnished me with many opportunities for impressing them with the importance of spiritual and eternal realities, and I have good reason to hope

that, in their case at least, there was good ground for hope in their death. One of these men had regularly attended Holy Communion for several years, and had also rendered good service in connexion with congregational singing. I deem it right to state here, that in all my visits to the hospital I have received proofs of the greatest respect and attention from the principal and other warders connected with that department, and that the arrangements made by them for the celebration of Divine Worship justly entitle them to my commendation.

School Instruction.

The hours available for the purposes of communicating instruction to the prisoners at school continue to be from six until twenty minutes past eight during five evenings in the week. The lessons taught include reading, writing, and arithmetic, with instruction in geography, as far as may be necessary to elucidate such portions of the reading lessons as require this to be done; by which plan the men are not only more fully instructed, but are more deeply interested in what they read. The table appended to this report will more particularly show the relative number of good readers and writers; but I may here state generally, that, taking into consideration the age and antecedents of many of the men, and that attendance at school on the part of each man is limited to little more than two hours once in the week, the progress made cannot be considered otherwise than satisfactory; more especially, as I have no doubt it is in a good degree owing to the use made by the prisoners themselves of the books and slates placed in each ward to afford the inmates the means of self and mutual instruction during those evenings when they are not at school. In arithmetic some of the men, especially those who in early life received instruction, are far advanced, and manifest a strong desire to prosecute the study of that branch of learning, whilst in the case of others not so favoured, who, though they can read and write tolerably well, it appears to be all but impossible to move them so to apply their minds to the study of it as to afford hope of much, or indeed of any progress. Writing is the favourite exercise at school, so much so, that very many, if permitted, would apply themselves exclusively to the use of the pen.

In regulating the attendance at school the prisoners are divided into five nearly equal divisions, each of which, as I have stated, is instructed only on one evening in the course of the week. At school the division present is subdivided into three classes, which are never left without the immediate control of one of the masters. We continue to use the class books issued by the "National Board of Education" in Ireland, and Hughes' First, Second, and also Third Class Books, with Mavor's Spelling Book for the use of those just beginning to read. I am assured by the schoolmasters that the conduct of the men while at school is unexceptionable, and from my own visits to it I am enabled to

Chaplain's Report.

confirm that representation. In further proof of this I may add, that it has not been found necessary in one single instance during the whole of the past year for the masters to report an individual for any violation of the rules and regulations of the school, and that I am assured by their teachers, men who have had much experience in the management of schools of various orders, that the behaviour of the prisoners, their ready obedience, and orderly conduct while under instruction are such as could not be surpassed by any body of men placed in far more favourable circumstances. In accordance with my directions, increased time and attention have been bestowed on reading and writing; and the number of prisoners having been much lessened, greater opportunities have been afforded the schoolmasters for coming into closer contact with each of the men under their care, and of bestowing upon them a larger amount of instruction. To this, in some measure, is no doubt to be ascribed that progress in a right direction which may easily be discerned.

That part of the "mark system," as it is called, which provides "that any prisoner reported for idleness or misconduct at school will be liable, in addition to any other punishment, to be fined a number of marks proportionate to his offence; and that those who by their inattention do not profit by the instruction given them, and are found unable to read and write on emerging from the third class, will forfeit their gratuity, which cannot be restored to them until they can do so," acts beneficially in checking any tendency to carelessness or inattention during school hours; at the same time it is an arrangement which needs to be enforced with great care and discrimination, as otherwise it could not fail to produce a degree of dissatisfaction, as well as other unfavourable results, amongst such of the prisoners who, though well-disposed men, are far advanced in life, or who do not possess much ability, and whose early training had been neglected, and the uncultivated mind left to its natural ignorance and waywardness.

After all that may be done to promote secular instruction amongst criminals, the best test of the reality of that kind of improvement which fits them to be restored to society, is a right state of heart, as shown in a steady, orderly, and consistent course of religious and moral conduct and behaviour, and not merely such an observance of such rules and regulations of a disciplinary kind as may be the means of shortening the duration of their punishment, as is proved by the fact that the latter course is generally most successfully pursued by those who have been most frequently the inmates of a prison.

In addition to the books used at school, a geography, history of England, a small grammar and dictionary, and one of Hughes' class books, are placed permanently in each of the wards of the prison; and also a double monthly part of the following serials, viz., "The Quiver," "Good Words," "Leisure Hour," and "Sunday at Home," which are issued and exchanged weekly; in addition to these helps, the prisoners are allowed to select books from the library provided for their use, to the amount of four or

five volumes to each ward, a privilege generally highly prized and profitably used. Chaplain's Report.

A frequent examination is made to ascertain the state of the books thus put into circulation, and I am happy to have it in my power to state that the condition in which they are found shows that the utmost care is taken of them by the men.

Library.

The library contains 643 volumes, some of which have been long in use, but most of them are likely to last some years, as a prisoner, who is a bookbinder by trade, is employed in repairing them from time to time, and thus are kept in a fit state for use much longer than they otherwise could be were it not for this arrangement. I am persuaded that the benefit which this establishment derives from the diligent use, on the part of the prisoners, of the books placed in the wards and contained in the library is incalculable.

It affords me much pleasure and satisfaction to have it in my power again to report most favourably of the general conduct and diligence of the officers placed under my direction, who, with the exception of Saturday, are employed in their various duties from seven to eight hours each day of the week.

In addition to those services which as senior schoolmaster Mr. Godfrey performs, he has under my direction throughout the year performed some of the duties of a Scripture Reader, by daily visits to the hospital to read and converse with the sick, by visiting the wards in the prison during a part of each evening for the purpose of reading to the inmates some portion of the Holy Scriptures or other useful book, as well as by conducting a voluntary Bible class. He reports that in the discharge of these duties he has had much encouragement, and that the behaviour of the prisoners has been everything that could be desired.

Mr. Scullard, in addition to his other duties, bestows much care and pains in connexion with the musical choir, in which he is zealously assisted by Mr. Unsworth. I have derived much help in connexion with the discharge of many of my duties, especially those appertaining to the chapel and the hospital, from the faithful services of Mr. McDona, A.B., and likewise in his relation to me as chaplain's clerk.

The daily journals in which are recorded the proceedings of the schoolmasters are carefully kept by them, and are by me frequently examined.

During the visit paid by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese to Gibraltar, in the course of the last autumn, he preached in the chapel of the prison, and expressed himself as having been much gratified by the conduct of the men, and especially with the manner in which they repeated the responsive portions of the service, and their attention to the discourse which he addressed to them on that occasion. Divine service has also been occasionally attended by the Honourable the Chief Justice, Sir James Cochrane, as well as by some military officers, who have borne similar testimony to that of his Lordship the Bishop.

Chaplain's Report.

In addition to those other opportunities which I have had for making myself acquainted with the state of thought and feeling existing in the minds of the prisoners, the examination of letters sent by them to their relatives and friends has afforded the means of forming a more accurate judgment of the nature and tendencies of the impressions made upon them by the punitive and reformatory influences under which they are placed; and therefore, out of nearly one thousand of these which it has been my duty to read during the past year, I deem it to be fitting and proper to insert in this, as I have have done in former reports, the following extracts from them, to which I might have added very many more of a similar character, selected from the letters of men of whose sincerity I entertain no doubt, and in regard to whom I confidently trust that their prison life will be made to them a starting-point leading to a better and happier future.

To a brother :—

"You will be surprised when I come home, and you hear me reading. I have made great progress in my reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic since I have been in prison, so it may all be for the best in future."

To a mother :—

"I dare say in your life's experience you have found out that "it is never too late to mend;" it certainly is an old proverb, but it really is an authentic one, and one which, by the help of God, I mean to adhere to. To tell you the candid truth, I never mean to be an inmate of a prison any more when I get home, for I have found out by experience that it is a losing game. A penny earned honestly is worth a pound got by dishonesty."

To a mother :—

"May God keep you all happy and comfortable, and trust in Him for succour as I do; it is my daily study so to do, but I make no outward show of it. What I do, I do secretly, for here you little know the scorn which is cast upon a man whose pretensions are turned towards religion, and experience has taught me that he is but a fool who mocks at that which is good. I consider myself a reformed man to a certain extent, and I still trust in my Blessed Saviour to be made better still than what I am. When you see me you will see, as it were, a different man."

To a brother :—

"You may expect to see me at home some time towards the latter end of May, for I hope to be on my way to England before you receive this letter. Dear brother, you need not say anything to any one that I am coming, for my first object will be to get employment either on sea or land, at home or abroad; but no matter where I am, I am determined to lead a different life to what I have done, and to do that I am resolved to get my bread by the sweat of my brow, and do a little for her who has done a great deal for me, that is, my dear old mother."

To parents:—

"Dear parents, I have been a good deal of trouble to you, but I hope please God to spare me to return home once more, I will make amends for what trouble and disgrace I have brought upon you; when I think of what I have brought myself to, and where I am, it makes me fret at times, but we cannot make the past any better, but we may the future, please God. Dear parents, I long for my time of imprisonment to expire, so that I may regain my character once more; bad company has brought me to this."

To a mother:—

"If it should please God to spare me to return to you once more, you will find me an altered man. Believe me, dear mother, I have seen my folly; when I look back on the past that I wasted, and how I have wasted it, it makes me ashamed of myself; the good I might have been to you, and the comfort I might have been to my poor old father before he departed this life. Dear mother, I have thought a great deal, and may God grant me His grace to keep to my resolution, and I may yet prove a comfort to you in your old age."

To a friend:—

"In twelve months time, I trust, if God spares me, I shall be at liberty and return to the many loved ones from whom I have been so long estranged. But I will have no more fellowship with evil companions. I may as well try to walk through a quagmire and have clean feet, and handle pitch and have clean hands, as to make a companion of a wicked man without partaking of sin and sorrow. Enter not into the path of the wicked, and go not into the way of evil men; avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it, and pass away. This, my dear sir, in future shall be my motto, God willing. I trust that I may here add, that I have truly and sincerely repented of my past sin and folly, and will endeavour for the future to live a godly life."

To a mother:—

"I am in the enjoyment of good health, but very sorry to hear that you suffer as you told me in your kind letter, which I am afraid I am mostly the cause of, but cheer up, dear mother, I hope soon to be at home, and I hope a different man, and a comfort to you instead of a curse. Oh mother, I have a great deal to upbraid myself for my past conduct, which I hope will be a warning to me through life. I have carefully read all your kind letters, and I hope and trust to derive some benefit from them, and the advice and instruction given me in them; so do not distress yourself, dear mother, for it only makes my case the more severe. My time is getting short, when I hope, by God's help, to return home to you to comfort you in your old days as an honest and industrious young man, walking in the fear of God."

Chaplain's Report.

In conclusion, I beg to state that, although the association of prisoners is open to many objections, yet that, where a strict and efficient discipline is maintained over them, and a proper system of classification wisely and prudently carried out, there can be no doubt but that it affords the best opportunities for testing their character, and tends to render them better able to resist temptation from without when restored to a state of freedom. For although it must be admitted that the contaminating influence of a certain class of prisoners is felt to be a great evil, yet, from communications which have been made to me during my connexion with this establishment, I am of opinion that the very grossness of the wickedness in which some of that class unhappily delight, presents to others "the sinfulness of sin" in such a light as leads them to loathe and abhor that course of conduct which has placed them amongst men so vile, and thus in many instances operates as a more effectual deterrent than any amount of physical labour or suffering.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. Alder, D.D., Canon of Gibraltar, Chaplain.

APPENDIX.

Chaplain's Report.

Schoolmaster's Returns.

State of Education amongst all the Prisoners in Custody, 31st December 1866.

	Read.	Write.
Well	288	166
Tolerably	68	182
Imperfectly	31	32
Not at all	3	10
Total	390	390

Daily average number attending school during the year	84
Proportion per cent. to the total daily average number of convicts	18·4

Books.

Number of volumes in the library, 31st December 1865	643
New volumes added during the year	0
Worn out during the year	40
Total	603
Reference books not lent out	4
Total	599
Average number of volumes in circulation during the year, per week	230

Letters.

Number of letters written by prisoners to their friends	990
Number of letters received by prisoners from their friends	795

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

To his Excellency Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B.,
Governor.

Sir, *Gibraltar Prison, January* 10, 1867.

Medical Officer's Report.

I am enabled to present your Excellency this year with a brief report of the medical health of the prisoners, for although the per-centage of sick prisoners under treatment is somewhat high (and especially during my absence in the third quarter of the year, unusually high) the cases themselves generally have been slight and of a trifling character.

Amount of sickness.

Diseases treated in hospital.

The lowered condition of vitality of the last draft of prisoners, which I stated in former reports, is shown in the large number of cases of consumption which have been under treatment in hospital, twenty-six in all, of whom three have died and four have been invalided to England. Together with the accidents, these cases, by their long stay in hospital, have made the per-centage of sick so high this year.

The cold weather in the spring time caused a good many men to suffer with colds, and in the month of August a sharp epidemic of diarrhœa prevailed for a short time amongst the prisoners, and again to a less extent in the month of November, due then, in a great measure, I believe, to the foul state of the drains from the want of rain, and the unusually warm state of the weather.

Several intractable cases of ophthalmia of the old type, beginning by granular disease of the eyelids, were admitted, and two still remain under treatment. The greatest possible care is taken in the prison, by my direction, to keep any men who have suffered from this disease separated from the other prisoners, in order to limit, as far as possible, the spread of a disease so highly contagious, while, at the same time, increased facilities are afforded for frequent ablution.

Accidents.

Several serious accidents on the works occurred during the year, not, however, attended with fatal results. Two men sustained severe fractures of the leg, one of whom still remains in hospital. Another prisoner also received severe injury to the pelvis, producing partial paralysis at the time, and leaving behind a permanent lameness.

Deaths.

Eight deaths occurred also in the year. The first from chronic diarrhœa, in an aged prisoner, noted as old and weakly on reception, who had suffered severely in the cholera epidemic. Another from typhoid fever, which proved fatal, from the supervention of inflammation of the lungs when the case appeared to be progressing favourably. The patient was prematurely aged, and had been long in confinement in this prison, both which circumstances told against him.

Of the three fatal cases of phthisis, one was carried off by an extension of the tubercular disease to the coverings of the brain; and another, very suddenly, from embolism of the heart. The third man had suffered from a cough ever since his arrival here, and was a patient in hospital with the disease within four months of his reception. Medical Officer's Report.

In the case of hernia, the cause of death was very singular; the prisoner, a native of the garrison, had stabbed and killed a woman, before reception in the prison, and had at the same time attempted suicide by stabbing himself close to the heart; the knife was found to have penetrated the diaphragm, leaving a permanent opening, through which a portion of the large bowel was protruding into the chest, and, becoming strangulated, caused his death.

The fatal case of pneumonia was caused by a cold caught by falling into the sea accidentally when the prisoner was employed washing his clothes. He was a delicate, weakly man.

The last case was one of sudden death from fainting, in a man apparently in good health, but whom I found afterwards to have had several former attacks of fainting; a post-mortem examination showed a large tumour in the anterior part of the brain.

Six men were recommended for removal to England as invalids, four suffering from consumption, two of whom had been in an invalid prison before coming here, and one of the others showed symptoms of his disease on reception, while in a fourth the disease appeared to be devoloped in consequence of a severe attack of cholera last year. Invalids.

Another was a case of long-standing disease of the heart, in which frequent and severe attacks of spitting of blood occurred later, rendering him wholly unfit for work here.

The last case was one of those difficult cases of suspected malingering, feigning madness, which it is next to impossible to treat satisfactorily here with our imperfect means for separation from the other patients, and for careful watching.

The man was also in a depressed state of health from chronic diarrhœa, depending probably on disease of the mucous membrane of the large intestine.

The casual sick return, giving 12·78 as the average daily number under treatment, and 2·77 as the proportion per cent., is also somewhat higher this year than the average of past years, caused, I believe, by the small number of prisoners now in custody being composed principally of the last draft of prisoners, whose lowered vitality I have before remarked. Casual sick.

The table of diseases treated in hospital, classified according to the Registrar General's returns, is appended as usual. Classification of diseases.

The sanitary state of the prison is satisfactory. No change has been made in the diet of the prisoners. Although a committee of gentlemen, unconnected with the prison, made inquiries into the dietary, and recommended some alterations, nothing has yet been done. State of prison. Diet.

Medical Officer's Report.

I quite agree with the medical officer of Millbank Prison, to whom these recommendations were referred, that the diet here will not bear any reduction, as far as regards its nutritive qualities, although some other articles of diet equally nutritious and much less expensive might be substituted with advantage for some now in the scale.

Health of officers.

The officers have been very healthy during the past year; no deaths have occurred, nor have any been superannuated. One officer only, who suffered from disease of the lungs in an acute form, was recommended to go to England, where he is at present on leave, and I fear will probably find himself unequal to undertake his duties here again.

Health of families.

The families of the officers have also enjoyed the same good health.

State of hospital.

The hospital has been kept in a very clean and creditable state by principal infirmary warder Foreman, to whom, and the officers acting with him, I am much indebted for ready assistance in the discharge of my duties towards the sick.

Resignation of Assistant Surgeon.

I much regret the loss which my department has sustained by the resignation of Dr. Chippendale, the late Assistant Surgeon. The high professional character and eminent abilities which this gentleman possessed rendered him a great acquisition to the service, and made us the more regret the cause which compelled him to tender his resignation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) John E. Gross,
Medical Officer.

APPENDIX.

Medical Officer's Returns.

I.—Total Numbers treated.

Number of patients in hospital on 1st January 1866	12	
Number admitted during 1866	183	
		195
Numbers discharged during 1866 :—		
Cured or relieved	174	
Discharged for removal home as invalids	6	
Died	8	
		188
Remaining in hospital, 31st December 1866		7

II.—Number and Causes of Deaths.

Tumour in brain	1
Consumption	3
Fever, Typhoid	1
Chronic Diarrhœa	1
Pneumonia	1
Strangulated Hernia	1
	8

III.—Diseases for which Patients were admitted in 1866.

Phthisis	23	Tumour	2
Contusion	20	Tumour of Brain	1
Boil	20	Typhoid Fever	1
Diarrhœa	14	Morbus Cordis	1
Abscess	13	Neuralgia	1
Ophthalmia	13	Anasarca	1
Debility	11	Stricture	1
Colds	10	Synovitis	1
Tonsillitis	7	Ulcer	1
Pleurisy	4	Strangulated Diaphragmatic Hernia	1
Pneumonia	4	Accidental Ophthalmia	1
Burn	3	Rheumatic Fever	1
Epilepsy	3	Fistula	1
Bronchitis	3	Nephritis	1
Pleuro-Pneumonia	3	Epistaxis	1
Fractured Tibia and Fibula	3	Cystitis	1
Fracture of Skull	1	Erysipelas	1
Whitlow	2		
Carbuncle	2	Total	183
Secondary Syphilis	2		
Dyspepsia	2		
Dysentery	2		

Medical Officer's Report.

IV.—Numbers in Hospital.

	Average Daily No. in the Hospital.	Proportion per Cent. to the Average Daily No. of Prisoners in the same Quarter.
1st quarter - - -	11·78	2·22
2d „ - - -	17·16	3·59
3d „ - - -	19·25	4·41
4th „ - - -	11·27	2·86

Average daily number in hospital throughout the year	14·87
Proportion per cent. to the average daily number of prisoners in the year - - - -	3·23
Largest number in one day - - - -	25
Smallest number in one day - - - -	7

V.—Sickness, &c. of Subordinate Officers.

Daily Average No. of Subordinate Officers.	Daily Average No. Sick, including Accidents.	Average No. of Days each Officer was Sick.	Died.
77	·22	6·23	None.

VI.—Casual Sick.

Total number throughout the year - - - -	4,666
Average daily number - - - - -	12·78
Proportion per cent. to the average daily number of prisoners in the year - - - - - - -	2·77

VII.—A TABLE of the DISEASES treated in the HOSPITAL, classified according to the Registrar-General's Returns.

Medical Officer's Report.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1866.	Admitted in 1866.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Invalided to England.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1867.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							
Order I.—*Miasmatic Diseases.*							
Tonsillitis	1	7	8	8	—	—	—
Catarrh	—	10	10	10	—	—	—
Ophthalmia	—	13	13	10	—	—	3
Dysentery	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	1	14	15	13	1	1	—
Carbuncle	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Boil	—	20	20	20	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Rheumatic Fever	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Order II.—*Enthetic Diseases.*							
Syphilis, Secondary	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Total - 75							
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.							
Order I.—*Diathetic Diseases.*							
Ulcer	1	1	2	2	—	—	—
Anasarca	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Tumour	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Order II.—*Tubercular Diseases.*							
Phthisis	3	23	26	18	3	4	1
Total - 31							
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.							
Order I.—*Brain Diseases.*							
Otorrhœa	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tumour of Brain	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Epilepsy	—	3	3	3	—	—	—
Neuralgia	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Order II.—*Heart Diseases.*							
Morbus Cordis	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Order III.—*Lung Diseases.*							
Epistaxis	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	3	3	3	—	—	—
Pleurisy	—	4	4	3	—	1	—
Pneumonia	—	4	4	3	1	—	—
Pleuro-Pneumonia	—	3	3	3	—	—	—
Carried forward	7	121	128	111	7	6	4

Medical Officer's Report.

VII.—A TABLE of the DISEASES treated in the HOSPITAL, classified according to the Registrar-General's Returns—*cont.*

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1866.	Admitted in 1866.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Invalided to England.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1867.
Brought over - -	7	121	128	111	7	6	4
Order IV.—*Bowel Diseases.*							
Hernia, Diaphragmatic -	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Dyspepsia - - -	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Fistula - - - -	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Order V.—*Kidney Diseases.*							
Nephritis - - -	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Cystitis - - -	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Stricture - - -	1	1	2	2	—	—	—
Order VII.—*Muscle Diseases.*							
Synovitis - - -	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Order VIII.—*Skin Diseases.*							
Abscess - - -	—	13	13	12	—	—	1
Psoriasis - - -	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whitlow - - -	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Total - 47							
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.							
Order IV.—*Diseases of Nutrition.*							
Debility - - -	—	11	11	11	—	—	—
Total - 11							
CLASS V.—VIOLENT DISEASES.							
Order I.—*Accidents.*							
Fracture of scull - -	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
„ tibia & fibula -	—	3	3	2	—	—	1
Burn - - -	—	3	3	3	—	—	—
Ophthalmia - - -	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Contusions - - -	3	20	23	22	—	—	1
Total - 31							
GRAND TOTAL -	12	183	195	174	8	6	7

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORT

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF THE

MILITARY PRISONS,

1866.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL E. Y. W. HENDERSON, R.E.

Inspector General of Military Prisons, &c.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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By Lieut.-Colonel E. Y. W. Henderson, R.E.,

Inspector General of Military Prisons.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN S. PAKINGTON, Bart.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, &c.

45 Parliament Street,
Sir, 1st July 1867.

I have the honour to submit my Report on the Military Prisons for the year 1866.

The discipline of the prisons continues to be satisfactory, except in those cases where, from the prisoners being in association, only a lower standard of discipline can be attained.

The sanitary condition of the prisons is also good, and it is satisfactory to observe that the precautions taken under the advice of the medical officers have resulted in preserving those establishments entirely free from cholera.

Advantage has been taken of the increase in the number of cells available at the Military Prison at Southwark, which now has room for 158 men in separation, in order to diminish the numbers confined in Fort Clarence. The low casemates in the latter, with scanty light and most imperfect ventilation, are far from fulfilling the requirements of a good sanitary condition, and in addition to this, they have been greatly overcrowded until the change now referred to was carried out; but still this fort is entirely unsuited for the purpose for which it is now used, as its construction throws great obstacles in the way of efficient supervision, which is doubly necessary when prisoners are, as here, in association; and its insecurity cannot be remedied, except at a cost out of proportion to the value of the prison.

Complaints continue to be made of the great inconvenience and unsuitableness of the wooden temporary prison at Aldershot. This subject has been frequently brought forward, and the desirability of taking such steps as may be necessary to remedy these defects has been admitted. A sum has twice been placed in the estimates for the purpose, but nothing has been done as yet. This is the more to be regretted, because on account of the prison being "condemned" as such, it is felt to be injudicious to expend money even in remedying some of its sanitary defects, however urgently they may be brought forward.

The number of prisoners provided for in the estimates for the financial year 1867–8 has been

In Great Britain - -	1,050
At foreign stations - -	490

The number of warders, &c., is 275
against 274 in 1866–7.

The estimates for subsistence in Military Prisons are—

	£		£
At home -	9,000	against	10,580 in 1866–7.
Abroad -	4,000		3,652 „
	£13,000		14,232

The total charges have been reduced from 48,370*l.* in 1865–6 to 46,986*l.* in 1866–7, and 44,100*l.* in 1867–8.

Every effort is used to make the labour of the men remunerative, when it can be done without interfering with the primary object of punishment.

The time table adopted in October 1865 continues to work satisfactorily. A small change has been made in the time of schooling, which is now carried on between the hours of 4 and 5.30 p.m., instead of between 6.30 and 8.0 p.m., with the exception of Aldershot, where the alteration would not be of any advantage. This change has been of great benefit to the warders, who by it are enabled to get away from their duties earlier, and pass more time with their families; an advantage which it is satisfactory to be able to confer on a deserving class of public servants.

There is an increase in the number of committals to Military Prisons within the last ten years; the increased stringency of the punishment for drunkenness may partly account for this, and the diminution in the infliction of the punishment of penal servitude, which is shown by the numbers received into Government prisons in the following years, viz.:—

1862 - - -	132
1863 - - -	158
1864 - - -	134
1865 - - -	102
1866 - - -	71

Nevertheless the population of the Military Prisons is swelled by a class of men who are repeatedly committing offences which lead to their trial by courts martial, and who pass a considerable portion of their service in prison; and in the same way the offenders against prison laws consist mainly of a small body of men, whose removal in the one case from the prison, and in the other from the army, would give an entirely different aspect to the statistics of crime in the one and in the other.

The scale of dietary now adopted in all the Military Prisons continues to be sufficient to maintain the prisoners in good health, and fit to return to duty at the expiration of their sentences.

The per-centage of sick has been reduced from 21 per cent. in 1854 to 13 per cent. in 1866; and this is the more satisfactory as the year 1866 was an exceptionally unhealthy year.

The employment of the prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Aldershot on useful labour about the camp has been found very beneficial both to the public service and to the men themselves.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good, except at Weedon, where a considerable number of prison offences are recorded.

The progress of the men at school under the new arrangements has been satisfactory, and the general system of prison discipline is in a sound and wholesome state.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
E. Y. W. Henderson,
Inspector General of Military Prisons.

The Military Prisons in operation in 1866 were as follows:

England	Aldershot, Fort Clarence (Rochester), Gosport, Weedon, Devonport, Southwark, and Shorncliff.
Scotland	Greenlaw (near Edinburgh).
Ireland	Dublin, Cork, and Limerick.
Abroad	Gibraltar, Quebec, Halifax (Nova Scotia), Montreal, Malta, Bermuda, Mauritius, and Barbadoes.

Statistics of the Military Prisons.

The following are the principal statistics of the Military Prisons at home for the last ten years :—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	
Total number of prisoners admitted . .	5,572	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470	6,390	
Proportion per cent. of these admissions to the force . . .	5·62	5·97	6·4	4·08	6·56	6·28	7·00	6·97	7·98	
Daily average number of prisoners in confinement throughout the year . .	744	931	837	1,101	1,084	972	1,067	996	1,035	
Proportion per cent. of the average numbers in confinement to the force . .	1·91	0·86	0·79	0·67	1·16	1·14	1·32	1·27	1·29	
Average length of sentences .	49 days	53 days	48 days	60 days	57 days	66 days	68 days	66 days	60 days	56
Punishments inflicted by Visitors for serious offences, *viz.*—										
Corporal punishments .	5 200 lashes	14 540 lashes	7 300 lashes	21 800 lashes	20 810 lashes	15 613 lashes	12 475 lashes	8 350 lashes	13 600 lashes	40
Sentenced to solitary confinement .	12	62	20	30	17	23	7	19	25	
Sentenced to separate confinement .	3	35	7	17	26	22	38	5	27	
Sentenced to be put in irons	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	4	—	

The following is a statement of the ages, services, country, and religion of the prisoners admitted in the years 1857—1866 inclusive :—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	
AGES.										
Under 20 years	723	1,534	1,393	1,095	844	511	568	628	801	
From 20 to 30 .	4,339	4,464	4,470	5,074	4,706	4,160	4,363	4,001	4,408	
„ 30 to 40 .	488	463	457	522	553	650	706	816	1,154	
Above 40 . .	22	27	28	28	21	20	29	25	27	
	5,572	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470	6,390	
SERVICES.										
2yrs. and under	1,958	3,727	4,154	3,524	2,418	1,260	1,100	1,209	1,616	
Under 7 years .	2,746	2,226	1,710	2,627	2,939	2,922	3,158	2,727	2,327	
From 7 to 14 .	663	370	335	398	577	935	1,194	1,325	2,166	
„ 14 to 21 .	194	158	137	153	173	206	196	190	255	
Above 21 . .	11	7	12	17	17	18	18	19	26	
	5,572	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470	6,390	
COUNTRY.										
English . .	3,422	3,944	3,805	3,927	3,613	3,259	3,589	3,302	3,630	
Scotch . .	438	592	516	490	512	362	395	517	689	
Irish . .	1,712	1,952	2,027	2,302	1,999	1,720	1,682	1,651	2,071	
	5,572	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470	6,390	
RELIGION.										
Protestant .	3,600	3,925	3,790	3,892	3,551	3,156	3,523	3,210	3,509	
Presbyterian .	338	462	390	435	448	365	365	498	666	
Roman Catholic	1,634	2,101	2,168	2,392	2,125	1,820	1,778	1,762	2,215	
	5,572	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470	6,390	

The following table shows the comparative character of the prisoners for the last ten years:—

Prison Character.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Good . .	5,353	5,886	5,542	6,081	5,559	5,007	4,969	4,196	5,326	5,422
Indifferent .	124	222	310	272	225	116	344	612	549	590
Bad . . .	95	380	496	366	340	218	353	662	515	508
	5,572	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470	6,390	6,520

The following is a statement of the number of punishments inflicted by Governors of Military Prisons in the United Kingdom for minor offences in the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866:—

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.
shot .	836	148	1649	423	1,632	443	2,034	628	2,138	621	1898	330	1864	403	1,419	189	1,920	331	1,922	339
Clarence	1,395	139	1585	155	1,463	207	1,375	169	1,243	167	1095	117	1265	92	1,224	101	1,207	60	976	103
ort . .	1,008	212	1079	270	1,108	401	1,156	261	1,227	130	1105	94	1052	108	898	135	1,097	180	1,252	418
wark .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	45	421	119	558	165	553	150
ncliff .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	253	217	364	197	428	264
on . .	529	39	877	80	798	74	702	56	543	36	556	46	660	123	596	159	530	128	524	236
nport .	205	197	245	320	223	275	275	602	229	434	243	243	214	168	210	120	215	140	207	754
law .	191	151	334	306	326	331	327	164	301	157	190	101	239	105	258	76	275	59	295	34
n . .	741	222	693	370	707	265	693	170	545	170	495	98	487	75	546	70	568	70	513	41
. . .	356	95	445	203	518	457	518	111	443	26	265	20	300	19	375	44	237	55	453	284
rick .	102	15	138	137	270	466	269	286	203	180	180	94	94	27	77	124	318	398	332	221
ne . .	209	227	203	290	312	435	292	811	250	895	208	404	306	313	191	93	..	..	..	..
	5,572	1,447	7,248	2,554	7,357	3,354	7,641	3,258	7,122	2,816	6,235	1,550	6,600	1,478	6,468	1,447	7,289	1,783	7,455	2,844

The foregoing details exhibit a considerable variation in the prison statistics of 1866 as compared with those of the previous year; the number of punishments for minor offences having increased greatly. The average length of sentences was 99 days in 1849, and 87 in 1854, but it was reduced in 1855 to 77 days, in 1856 to 53 days, in 1857 to 49 days, in 1858 to 53 days, in 1859 and 1860 to 48 days, and in 1861 to 57 days. In 1862, however, it was 66 days, and in 1863 as much as 68 days; but in 1864 it was 66 days, in 1865 60 days, and in 1866 only 56 days.

Crimes.

The following statement shows the extent of crimes as compared with the force from which offenders have been committed in the years from 1847 to 1866 :—

—	Average Force.	Desertion.		Absence without Leave.		Drunkenness.		Disgraceful Conduct.		Other Crimes.	
		Nos.	Per-centage.	Nos.	Per-centage.	Nos.	Per-centage.	Nos.	Per-centage.	Nos.	Per-centage.
1847	67,069	1,481	2·20	823	1·22	703	1·04	187	0·27	656	0·97
1848	81,456	1,431	1·75	822	1·00	851	1·04	200	0·24	705	0·86
1849	65,897	970	1·45	977	1·48	795	1·20	153	0·23	638	0·96
1850	70,345	792	1·14	1,155	1·64	935	1·32	116	0·16	567	0·80
1851	69,968	642	0·91	1,115	1·59	879	1·25	98	0·14	532	0·76
1852	72,499	745	1·02	1,010	1·39	909	1·25	136	0·18	513	0·70
1853	74,476	1,069	1·43	830	1·11	778	1·04	111	0·14	543	0·72
1854	69,162	1,384	2·00	813	1·18	459	0·66	158	0·23	460	0·66
1855	118,717	2,441	2·05	1,201	1·01	593	0·49	275	0·23	812	0·68
1856	72,107	2,434	3·38	1,706	2·26	809	1·12	379	0·52	1,048	1·45
1857	76,360	1,888	2·48	1,734	2·27	619	0·82	277	0·37	1,038	1·37
1858	100,169	3,100	3·09	1,411	1·41	529	0·53	245	0·25	1,203	1·21
1859	105,248	2,774	2·17	1,426	1·36	636	0·61	251	0·24	1,261	1·19
1860	105,157	2,799	2·66	1,566	1·49	779	0·75	206	0·19	1,369	1·31
1861	93,467	2,432	2·61	1,279	1·37	736	0·79	222	0·24	1,455	1·56
1862	85,395	1,680	1·97	1,325	1·56	894	1·47	167	0·19	1,275	1·49
1863	80,907	1,548	1·91	1,666	2·50	882	1·09	144	0·17	1,426	1·76
1864	78,396	1,418	1·80	1,450	1·84	1,132	1·44	165	0·21	1,305	1·66
1865	80,045	1,520	1·89	1,554	1·94	1,801	2.24	190	0·23	1,325	1·65
1866	79,654	1,561	1·95	1,477	1·85	1,926	2·41	207	0·25	1,349	1·69

The above table shows that crime in the army has slightly increased during the year 1866.

Statement of Expenses,

Showing the difference of the total pay of prison officers and the maintenance and washing of prisoners, as compared with the stoppages from such soldiers while in prison, for a period of thirteen years.

Pay, &c.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
The total charge for pay and allowances of prison officers, and for the subsistence and washing of the prisoners, was .	£ 14,359	£ 15,933	£ 18,746	£ 18,232	£ 18,125	£ 19,849	£ 21,624	£ 22,431	£ 22,359	£ 24,539	£ 23,323	£ 24,870	£ 25,377
The full pay and beer money of prisoners in confinement not issued amounted to	9,999	13,868	18,722	16,008	19,577	21,959	23,225	23,359	21,200	22,141	20,976	22,542	21,716

Corporal Punishments, Convictions, &c.

The following table shows the numbers of convictions and of corporal punishments inflicted in 1845, the year previous to the establishment of Military Prisons, and during the last fourteen years:—

—	Average Effectives of the Army.	Number of Convictions.	Proportion per cent. to Effectives.	Number of Corporal Punishments.	Proportion per cent. to Effectives.	Numbers marked as Deserters.	Proportion per cent. to Effectives.
1845 .	125,252	9,954	7·94	652	0·52	786	0·62
1853 .	117,953	7,933	6·72	391	0·33	452	0·38
1854 .	135,884	6,651	4·82	435	0·32	396	0·29
1855 .	213,166	16,184	7·59	2,217	1·04	1,517	0·71
1856 .	158,476	8,368	5·28	224	0·14	1,283	0·81
1857 .	163,468	12,265	7·50	545	0·34	1,290	0·76
1858 .	219,739	18,433	8·4	918	0·42	2,371	1·09
1859 .	234,186	19,262	8·3	772	0·33	2,642	1·13
1860 .	228,824	17,318	7·58	651	0·29	1,870	0·82
1861 .	212,295	18,483	8·7	413	0·15	2,211	1·05
1862 .	212,718	15,445	7·3	368	0·17	1,492	0·71
1863 .	208,797	18,411	8·81	367	0·17	1,136	0·54
1864 .	204,057	17,494	8·57	466	0·22	1,438	0·704
1865 .	198,048	20,817	10·5	536	0·27	1,502	0·75
1866 .	190,919	22,539	11·8	465	0·24	1,374	0·71

From these statistics it appears that in 1866 there has been a considerable increase in the number of convictions, but a decrease in the number of cases of desertion.

Re-committals.

The following is a statement of the number of prisoners committed during the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866, who had at any time previously been committed to a Military Prison, showing their ages, services, &c.:—

Ages.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Under 20 yrs.	133	164	244	222	157	96	126	130	158	167
20 to 30 yrs.	1,173	1,003	1,322	1,861	1,954	1,907	1,847	1,945	2,117	2,127
30 to 40 yrs.	237	206	221	284	298	329	351	490	629	705
Above 40 yrs.	5	11	19	13	16	9	19	12	23	30
	1,548	1,384	1,806	2,380	2,425	2,341	2,343	2,577	2,927	3,029
Country.										
English .	930	819	1,118	1,388	1,381	1,381	1,513	1,544	1,627	1,589
Scotch .	133	106	227	138	193	158	132	209	236	328
Irish . .	485	459	461	855	851	802	698	824	1,064	1,112
	1,548	1,384	1,806	2,380	2,425	2,341	2,343	2,577	2,927	3,029

Services.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865
2 yrs. and under .	253	408	836	748	551	250	201	214	321
7 years .	786	671	729	1,339	1,442	1,481	1,509	1,516	1,341
7 to 14 yrs.	309	212	167	187	320	493	544	713	1,118
14 to 21 yrs.	94	88	63	99	105	109	83	121	136
Above 21 years .	6	5	11	7	7	8	6	13	11
	1,548	1,384	1,806	2,380	2,425	2,341	2,343	2,577	2,927
Religion.									
Protestant	971	831	1,125	1,409	1,368	1,324	1,435	1,440	1,552
Presbyterian .	105	73	88	116	161	160	155	237	252
Roman Catholic	472	480	593	855	896	857	753	900	1,123
	1,548	1,384	1,806	2,380	2,425	2,341	2,343	2,577	2,927

Crimes of which convicted at various times by the above re-committals	Desertion	650	625	893	1,162	1,172	1,383	1,043	1,017	1,111
	Absence without Leave . . .	1,264	1,055	1,320	1,836	1,977	1,994	1,889	2,271	2,273
	Drunkenness	1,090	798	826	1,108	1,361	1,537	1,206	1,899	2,879
	Disgraceful Conduct . . .	108	70	72	143	148	118	121	126	201
	Other Crimes	593	499	734	1,187	1,270	1,247	1,199	1,568	1,864
		3,705	3,047	3,845	5,436	5,928	6,479	5,458	6,881	8,328
State of Instruction .	Could not read	427	424	573	728	653	531	497	592	583
	Could not write	531	326	701	879	816	641	588	688	717

In this statement is included every re-committed soldier who has on any previous occasion been committed to a Military Prison at home or abroad since 1845, when these establishments first came into operation.

As from the statement showing the crimes for which men have been committed during the year, so from this it appears that drunkenness, absence without leave, and desertion are the prevailing crimes leading to re-committals.

In order, however, to arrive at an accurate judgment of the increase or decrease of re-committals in each year, it is necessary to compare the number of such annual re-committals with the aggregate number of prisoners who have been committed to the Military Prisons since they were first established in 1845.

The following statement shows the number of men committed in 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866, who have at any time since 1845 been previously committed to any Military Prison; also the numbers re-committed to the same Military Prisons, and the total number of admissions since 1845:—

	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.
rshot	322	44	1,905	430	96	3,425	616	142	4,876	888	275	6,696	969	313	8,550
Clarence	301	251	12,639	284	257	14,022	339	310	15,315	876	318	16,531	363	302	17,588
ort	327	138	9,005	251	165	9,978	252	161	10,917	373	238	11,942	413	226	13,018
ncliff	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
awark	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
ion	75	31	5,565	76	25	6,327	124	58	6,973	127	53	7,584	135	62	8,027
nport	91	28	2,331	53	24	2,553	59	13	2,740	76	27	2,984	73	73	3,202
nlaw	40	18	2,783	31	22	3,073	48	34	3,342	51	36	3,613	78	51	3,863
in	216	35	7,449	118	38	8,064	142	22	8,669	209	26	9,268	147	5	9,716
	101	40	4,621	73	36	5,023	109	61	5,480	129	89	5,912	109	58	6,276
erick	22	1	2,878	17	6	3,010	53	19	3,259	66	23	3,654	57	18	3,825
one	53	11	2,353	51	11	2,542	64	31	2,794	100	40	3,060	81	30	3,303
	1,548	597	51,529	1,384	680	58,017	1,806	851	64,365	2,380	1,123	71,244	2,425	1,138	77,368
rage of total Re-mittals to num- of Prisoners	per cent. 2·91	. .	. .	per cent. 2.39	. .	. .	per cent. 2·81	. .	. .	per cent. 3.35	. .	. .	per cent. 3·27	. .	. .
rage of Re-com-tals to the same sons to the num- of Prisoners	. .	per cent. 1·12	. .	. .	per cent. 1·18	. .	. .	per cent. 1·33	. .	. .	per cent. 1.58	. .	. .	per cent. 1·47	. .
ease compared h the previous r	. .	57	. .	. .	83	. .	422	171	. .	574	. .	. .	45	15	. .
rease compared th the previous ar	. .	. .	. .	168	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

	1862			1863.			1864.			1865.			1866.		
	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.
rshot	899	285	10,278	661	429	11,896	635	343	13,072	793	298	14,769	773	345	16,458
Clarence	318	229	18,516	395	295	19,595	410	334	20,634	458	371	21,684	353	239	22,545
ort	410	258	14,365	462	285	15,285	426	237	16,069	399	252	17,051	479	166	18,181
ncliff	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	171	23	253	222	30	575	277	56	964
hwark	. .	. .	. .	44	1	119	124	25	475	199	75	998	188	84	1,461
don	189	86	8,491	217	158	9,038	218	137	9,525	230	55	9,966	207	58	10,412
nport	64	29	3,422	66	41	3,611	81	34	3,792	73	28	3,988	64	24	4,170
nlaw	65	38	4,018	63	23	4,222	74	41	4,446	88	46	4,682	107	70	4,942
lin	160	18	10,132	166	10	10,527	210	8	10,972	244	20	11,448	202	12	11,860
	99	57	6,502	135	73	6,765	143	70	7,079	64	33	7,267	224	66	7,691
erick	51	28	3,816	32	21	3,887	33	1	3,964	157	26	4,243	155	26	4,507
one	86	24	3,479	102	20	3,740	52	8	3,874	..	..	3,874	..	..	3,874
	2,341	1,052	83,019	2,343	1,356	88,685	2,577	1,261	94,155	2,927	1,234	100,545	3,029	1,146	107,065
rage of total Re-mittals to num- of Prisoners	per cent. 2·83	. .	. .	per cent. 2·64	. .	. .	per cent. 2·73	. .	. .	per cent. 2·91	. .	. .	per cent. 2·82	. .	. .
rage of Re-com-tals to the same sons to the num- of Prisoners	. .	per cent. 1·28	. .	. .	per cent. 1·52	. .	. .	per cent. 1·28	. .	. .	per cent. 1·00	. .	. .	per cent. 1·07	. .
ease compared h the previous r	. .	. .	. .	2	304	. .	234	. .	. .	350	. .	. .	102	. .	. .
rease compared h the previous ar	84	86	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	95	. .	. .	27	. .	. .	88	. .

Drunkenness.

Drunkenness is, perhaps, the most fertile source of military crime. The actual number of committals for this offence has increased in the year 1866, and the per-centage has also increased; but the explanation of this is to be found in the fact that soldiers who formerly were summarily convicted, and sentenced to short periods of imprisonment in regimental cells by their Commanding Officers, for drunkenness, are now tried by Court Martial and sentenced to imprisonment in a Military Prison,—thus causing a considerable increase in the number of committals for that offence.

The following return will give the particulars for seventeen years ending 1866:—

—	England.			Scotland.			Ireland.		
	Average Force.	No. of Committals for Drunkenness.	Per-centage.	Average Force.	No. of Committals for Drunkenness.	Per-centage.	Average Force.	No. of Committals for Drunkenness.	Per-centage.
1850 .	44,101	346	0·78	5,307	51	0·97	20,937	438	2·57
1851 .	42,318	387	0·91	3,913	51	1·30	23,737	441	1·85
1852 .	44,068	313	0·71	4,144	85	2·05	24,287	511	2·10
1853 .	46,849	279	0·59	4,451	45	1·01	23,176	454	1·95
1854 .	46,106	195	0·42	3,312	27	0·82	19,744	237	1·20
1855 .	70,298	250	0·35	8,270	32	0·38	40,149	311	0·77
1856 .	45,076	491	1·08	3,430	6	0·17	23,601	312	1·33
1857 .	52,885	666	1·21	3,356	27	0·81	20,119	397	1·98
1858 .	70,588	352	0·49	4,653	6	0·13	24,898	171	0·69
1859 .	73,393	384	0·53	4,542	25	0·56	27,314	227	0·84
1860 .	73,734	541	0·74	4,851	16	0·34	26,572	222	0·84
1861 .	65,357	626	0·96	4,114	9	0·22	23,966	101	0·43
1862 .	60,690	759	1·24	3,638	8	0·22	21,067	127	0·61
1863 .	57,004	744	1·30	3,602	28	0·77	20,301	110	0·54
1864 .	54,783	1,006	1·83	3,493	24	0·68	20,120	102	0·50
1865 .	56,584	1,619	2·86	3,444	48	1·39	20,017	134	0·66
1866 .	53,456	1,641	3·06	3,229	69	2·13	22,969	216	0·94

Health.

AN ABSTRACT of the ANNUAL RETURNS of MEDICAL OFFICERS of MILITARY PRISONS at HOME.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Number of prisoners in confinement 1st Jan.	837	760	1,009	922	998	894	934	998	899	935
Number of prisoners admitted during the year	5,572	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470	6,390	6,520
	6,409	7,248	7,357	7,641	7,122	6,235	6,600	6,468	7,289	7,455
Discharged from Prison during the year	5,659	6,244	6,437	6,586	6,283	5,811	5,600	5,569	6,354	6,588
Remaining in confinement on 31st December	750	1,004	920	1,055	839	924	1,000	899	935	867

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year	6,409	7,248	7,357	7,641	7,122	6,235	6,600	6,468	7,289	7,455
Of these the following were treated for sickness:—										
Remaining under treatment on 1st January	26	19	20	20	26	12	12	14	15	14
Treated in the Sick Ward of the Prison	179	313	235	281	255	244	243	163	201	221
Treated in the Prison, but not in the Sick Ward	742	612	666	683	532	442	469	429	419	477
Treated in Garrison or Regimental Hospital	125	165	73	74	50	73	48	77	84	91
	1,072	1,109	994	1,058	863	771	772	683	719	803
Of these were:—										
Discharged cured	1,022	1,049	942	984	821	732	737	634	672	735
Transferred to Hospital at the expiration of sentence	35	38	29	46	26	23	21	32	31	48
Died in Garrison or Regimental Hospital	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	1
Died in Prison	2	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	..
Remaining under treatment on 31st Dec.	13	20	23	25	14	13	14	15	14	19
	1,072	1,109	994	1,058	863	771	772	683	719	803
The diseases were as follows:—										
Fevers	34	56	52	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the head and nervous system	4	6	7	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ heart and lungs	152	141	110	141	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ stomach and bowels	204	130	148	134	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic affections and colds	41	48	47	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal diseases	202	173	171	170	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the skin	56	128	67	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcers and abscesses	201	244	226	305	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the eyes	24	38	27	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wounds and accidents	47	51	63	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases	107	97	76	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1,072	1,109	994	1,058	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Zymotic diseases:										
Miasmatic diseases	..	..	..	..	193	194	152	195	197	226
Enthetic diseases	..	..	..	..	141	123	122	95	89	83
Dietic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	61	70	85	60	50	49
2. Constitutional diseases:										
Diathetic diseases	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	5	17
Tubercular diseases	..	..	..	..	15	7	9	11	3	7
3. Local diseases:										
Of the nervous system	..	..	..	..	17	12	17	5	15	21
„ circulatory system	..	..	..	..	3	12	2	8	7	8
„ respiratory system	..	..	..	..	88	55	62	51	49	53
„ digestive system	..	..	..	..	26	47	49	32	49	68
„ urinary system	..	..	..	..	5	5	3	3	..	2
„ reproductive system	..	..	..	..	2	4	7	11	18	13
„ locomotive system	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	7	..
„ integumentary system	..	..	..	..	228	177	209	167	178	192
4. Developmental diseases:										
Disease of Nutrition	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	4	1	..
5. Violent deaths or diseases	..	..	..	..	77	56	27	23	25	46
6. Punishment	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	14	20	15
7. Observation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3
	..	..	..	..	863	771	772	683	719	803
The greatest number of prisoners in confinement at any one time was	1,033	1,173	1,265	1,356	1,320	1,218	1,390	1,283	1,379	1,334
The smallest number was	412	668	779	812	791	693	783	682	704	671
The daily average number was	744	931	1,039	1,101	1,084	972	1,067	996	1,035	1,003
The total number treated for sickness was	1,079	1,109	994	1,058	863	771	772	683	719	803
The average daily sick was	18	27	22	25	23	15	21	18	19	18
The number of deaths was	2	2	..	3	2	3	..	2	2	1

From the above abstract of the Medical Returns of the Military Prisons at home, it appears that the health of the prisoners during the year 1866 was satisfactory. It will be

seen that the proportion of numbers treated for sickness to the total numbers in confinement in 1854 was nearly 21 per cent., whereas in 1855 it decreased to about 15 per cent.; in 1856 it was 17 per cent., in 1857 16 per cent., in 1858 15 per cent.; in 1859 and 1860 it was only about 13 per cent., in 1861 and 1862 about 12 per cent., in 1863 and 1864 about 11 per cent., in 1865 rather less than 10 per cent., but in 1866 13 per cent.

This result shows that the improved system of prison diet in operation at Aldershot since August 1858, and introduced into all Military Prisons at home in September 1861, has had a beneficial sanitary effect.

Comparison of the Health of the Prisoners with that of the Troops in Barracks.

By Returns obtained from the Army Medical Department, showing the average strength of the Troops, the number of admissions into Hospital, and the number of deaths in the several Garrisons in which the Military Prisons at home are situated, during the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866 it appears that—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Upon an average strength of	28,946	38,085	57,305	36,788	35,569	34,354	37,370	37,433	37,985
the admissions into Hospital were	21,644	37,912	40,997	42,810	38,181	31,948	32,356	36,955	36,598
and the deaths were	172	293	269	322	289	198	234	321	273
This gives	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
ratio of admissions to the average strength of	74	99	71	114	107	93	86	98	96
„ deaths „	·59	0·77	0·47	0·88	0·82	0·58	0·62	0·85	0·71
„ deaths to admissions of	0·79	0·78	0·66	0·76	0·76	0·62	0·72	0·86	0·74
The Statistics of the Military Prison at home show that—									
Upon an average strength of	744	931	1,039	1,101	1,084	972	1,067	996	1,035
the numbers treated for sickness were	1,072	1,109	994	1,058	863	771	772	683	719
and the deaths were	2	2	..	3	2	3	..	2	2
This gives—	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
ratio of admissions to the average strength of	144	119	95	96	79	79	72	68	68
„ deaths „	0·27	0·22	..	0·28	0·19	0·31	..	0·20	0·19
„ deaths to admissions of	0·19	0·19	..	0·29	0·24	0·39	..	0·29	0·27

As stated in previous Reports, there will always appear to be a large number of cases treated in the prisons in proportion to the average strength, in consequence of the continual admission and discharge of prisoners, and of their endeavours to escape a portion of their punishment by coming forward for treatment upon slight grounds.

For further comparison, the following statement shows the number of admissions into Hospital, and deaths, on an average strength of 71,200 troops in the United Kingdom for the year 1866:—

Average strength.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.
71,200	60,031	644

Giving a ratio per cent. of—

Admissions to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Admissions.
84	0·904	1·07

Thus proving that the Prisons are healthier than the stations in which they are situated, and the latter not less healthy than the general localities occupied by troops.

Diet in Military Prisons.

The following scale of diet for Military Prisoners is now in general use.

The diet of prisoners not engaged at hard labour is to be as follows at home stations:—

Breakfast	8 oz. of oatmeal ½ pint of milk	Daily.
Dinner	9 oz. of Indian meal ½ pint of milk	
Supper	8 oz. of bread ½ pint of milk	

And the following scale is adopted for such prisoners after fifty-six days' confinement:—

Breakfast:—Oatmeal	10 oz.
Dinner:—Indian meal	12 oz.
Supper:—Bread	8 oz.

With ½ pint of milk to each meal.

The diet of prisoners in the first, second, and third classes employed at hard labour is as follows on two days of the week, viz. Tuesday and Thursday, at home stations:—

Breakfast	8 oz. of oatmeal ½ pint of milk
Dinner	8 oz. of beef, without bone, before cooking, 2 lbs. of potatoes or 8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup thickened with 1 oz. of oatmeal, and 2 oz. of vegetables per man, seasoned with pepper and salt
Supper	8 oz. of bread ½ pint of milk

On other days of the week it is the same as for prisoners not at hard labour, but the first class are allowed an additional meat diet on Sundays, whether engaged at hard labour or not.

When it may be deemed necessary by the medical officer, for the health of a prisoner, to substitute occasionally bread for oatmeal or Indian meal, the following is the proportion:—

10 oz.	of bread	in lieu of	8 oz. of oatmeal.
12 oz.	„	„	9 oz. of Indian meal.
8 oz.	„	„	6 oz. ditto.

If in solitary or close confinement for a prison offence, or placed on bread and water as a punishment:—

1 lb. of bread, with such quantity of water for drinking as a prisoner may desire, for the first three days of such confinement, which may, however, be extended to seven days, at the discretion of the Visitor; and for the remaining period the same diet as for prisoners not engaged at hard labour	Daily.

The bread must be of the quality of ration bread.

On foreign stations the above scales of diet are also used when deemed expedient; but if not, such diet only is used as may have received the sanction of the Secretary of State for War.

Every prisoner is allowed a meat diet on Christmas Day.

TABLE showing the Number of Prisoners discharged who GAINED or LOST WEIGHT, from 1 to 28 lbs. each, during the years 1857 to 1866.

Lbs.	Number of Men.																			
	Gained.										Lost.									
	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1
1	212	294	448	332	323	314	300	320	384	353	370	382	521	505	449	486	409	438	513	
2	134	222	301	273	286	265	262	253	276	254	466	488	561	570	488	394	498	512	606	
3	97	140	193	215	180	207	189	148	210	184	521	518	598	564	542	400	502	485	529	
4	64	101	124	123	149	131	147	133	147	137	551	546	535	527	564	377	482	475	522	
5	29	72	81	99	105	75	100	76	116	97	466	508	513	520	512	801	469	446	491	
6	30	47	44	60	52	82	70	42	79	76	608	486	452	453	435	220	368	374	455	
7	26	31	32	47	56	57	56	45	59	56	404	408	384	401	407	262	323	310	346	
8	10	11	25	24	44	39	35	29	42	41	324	334	279	339	332	158	250	262	257	
9	10	8	12	12	15	31	33	22	30	31	303	282	225	298	285	115	214	184	194	
10	5	8	14	14	14	27	19	12	13	15	218	222	149	176	154	166	104	155	149	
11	5	3	10	12	12	13	17	11	20	12	159	178	121	174	132	83	70	89	89	
12	1	4	5	9	13	12	10	8	16	16	117	143	94	107	97	50	56	75	77	
13	3	3	3	4	5	17	10	3	6	8	94	95	55	63	48	33	40	49	48	
14	.	2	3	5	4	11	4	1	4	10	78	46	56	62	37	24	20	43	34	
15	1	.	1	2	2	12	4	3	3	2	44	53	26	31	25	16	25	22	19	
16	.	1	1	.	5	4	6	3	2	1	29	23	17	17	16	11	16	24	11	
17	.	1	1	.	1	1	5	4	.	2	17	16	16	19	14	7	7	12	11	
18	.	3	.	1	.	3	3	.	1	2	21	14	8	15	12	4	11	4	5	
19	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	12	8	7	9	4	6	9	4	2	
20	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	1	.	5	12	2	4	4	2	5	5	5	
21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	3	3	1	1	2	2	.	
22	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	2	1	.	.	2	2	
23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	1	1	1	3	.	.	1	
24	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	2	
25	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	2	1	.	.	.	1	
26	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
	627	953	1,299	1,240	1,266	1303	1,272	1,119	1,409	1,297	4,823	4,782	4,260	4,863	4,561	3,619	3,881	3,972	4,370	4,6

TABLE showing the GAIN and Loss of WEIGHT of MEN discharged from MILITARY PRISONS at HOME, during the Year 1866.

PRISONS.	Number Discharged.	GAINED.			LOST.			Neither Gained nor Lost.	Not Weighed.
		Number.	Lbs.	Average.	Number.	Lbs.	Average.		
	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.
				lbs. oz.			lbs. oz.		
Fort Clarence . .	901	122	465	3 13	715	3,539	4 15	60	4
Aldershot . .	1,668	487	1,841	3 12	989	4,211	4 4	190	2
Gosport . .	1,154	131	490	3 11	912	5,267	5 12	74	37
Weedon . .	464	95	400	4 3	324	1,367	4 3	44	1
Southwark . .	463	27	175	6 7	418	3,466	8 4	18	..
Shorncliff . .	388	101	235	2 5	228	563	2 7	59	..
Greenlaw . .	252	49	160	3 4	178	801	4 8	25	..
Dublin . . .	426	186	701	3 11	196	832	4 3	43	1
Cork . . .	396	55	141	2 9	341	2,054	6 0	..	..
Limerick . .	295	36	112	3 1	239	1,637	6 13	19	1
Devonport . .	181	8	15	1 14	158	1,145	7 3	13	2
Total . .	6,588	1,297	4,735	38 10	4,698	24,882	58 8	545	48
Numbers . .	..	1,297	..	..	4,698	..	..	545	48
Total Numbers . .					6,588.				

COMPARISON of GROSS TOTALS from 1850 to 1866.

	GAIN.			LOST.			Neither Gained nor Lost.	Not Weighed.
	No. of Men.	Lbs.	Average.	No. of Men.	Lbs.	Average.		
			lbs. oz.			lbs. oz.		
1850 . .	504	1,587	3 2	2,800	19,630	6 12	226	32
1851 . .	231	614	2 10	2,994	25,444	8 8	135	39
1852 . .	180	575	3 3	2,884	27,194	9 7	87	42
1853 . .	156	450	2 14	3,048	28,065	9 3	112	43
1854 . .	304	862	2 13	2,952	22,209	7 9	164	42
1855 . .	533	1,387	2 10	4,137	25,351	6 2	270	62
1856 . .	734	2,294	3 4	5,193	33,538	6 3	308	208
1857 . .	631	1,955	3 6	4,610	27,773	6 0	315	104
1858 . .	953	2,923	2 13	4,782	28,987	6 1	399	110
1859 . .	1,300	3,779	2 14	4,637	23,057	5 4	433	67
1860 . .	1,239	4,195	3 5	4,861	27,334	5 9	416	70
1861 . .	1,266	4,412	3 7	4,561	25,151	5 7	398	40
1862 . .	1,303	5,103	4 0	3,619	18,187	5 1	353	36
1863 . .	1,272	4,961	3 9	3,881	20,198	5 3	420	27
1864 . .	1,119	3,862	3 7	3,972	21,133	5 5	399	79
1865 . .	1,409	5,018	3 4	4,370	22,346	5 4	540	35
1866 . .	1,297	4,735	3 10	4,698	24,882	5 4	545	48

The adoption of an improved scale of diet has considerably diminished the average loss of weight, and it is satisfactory to find that the number treated for sickness during the year 1866 was proportionately less than in any year since 1854.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Total number of prisoners admitted . .	3,207	5,322	6,376	5,572	6,498	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470	6,390	6,520
„ treated for sickness	815	857	1,216	1,072	1,109	994	1,058	863	771	772	683	719	803
Number of sick per cent. to the number of prisoners admitted .	24·6	16·1	19·07	19·3	17·9	15·7	15·8	14·1	14·5	13·6	12·4	11·2	12·3

APPENDIX.

ALDERSHOT.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Governor, Major MILLER.

General Remarks.—The daily proportion per cent. of men belonging to the Aldershot Division has been—courts martial, 1·050, summary or Commanding Officer's award, 0·198. This increase in the courts martial prisoners as compared with former years is considerable, and is evidently attributable to more stringent measures having been adopted to punish drunkenness throughout the army.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good. The number of prison offences may appear large, but it must not be forgotten that, owing to local causes connected with the construction and supervision of this prison, the prisoners are much more liable to transgress prison rules than at other permanent establishments.

The health of the prisoners has been excellent. On many occasions the infirmary has not had one patient.

The diet has been excellent in quality, and is sufficient for ordinary cases. It appears to me that, after prisoners have completed six months' imprisonment, it would be judicious to increase the allowance of bread for the supper meal.

The school has continued to work well, and several prisoners who could neither read nor write on admission were on discharge able to do both.

The discipline of the prison has been carried out under the same drawbacks as previously reported, but every exertion has been made to render the same efficient.

It is satisfactory to find, notwithstanding the many disadvantages here, that, from the information I gather from the commitments of men admitted from other stations, there are not more re-committals, proportionately, to this prison than to other institutions. There are only 14 cells here, the whole of the prisoners being associated in wards. It is, therefore, very difficult to exercise proper supervision, especially during the night, and, until the cell accommodation is increased, there is no remedy. As it has been decided to build a permanent prison here, I do not now feel it necessary to urge any further remarks on the subject.

Owing to the construction of the building it is impracticable, with safety, to apply artificial warmth at night; consequently in cold weather the prisoners cannot, on medical grounds, be deprived of their beds, as required by the provisions of article 165 of the prison rules.

Since the opening of the prison a number of prisoners have been daily employed at useful labour outside the prison. In February 1861, in order to regulate the labour, an arrangement was sanctioned by which the first class prisoners have been told off daily to work under the Royal

Engineer Department; this measure has been found most beneficial to the public. Estimating the labour of the prisoners employed during the past year at the rate of 6*d.* per day each, the public has benefited to the extent of 770*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

I shall be anxious to see a more permanent prison erected, as I am of opinion that without increasing our staff to a proportion beyond any reasonable limit, it would be impossible, with the present temporary arrangements, to afford the warders sufficient relief in the performance of their duties.

CORK.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Governor, Major CAMPBELL.

General Remarks.—The increase in the admissions, as shown by the following table, has been caused by a slight addition to the force in this district, as well as by the number of cases of habitual drunkenness, as every soldier is now regularly tried after the fourth case of drunkenness within 12 months.

Year.	Total Number of Prisoners Admitted.	Average Number of Troops sending Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners to Strength.
1865	188	3,802	4·944
1866	424	6,623	6·402

The conduct of the prisoners has been very satisfactory, although the punishment return shows 219 punishments to have been awarded to the 453 men in prison during the year. These have been chiefly for minor prison offences. Of these punishments 68 were awarded to four very troublesome characters.

DEVONPORT.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of Chief Warder MARTIN (in Charge).

General Remarks.—The new time-table which was adopted at the commencement of the year appears to work satisfactorily, and will no doubt, to a certain extent, deter soldiers from committing offences which would again render them liable to the discipline of a military prison.

Notwithstanding the larger number of punishments inflicted for prison offences this year than in the previous one, the general character and conduct of the prisoners have been good, with the exception of two men of the Royal Artillery, one of whom struck a warder on two occasions, and the other repeatedly destroyed articles of cell furniture. These men appeared to have made up their minds to set all discipline at defiance, in order to gain such a bad character as would ultimately lead to their being discharged from the service with ignominy. For some time previous to their discharge from prison they behaved themselves in a proper manner, and conformed to the prison rules.

DUBLIN.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Governor, Major BACON.

General Remarks.—There was an increase of crime in the year 1866 over 1865.

The health of the prisoners throughout the year was excellent, and their general conduct very good.

The school was conducted with regularity, and fair progress was made by the scholars.

From the 1st October 1866, contracts for provisions were entered into by the Commissariat Department, and the new system promises to work well.

FORT CLARENCE.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Governor, Major EDWARDES.

General Remarks.—In July last the Secretary of State for War was pleased to promote me to the first class governorship of the Military Prison at Fort Clarence. With this advancement I have found my duties more extended, and of a somewhat different nature, inasmuch as my past labours were carried on in cellular prisons, where it is a recognized fact that both punishment and repression of military offences can be more effectually combined, and where experience has taught me that kindly admonition has greater weight. It must not be supposed that prisoners in an associated prison are not so tractable and obedient as in a cellular one. This, I am happy to say, is not the case, for since I have had charge of Fort Clarence the soldierlike submission of the men to the rules has been admirable, as it also was during my predecessor's time. While this good conduct in prison is gratifying, to the extent of showing the Secretary of State for War that the rules are equitably administered, the satisfaction here ceases, as I fear the good conduct inside Fort Clarence is partly attributable to the punishment not being felt sufficiently in consequence of soldiers being gregarious creatures, and association telling against the irksomeness of prison. There is another point, bearing on the subject of association, on which I am anxious to say a few words. Such is the construction of Fort Clarence that the good, bad, and incorrigible are, necessarily, mixed together. Thus, young soldiers with good antecedents are brought into contact with men who have been convicted a dozen times ; this not only causes contamination, but likewise engenders discontent with the soldier. I gather this from the letters passing through my hands from young prisoners to their relations, and the conversation I have with them ; and I feel sure in many instances that a summary punishment of solitary confinement in the barrack cells would be a better correction than sending a young soldier to an associated prison.

GOSPORT.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Governor, Colonel WELLESLEY.

General Remarks.—In the year ending 31st December 1865, 982 offenders were committed to this prison. In that ending 31st December last the committals were 1,130, showing an increase of 148.

The average strength of force in the district having been 12,341, against 15,209 in the previous year, this gives a per-centage of $5\frac{460}{2868}$ as the amount of increase of committals. During the Midsummer months the prison was unusually full and crowded, and the schoolroom was opened and used as an associated ward satisfactorily.

Among the crimes, drunkenness and desertion form, as usual, the most prominent features. With regard to the first offence, I am confirmed in an opinion long entertained that imprisonment has no restraining influence on the habitual drunkard; the habit of tippling once confirmed, the penalties attached to the offence are unheeded. The retrenchment of part of his daily pay only leads to the sale of regimental necessaries, for the indulgence of the vice is purchased at any price. Nor is the extent to which drunkenness among soldiers is carried quite apparent. In many instances absence is only a cloak for the other misconduct, and the absentee returns when he is sober. A summary fine of one shilling for the first offence, two shillings for a second, and thus up to five shillings, would have more effect than imprisonment. The sale of necessaries could be prevented by all clothing and necessaries being indelibly marked with the broodarrow or other stamp, or a peculiar coloured thread worked into all articles of linen or woollen texture.

GREENLAW.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Governor, Captain ALLEN.

General Remarks.—The average daily number of prisoners admitted during the past year has exceeded that of the year 1865.

Desertion and absence without leave, coupled with making away with necessaries, and habitual drunkenness, are the principal crimes for which prisoners have been admitted; desertion taking a prominent place. Re-committals are chiefly cases of drunkenness.

LIMERICK.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of Chief Warder FORSYTH (in charge).

General Remarks.—The school is regularly conducted, and the prisoners, by their general attention, appear to appreciate the indulgence. 47 men on admission could neither read nor write, but on their discharge from prison could do both tolerably well.

SHORNCLIFF.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of Chief Warder TUCKER (in charge).

General Remarks.—There has been a small increase in the number of re-committals in 1866 as compared with the preceding year, and also in the re-committals to this prison, as will be seen by the following table:—

1865	Prisoners admitted	322
	„ re-committed	222
1866	„ admitted	389
	„ re-committed	277

Of the above number of re-committals in 1866, five of them have the following number of previous convictions :—

1	man	16	convictions	with 11	years' service ;
1	„	17	„	11	„
1	„	18	„	$8\frac{3}{12}$	„
1	„	18	„	$8\frac{5}{12}$	„
1	„	19	„	$8\frac{9}{12}$	„

The conduct of the prisoners, generally speaking, has been good, although the number of prison offences, 265, may appear numerous ; but owing to the single board partition between each cell, and no supervision after being locked up, except when the warders and night watchmen patrol the prison, they cannot be prevented from talking.

Of the 265 prison offences, 84 were for idleness when picking oakum, and 87 other offences, leaving 94 cases of talking. One man, as shown in the statistical record, received a corporal punishment of 50 lashes. He was of a very sullen disposition and of hasty temper, over which he admitted he has no control, but subsequently to receiving corporal punishment he appeared quite an altered man, and went through his labour with as good a spirit as any other prisoner.

The conduct of the two warders and four assistants from the corps in camp, including the cook and night watchman, has been satisfactory, and it affords me great pleasure to state how well and cheerfully the increased duties, which came into operation on the 1st January 1866, were performed by them.

SOUTHWARK.

Extract from the Report of the Governor, Captain Clerk.

General Remarks.—From the fact, as shown by the tables of this establishment for the years 1863 and 1864, that crime was most prevalent among soldiers of from five to seven years' service, it is remarkable that as in the year 1865 the men of from seven to fourteen years' service convicted of crime equalled in number those convicted among the five to seven years' service men, so during the past year they exceeded them by 6. Thus it appears that crime is now most prevalent among soldiers whose service ranges between seven and fourteen years. But it should be remembered that in the class in question are to be found a great many against whom previous convictions have been recorded, and who are not at this period of their service entering upon a course of crime, but who, from not receiving their discharge, swell the numbers of the seven to fourteen years men committed to prison as their service lengthens.

The galleries connecting the several floors of the ten prison wards are now finished with the exception of minor details. They greatly facilitate the supervision of the cells, and the constructional disadvantages under which the prison laboured have been overcome. The night watchman is now enabled to patrol each floor of the wards regularly throughout the night ; a duty which, before the galleries were erected, it was not possible for him to perform. Upon the communication being established between the wards on each floor, the services of the assistant night watchman were dispensed with.

WEEDON.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Governor, Captain BOYLE.

General Remarks.—The sensible diminution in the proportion of cases of committal to the average strength which occurred last year, has not been maintained, and the per-centage this year is, I regret to say, much higher.

A slight but satisfactory diminution in disgraceful conduct and other crimes, embodying as they do the most serious offences, is shown, while there is an increase in desertion and absence, the crimes of the young soldier. Instances of men absenting themselves to avoid accompanying drafts for foreign service have occurred beyond former precedent.

The conduct of the prisoners has, I regret to say, been very bad. A much larger proportion than usual of punishment for prison offences has been inflicted; no less than 51 offences are entered against four men. In one case corporal punishment was inflicted on a man who struck a warder in the execution of his duty, and the interference of the Visitor was necessary on five other occasions. I believe many of these offences are committed in the mistaken hope that they will lead to the discharge of the culprit from the service, and I have no doubt that more men of the worst classes are enlisted than formerly.

The chaplain, Mr. Stimson, is satisfied with the general conduct and progress of the prisoners at school, more especially with regard to the most ignorant, those who cannot read or write. Particular attention has been paid to these men with satisfactory results.

The details of labour and distribution of time have been carried out in accordance with the War Office Circular, 10th October 1865, and instructions from the War Office since the beginning of the year, and a more rigid discipline has been consequently enforced on the prisoners.

ALDERSHOT.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Medical Officer, Dr. FOX.

General Remarks.—I would beg leave to bring before the notice of the authorities the limited room accommodation of the officers and servants of this establishment, and would take the liberty of suggesting, on sanitary grounds, the necessity that buildings of a substantial character be substituted for the present wooden huts, as more in unison with the climate, and as conducive to health.

The wooden huts have answered very well as temporary residences, but it never could have been anticipated that they should continue to be occupied by the same individual through a long series of years. The floors in the huts are almost close to the ground, and the ceilings are oppressively low. In several instances the inmates suffer from headache, dyspepsia, and nervous irritability.

CORK.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Medical Officer, Dr. JOHNSTON.

General Remarks.—The sanitary condition of the prison has been extremely satisfactory; very few cases of sickness occurred, and those were attributable to the prisoners' duties or diet, or to the discipline in operation in the institution.

Every portion of the building has been kept extremely clean and in excellent order; and to the combined influence of those causes the general good health of the prisoners may be attributed, as also the immunity they experience from cholera, diarrhœa, and other zymotic diseases prevalent in Cork, and for several weeks in the vicinity of the prison.

During this period special attention was devoted to the drainage of the prison. The sewers were frequently flushed, and chloride of lime liberally used twice a week in the latrines, waterclosets, and drains. The cells contain 690 cubic feet of space each. They are well ventilated, and when occupied are kept at a temperature of about 18 degrees of Fahrenheit above that of the external air during the winter months. The following table indicates the temperature taken at 6 a.m. daily in the open air, and in the cells throughout the year:—

Seasons.	In open air.		Average.	In occupied cells.		Average.
	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.	
Summer - -	65	41	$54\frac{98}{153}$	71	53	$61\frac{109}{153}$
Winter - -	56	30	$44\frac{61}{212}$	63	47	$54\frac{71}{212}$
Annual average -	—	—	$48\frac{229}{365}$	—	—	$57\frac{156}{365}$

The clothing is sufficiently warm and suitable to the prisoners' duties. During the winter months woollen gloves are taken into use; and flannel waistcoats, in very exceptional cases, are issued on the recommendation of the medical officer.

The bedding is of good quality and sufficiently warm. During the winter months an extra blanket, in addition to the rug allowed, is issued on the night the prisoners are deprived of their beds and bedding.

The means of personal ablution are ample and commodious. There are four bath-rooms, each well supplied with hot and cold water; and there are six rows of metal basins, two in each story of the building, also well supplied with water for daily use. Each prisoner on admission has a bath. This is repeated weekly while he remains in prison.

The diet is ample in quantity and sufficiently nutritive, not only to maintain the soldier in good health while undergoing his punishment in prison, but to enable him to perform his regimental duties immediately on rejoining his corps. Although in the great majority of instances the prisoners are found to have lost weight on discharge, yet the muscular system is firm, and the men are in better health than on admission. This remark with reference to the prisoners' improved health, especially, applies to those undergoing imprisonment for habitual drunkenness, whose digestive organs have been impaired by continued dissipation.

DEVONPORT.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Medical Officer, Surgeon WOOLLCOMBE.

General Remarks.—The cholera in this immediate district was almost wholly confined to a part of Plymouth. The immunity of almost the whole of these large towns, which now contain nearly 125,000 persons, may, doubtless, in common with that of the greater portion of the United Kingdom, be fairly attributed to due sanitary precautions, following the better understood nature of the disease. In Devonport "The Health of Towns Act" has recently been adopted (though its provisions were not in operation when the cholera appeared in Plymouth), and of the beneficial results of this adoption those engaged in the public service will unquestionably participate, in common with the people at large; and I may here also mention that I hear of satisfactory results already attending the enforcement of the "Contagious Diseases Act" in these towns in modifying venereal diseases.

DUBLIN.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Medical Officer, Surgeon TUFFNELL.

General Remarks.—The general health of the prisoners has been very good, and there was not a single case of cholera in the establishment, although the disease prevailed extensively in the city and suburbs, and the Civil Convict Prison was visited by the epidemic. There was also an immunity from autumnal diarrhœa, which commonly prevails during September and October.

FORT CLARENCE, ROCHESTER.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Medical Officer, Dr. COWEN.

General Remarks.—The cases treated were generally not of a severe nature; the most numerous were bronchitic affections, cases of phlegmon and ulcers. With regard to the state of the men on leaving the prison, they were apparently in excellent health, many of them much improved in consequence of leading regular and temperate lives.

LIMERICK.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Medical Officer, Dr. TOUCH.

General Remarks.—In consequence of a tendency to diarrhœa during the month of November, and the existence of sporadic cases of cholera among the civil population in Limerick, the medical officer then in charge of the prison recommended the substitution of a breakfast meal of a pint of coffee and eight ounces of bread for the usual breakfast of oatmeal (eight ounces) and milk (half-pint).

This has been continued for some time, and the sanitary condition of the prison throughout is very satisfactory.

WEEDON.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Medical Officer, Dr. SWANN.

General Remarks.—I am quite convinced that the present scale of dietary is sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of the prisoners.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

TENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE CERTIFIED

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1867.

18946.

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TENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE CERTIFIED

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Right Hon. GATHORNE HARDY, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 15, Parliament Street, May 1867.

I have the honour to present to you my Tenth Annual Report on the Reformatory and Industrial Schools under my inspection, being the Report for the year 1866.

(I.) Reformatory Schools.

The managers of the "West Riding Refuge and Reformatory for Girls" at Wakefield having resolved on using that institution as an Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners only, have resigned the certificate which they held under the Reformatory Act. The number of reformatories in Great Britain is now therefore reduced from 65 to 64, viz.:—

England, Protestant,	Boys	- -	32*
„ „	Girls	- -	12
„ Catholic,	Boys	- -	4
„ „	Girls	- -	2
Scotland, Protestant,	Boys	- -	7
„ „	Girls	- -	5
„ Catholic,	Boys	- -	1
„ „	Girls	- -	1
	Total	- - -	64 †

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* In two of these—the North-Eastern (Netherton, near Morpeth) and the Glamorgan (near Neath)—a few Catholic boys are received, and provision made for their instruction by a Catholic clergyman and their attendance at Catholic worship.

† The want of two or three more reformatories, both for Catholic boys and for both Protestant and Catholic girls, is now being urgently felt.

The number of juvenile offenders under detention in these schools on December 31, 1866, was 5,335, being an increase on the corresponding number on December 31, 1865 (4,915), of 420 (boys, 386, girls, 34). The following table shows how this number was distributed, and the corresponding numbers for 1865:—

	1866.	1865.
England, Protestant schools, Boys	2,505	2,343
„ „ „ Girls	589	591
„ Catholic schools, Boys -	852	714
„ „ „ Girls -	190	158
Scotland, Protestant schools, Boys	740	655
„ „ „ Girls	188	185
„ Catholic school, Boys -	185	184
„ „ „ Girls -	86	85

Of the 4,915 under detention, 478 boys and 59 girls were absent from the schools, viz.:—

On licence, Boys -	390	Girls -	40
In prison „ -	8	„ -	3
Absconded „ -	80	„ -	16

The corresponding numbers for the year 1865 were:—

On licence, Boys -	254	Girls -	51
In prison „ -	6	„ -	3
Absconded „ -	76	„ -	17

I should remark that under the head of absconded all are included who have deserted in previous years, and whose sentences have not yet expired. There were 43 boys and 12 girls in this position on December 31, 1866, so that the number that deserted and were not recovered during the year 1866 was 37 boys and 4 girls, or less than one per cent. of the boys, and less than one-half per cent. of the girls under detention.

The numbers actually in school on December 31, stood therefore thus:—

1866	Boys	3804	Girls	994	Total	4,798
1865	„	3560	„	948	„	4,508
Increase	„	244	„	46	„	290

The admissions during the year were, boys 1,312, girls 308; total, 1,620. Of these 37 were committed under 10 years of age, 271 between 10 and 12 years, 590 between 12 and 14 years, and 722 above 14 years. The corresponding figures for the year 1865 were—admissions, boys, 1,229, girls, 326; total, 1,555, of whom 46 were committed under 10 years old, and 242 between 10 and 12.

The number sent on first commitment in 1866 was 876, or more than one-half of the whole number, 93 had been previously convicted three times or more. Of these one only was a girl. The corresponding numbers for 1865 were 825, and 37; a rather larger number of offenders of a more advanced and hardened class was therefore committed in 1866. Of these the majority were sent from the metropolitan districts, Liverpool and Newcastle.

The discharges during the year amounted to, boys 938, girls 269; total, 1,207. Of these 69 emigrated, 155 went to sea, 20 enlisted, 33 were discharged on account of disease. 13 as incorrigible or as having been re-convicted and sentenced to penal servitude, &c., 34 died (boys 27, girls 7).

The discharges for 1865 amounted to 1,384. The number sent out from the schools during the last year has, therefore, fallen off to the amount of 177; boys 149, and girls 28. The increase in fact in the numbers under detention is principally due to this circumstance. The number of admissions being only 65 in excess of those for 1865. Of those discharged, the emigrants were 28 less; the boys sent to sea 76 less than in the previous year. The deaths slightly increased, viz. to 34 from 28; and the discharges from disease to 33 from 22. It is a satisfactory proof of the increased attention which has been paid by the managers of our Catholic reformatories, to the bearing of their discipline and their rules of admission on the sanitary state of their schools, that the large proportion of deaths and discharges on account of disease from these schools, on which I remarked last year has materially lessened. In 1865 one half of the deaths reported were from Catholic reformatories. In 1866 the proportion was about one-fourth (9 out of 34). These, too, were all boys, no death having occurred at the Catholic girls school of Arno's Court, Sheffield, or Dalbeth. Of the 25 deaths in Protestant schools, 9 occurred in Scotch reformatories, and 7 on board the school ships Akbar and Cornwall, the remainder (9) at Red Hill, Manchester, Monmouth, and the North-Eastern for boys, and Red Lodge and Hampstead for girls. Taking the average number of inmates for 1866 as 3,700 boys and 950 girls, we have a death rate for the year both for boys and girls of about 1 in 137. The rate in the Protestant schools being about 1 in 142, and in Catholic 1 in 123. Of the discharges from disease 21 were boys, and 12 girls; 7 boys and 1 girl being discharged from Catholic, and 14 boys and 11 girls from Protestant schools. These proportions also exhibit a marked improvement in the health of the Catholic schools. I think

the number of deaths on board the school ships demand the managers' attention. They indicate no fault or deficiency in the kindly tone of the discipline or of the care taken as to the food and clothing of the boys; for on both these points the Akbar, Clarence, and Cornwall stand in the first rank of our reformatories. But they show that the comparative confinement and peculiar training of a school ship are trying to weak and partially diseased constitutions, and that only really healthful and vigorous lads should be admitted to them, the more delicate being sent to land reformatories, and especially to farm schools where they can have exercise, and are mainly occupied in the open air. The managers of the school ships will be quite justified in making their rules of admission absolute on this point.*

The year 1866 had brought no changes of importance in the arrangements or operations of the reformatory schools I have to visit. My inspections have been in most cases made without notice, but I have found very little in any of the schools calling for inquiry or objection. The schools are for the most part carefully superintended by the committee or managers interested in them, and it is one of the advantages accruing from their mixed position and from their being partly supported by voluntary contributions, that the managers are themselves interested to check unnecessary expense in their maintenance, to make the industrial departments more profitable and the superintendence and instruction efficient. The great improvement which I noticed last year in the Catholic reformatory at Mount St. Bernard's has been amply sustained, its management and consequent progress being most satisfactory. The Leeds reformatory has also fully retrieved its position under the present superintendent. The only important exception to the general good order and satisfactory progress of the schools has occurred in the case of the Glasgow Boys House of Refuge, into the moral condition and results of which it has been necessary to institute a very searching and painful inquiry. The investigation was

* Of the deaths in English Reformatories, 5 occurred in the Cornwall; 3 in the Clarence; 2 in each of the Akbar, Red Hill, Manchester, and Market Weighton (boys' schools), and the Hampstead (girls'); 1 in each of Mount St. Bernard's, Monmouth, and the North-Eastern (boys'), and Red Lodge (girls'). Of those in Scotch Reformatories, 4 occurred at Glasgow (House of Refuge); 3 at Parkhead; 1 at Rossie, among the boys; and 2 at Glasgow (House of Refuge); 1 at Paisley; and 1 at Stranraer, among the girls.

Of those discharged on account of disease, 5 boys were from the Cornwall, 3 from the Akbar, 2 from Brook Green, and 2 from Market Weighton. Two girls being discharged from each of Liverpool, Toxteth Park, and Glasgow.

evoked by a statement addressed to the Home Office from an officer who had just been dismissed on not very reasonable grounds by the superintendent, Mr. McCallum. Its results belong more properly to the present year, as it was only instituted in the latter part of December. Public attention however having been very much called to the matter in Scotland, it is right to add here that the inquiry resulted in proving beyond any reasonable doubt that immoral and indecent practices had prevailed long and largely among the boys, especially the oldest and more trusted ones, and that in spite of two or three cases which had occurred and notwithstanding more than one warning from myself, these evils had been most unfortunately underrated and their existence comparatively ignored by Mr. McCallum and the officers in whom he placed most confidence. No intimation of such things being suspected had been given to the directors. On the results of the investigation being brought before the directors those gentlemen resolved and pledged themselves to place the institution on a healthier footing. Mr. McCallum's resignation has been accepted, all admissions have been for the present suspended, and the internal discipline and arrangements are in course of revision. I hope that the moral state of the school may be substantially changed for the better in the course of the year, but it must be long before such evils can be entirely eradicated, and it will be long before the shock to public confidence caused by the discovery of such corrupting practices, continuing so long unrepressed in a school of such religious pretension can be surmounted. To the student of reformatory principles the case gives a valuable lesson on the dangers of associating large numbers of boys in an inclosed institution without family division: of keeping boys till they are almost adults, and employing them on only indoor occupations; of almost exclusively employing men as officers and servants; of the over use of boy monitors; and especially of too much confidence in religious mechanism and routine.

The educational condition of most of the reformatories is, on the whole, satisfactory, though perhaps lower than might be expected. At the Bradwall, Market Weighton, Saltley, Hants, Warwickshire, and Glasgow reformatories the standard of instruction is quite high enough, and the attainments of the boys very creditable; the first class reading well, and answering very intelligently the questions put to them on the subject of their lesson; writing correctly from dictation, and ciphering readily in the compound rules as far as Practice and Proportion; while the lower classes are well attended

to, each boy in a few months after his admission advancing far enough to read and write and cast up a simple sum pretty fairly. But in many, perhaps the majority of cases, "fair" is about the most that can be said of the progress of the boys even of the upper classes. There is, however, much force in the representation of the managers that the business of a reformatory is to correct rather than instruct, and that reform of temper and habits, development of industry, and exercise of self-control are what they have to aim at—things much more inculcated and produced by discipline, employment, and religious impression than by school teaching, however successfully applied. There is no doubt also that schoolmasters in reformatories have often special difficulties to contend with, the boys who enter these schools having often been wholly neglected, and having therefore to begin with the very rudiments of reading and spelling at an age when the ordinary parish school boy is about to leave the school and finish his course of instruction. I have been surprised to hear a pretty unanimous opinion from reformatory school teachers that the children admitted in the last three years are generally more ignorant than the same class were found to be in previous years. This seems somewhat inconsistent with what many have supposed to be the spread of education, and shows that the multiplication of schools and the exhibition of prize scholars at inspections and examinations are not necessarily signs of its effectual diffusion.

The industrial training of young offenders in reformatories is in almost every case very thoroughly and efficiently attended to. Farm labour, brick making, carpentry, and other ordinary trades afford full, and in most cases remunerative employment for the boys. The question of profit or loss is in some cases decided unfavourably by the site or circumstances of the school. It would be hardly possible, for example, to make much from the cultivation of 30 or 40 acres of mountain land such as the Glamorgan reformatory deals with, especially with the additional drawbacks of the smoke from the neighbouring copper works and a distance of two or three miles from a market. So also the school ships must aim rather at providing employment for the boys in the hours not required for schooling and naval instruction than at carrying on remunerative workshops. The most they can do usually is to manufacture cheaply the clothing and other necessaries required for their own use. On the other hand, in schools where the situation and the land are reasonably good, or the latter is capable of profitable improvement, and a sufficiency of stock is supplied, and the

labour is skilfully directed, a considerable return may be fairly looked for. Such should also be the case in reformatories for girls when their inmates (or a fair proportion of them) are old enough to work in the laundry, and the school is in a locality where washing may be got.

The returns furnished by the different schools of the results of their industrial departments show, however, that to use juvenile labour to a profit is a matter dependent as much on the management as on the locality or circumstances of the institution. Of this Kingswood Reformatory near Bristol is a remarkable example. Nothing could be more unfavourable than the situation or the soil; but by the energy and skill of the superintendent a return of about 5*l.* per head on the boys has been realized, chiefly by the manufacture of bricks and tiles. A similar profit has been earned at the Bedford, Essex, Northampton, Hardwicke, Warwickshire, and Red Hill reformatories. A return of about 4*l.* per head was realized at the Herts, and of about 3*l.* at the Monmouth, Wilts, Bradwall, and Yorkshire Catholic reformatories. On the other hand, Dorset, Woodbury Hill, Stoke Farm, Saltley, Castle Howard, Wandsworth, and Mount St. Bernard earned about 2*l.* per head (*i.e.*, nearly 1*s.* per week on each of their inmates). Twelve other boys' reformatories earned less. At the "North-eastern" and "North Lancashire," the "Leeds," "Cumberland," and "Calder Farm" the industrial operations ended in a loss. In the case of the two first of these, however, a large outlay has been incurred in draining and reclaiming land and purchasing farm stock; and at Leeds the present superintendent has had to struggle with many difficulties entailed on him by the mismanagement of his predecessors.

The same diversity is found as to the industrial results of girls' reformatories, where we find the "Ipswich" and the "Liverpool Girls" making a profit from their laundry work of nearly 6*l.* per head (*i.e.*, above 2*s.* per week on each inmate); "Hampstead" and "Toxteth Park" a profit of 5*l.*; "Surrey" and "Birmingham Girls," of above 4*l.*; "Allesley," "Devon and Exeter," and the "Yorkshire Catholic" (Sheffield), of above 3*l.*; "Arno's Court," about 2*l.*; "Red Lodge" (where the girls are generally young), of about 1*l.*

Similarly in Scotland. The boys at the Stranraer Reformatory earned about 4*l.* per head; while at Aberdeen, Glasgow, and the other boys' reformatories the return was about or under 2*l.* The girls at Dalbeth earned 3*l.* 10*s.*, those at Dalry and Stranraer about 2*l.* The small amount realized on the industrial machinery of the House of Refuge, Glas-

gow, where printing, bookbinding, tailoring, shoemaking, &c., are carried on on a large and liberal scale, surprises me, and is one of the points to which the inquiry of the directors may very well be directed.

The returns of expenditure and income will be found, as usual, in Appendix No. IX. I have analyzed them very carefully in the items of cost of food, clothing, and superintendence. The abstracts appended to the returns will be found useful for the comparison of the expenses of schools similarly circumstanced with one another. They suggest the same conclusion as I have before deduced in reference to the industrial returns, viz., that the actual cost of a reformatory depends much upon its management. It is indeed difficult to understand why two schools so nearly similar as the Devon (at Brampford, near Exeter) and the Essex (near Harlow) should differ so much in the cost of food that the Devon boy costs 1*s.* a week per head more than the Essex; or why the supervision of the boys in the Hants Reformatory should cost 1*s.* 6*d.* a week per head more than that of those in the Essex, and above 1*s.* a week more than those in the Devon school. Or again, why in the article of clothing the boy should cost 3*l.* 7*s.* per year in the Dorset Reformatory, and only 1*l.* 14*s.* a year in the Suffolk, and 2*l.* 4*s.* at Hardwicke. So with the larger schools. The same sort of dietary would appear to cost 8*l.* 8*s.* a year per head at Bradwall and 8*l.* 17*s.* at Stoke which costs only 5*l.* at Saltley and about 6*l.* at the Warwickshire, the Liverpool Farm, and the North Lancashire, &c.

As a rule, large schools might be expected to be more economical and to contribute more to their own support than small ones. It appears, however, by the returns that this is not the case. Neither are girls' reformatories cheaper than boys, except that they appear to return a more certain contribution in the way of industrial earnings where a laundry is attached to them. The cost of Scotch reformatories is rather less than that of English ones; but the difference is one rather of close economy than of locality.

The following table may be usefully inserted here as giving the average results of the larger abstract. Grouping the English boys' schools as they contain less than 50 inmates, from 50 to 100 inmates, and above 100 inmates; the English girls' schools as containing under and above 50 inmates; and the Scotch schools as under and above 100,—we have the following average per head for cost of total maintenance and disposal, of food, clothing, and superintendence respectively, and of industrial profit.

	Average Cost per Head.				Average Industrial Profit.
	Total Maintenance, &c.	Food.	Clothing.	Salaries.	
ENGLAND.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s d.
Boys' schools (14) under 50 inmates.	22 6 6	7 14 0	2 16 8	5 18 4	3 1 0
Boys' schools (13) from 50 to 100 inmates.	21 4 6	7 1 0	2 6 10	5 3 9	1 11 0
Boys' schools (9) above 100 inmates.	20 4 9	6 17 4	2 9 6	4 14 8	1 14 0
Girls' schools (8) under 50 inmates.	22 10 3	6 19 2	2 15 0	5 1 10	3 14 0
a Girls' schools (6) from 50 to 100 inmates.	19 15 7	6 19 1	2 2 0	3 18 8	4 0 0
SCOTLAND.					
b Boys' schools (4) under 100 inmates.	19 5 3	7 7 3	2 16 3	4 4 0	1 4 10
Boys' schools (3) above 100 inmates.	17 18 1	5 4 8	2 17 4	4 0 8	2 3 11
Girls' schools (4) under 100 inmates.	15 17 8	5 11 3	1 8 9	3 16 6	2 13 11

a The Yorkshire Catholic Girls' at Sheffield is included here, and reduces materially the average cost of salaries.
b I have omitted the Stranraer Reformatory and the Paisley, as the expenses for the boys and the girls' departments are not distinguished from each other.

Taking all the schools, it appears from the returns of receipts and expenditure in Appendix IX., that the total expenditure including rent, disposal, building, &c., on an average of 4,868 young offenders under detention was 102,191*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, or 21*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.* per head; and that the total receipts were 104,318*l.* 14*s.*, of which—

	£	s.	d.
The Treasury contributions were -	67,978	13	2
The payment from parents - -	2,803	17	4
The subscriptions, legacies, &c. -	7,480	1	10
Contributions from rates - -	11,742	16	4
Balance of profit from industrial departments - - - -	11,572	14	2
Sundries - - - - -	2,740	11	2

I regret to see a considerable falling off in the amount of the subscriptions and voluntary contributions, viz., from 10,697*l.* to 7,480*l.* It is a material security for the good management and independent life of the schools that these should bear a fair proportion to the Treasury payments. The decrease on this head is largely compensated by an increase in the contributions from county and borough rates, which advanced from 9,613*l.* to 11,742*l.* Payments from the rates generally carry with them some amount of interest and responsibility in the operations of the school on the part of the magistrates or borough authorities who make them. The amount derived from industrial earnings shows an increase from 10,011*l.* to 11,572*l.*

I am glad to be able to report that the year ending September 30, 1866, has witnessed a considerable reduction in the number of juvenile offenders under the age of 16 years committed to prison in England and Wales, the numbers being, for boys and girls respectively, 7,298 boys and 1,124 girls in 1866, against 7,595 boys and 1,170 girls in 1865, giving a total diminution of 343. The number of young offenders under 16 committed to prison in Scotland for the year ending June 30, 1866, was a little greater than that shown for the year previous, viz., 1,061 against 1,041. The returns for adult criminals also show a decrease in England, and a small advance in Scotland. 83,321 males and 31,614 females, making a total of 114,935 above 16 years of age, were committed in England and Wales in the year ending September 30, 1866, the numbers in the previous year being 85,265 males and 31,133 females; total, 116,398. And it is satisfactory to remark that the decrease in the number of juvenile criminals bears a very favourable proportion to the total diminutions, this latter being at the rate of 1·5 per cent. (nearly), and the former at the rate of 3·9; or, taking the classes above and below the age of 16 separately, the adult criminals declining by about an eightieth, and the juveniles by about a twenty-fifth. In Scotland the whole number of committals advanced from 25,015 to 25,106, increasing by 91, or one in about 275, the juveniles advancing by 20, or one in about 52. From the circumstance of the Scotch prison returns being made up to a different date (June 30 instead of September 29) I cannot correctly add the figures they give to those deduced from the English return so as to make one result. The following tables will, however, show, as in former reports, the statistics of the committals in each country.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS (under 16 years of age):—

YEARS.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1859 - -	7,582	1,331	8,913
1860 - -	6,765	1,264	8,029
1861 - -	7,373	1,428	8,801
1862 - -	7,080	1,269	8,349
1863 - -	7,208	1,251	8,459
1864 - -	7,536	1,321	8,857
1865 - -	8,350	1,290	9,640
1866 - -	8,099	1,257	9,356

ADULT OFFENDERS (over 16 years of age):*—

YEARS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1859 - -	68,275	29,884	98,159
1860 - -	63,719	28,866	92,585
1861 - -	72,947	30,396	103,343
1862 - -	85,031	32,095	117,126
1863 - -	87,832	33,236	121,068
1864 - -	85,047	33,102	118,149
1865 - -	85,265	31,133	116,398*
1866 - -	83,321	31,614	114,935

* It has been represented to me by Mr. Glossop, the chairman of the visiting magistrates for the Industrial School at Feltham, that the numbers of commitments as given above are erroneous (as far as the county of Middlesex is concerned), as including the large number of persons sent *on remand* to the House of Detention at Clerkenwell. Of these persons (averaging 6,000 a year) the larger part are discharged on the second hearing and cannot be said to be *committed* at all. Many of the juveniles among them are sent to the Feltham or some other industrial school. The rest are committed and sentenced, either summarily or on trial, to Coldbath Fields, Holloway, and other prisons, and appear in the returns from those gaols. To reckon them also at the House of Detention would seem to be to count the same prisoner twice for the same offence and commitment.

Mr. Glossop's view of the case appears to me to be just, but I have not thought it advisable to alter the figures given in the text or in the Appendix No. VIII. in this year's report, as they are taken from the judicial statistics, and as it would seem likely that some similar reduction would have to be made in other prisons.

The numbers of commitments, when reduced by the exclusion of the House of Detention cases from the returns for Middlesex, stand as follows:—

JUVENILE OFFENDERS (under 16 years of age).

YEAR.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1859 - -	6,704	1,185	7,889
1860 - -	5,844	1,081	6,925
1861 - -	6,520	1,266	7,786
1862 - -	6,614	1,200	7,814
1863 - -	6,624	1,137	7,761
1864 - -	6,829	1,193	8,022
1865 - -	7,595	1,170	8,765
1866 - -	7,298	1,124	8,422

ADULT OFFENDERS (over 16 years of age).

YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859 - -	63,731	27,738	91,469
1860 - -	59,298	26 908	86,206
1861 - -	68,319	28,338	96,657
1862 - -	82,108	31,082	113,190
1863 - -	84,529	31,677	116,206
1864 - -	81,787	31,565	113,342
1865 - -	81,931	29,606	111,537
1866 - -	79,898	30,123	110,021

For SCOTLAND (of both sexes): —

YEARS.	Adults.	Juveniles.
1859 - - -	18,383	1,230
1860 - - -	18,218	1,062
1861 - - -	17,366	1,212
1862 - - -	18,581	1,120
1863 - - -	21,377	1,075
1864 - - -	23,792	1,036
1865 - - -	23,972	1,041
1866 - - -	24,045	1,061

With reference to the success which has attended the reformatory system during the year, as judged of by the returns of the present character and circumstances of those discharged from the various schools in the years 1863, 1864, and 1865, the returns, as checked by the reports obtained from the governors of the county and borough gaols, give the following results:—

In the three years 1863, 1864, and 1865 there were discharged from the English reformatories 2,215 boys and 570 girls, and from the Scotch reformatories 578 boys and 157 girls (total, 2,793 boys, 727 girls). Of these 184 boys and 45 girls absconded or were expelled or discharged from disease, 46 boys enlisted, 447 boys went to sea, 307 boys and 14 girls emigrated, the remainder, 1,809 boys and 668 girls, were placed out in service or employment in Great Britain, either direct from the schools or with the assistance of their relatives.

It will be seen from the first of these tables that the numbers given in Appendix VIII. of the juvenile commitments of Middlesex will be materially reduced:—

	Numbers as by judicial statistics.		Numbers as corrected by omission of returns from Houses of Detention.	
YEAR.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1859 -	2,281	278	1,403	133
1860 -	1,865	315	944	132
1861 -	1,762	287	909	125
1862 -	1,335	176	869	107
1863 -	1,426	238	842	124
1864 -	1,864	256	1,157	128
1865 -	2,111	266	1,356	146
1866 -	2,129	273	1,319	140

Of the 801 boys remanded to the House of Detention in 1866, 139 were sent to industrial schools, 69 sent for trial at sessions and thence committed to Coldbath Fields, and 592 discharged on re-examination, &c.

Of the 2,793 boys 84 have died, and 17 of the 727 girls, leaving the numbers to be reported on as to present character and circumstances 2,709 boys and 710 girls respectively. Of these 1,961 boys (above 72 per cent.) and 481 girls (above 67 per cent.) were known to be doing well; 104 boys (less than 4 per cent.) and 104 girls (above 14 per cent.) were reported as doubtful or indifferent. 394 boys (above 14 per cent.) and 60 girls (above 8 per cent.) had been convicted of crime; and 250 boys (about 9 per cent.) and 65 girls (about 9 per cent.) were unknown.

Taking these figures more in detail, we have the following results for the Protestant and Catholic schools in England and Scotland respectively :—

	Doing well.	Doubtful.	Convicted.	Unknown.
English schools :				
Protestant boys (per cent.)	72	4	13	10
„ girls „	69	15	7	8½
Catholic boys „	55	5½	25	14
„ girls „	70	6	11½	11½
Scotch schools :				
Protestant boys „	84	2½	7½	5
„ girls „	69½	12	9½	8½
Catholic boys „	79½	—	20	—
„ girls „	47	37	7½	7½

A comparison of these results with those obtained in the usual manner from the returns with which I have been favoured by the governors of the English and Scotch prisons fully confirm the favourable proportions deduced from the reports of the English reformatories, but suggest that some deduction should be made for some of the Scotch ones. 277 boys and 37 girls were recognized during the year in English prisons as having formerly been in reformatory schools. Of these a considerable proportion had made their appearance in the prison before and been returned therefore as relapsed cases in the reports of the two years previous. Several cases occurred in which boys who were discharged two or three years ago and hitherto had conducted themselves well, or had been reported as unknown, were recognized in gaol and returned as reconvicted in the school reports, showing very conclusively the care and accuracy with which the younger classes of prisoners are now scrutinized by the governors of the gaols they appear in, and the fidelity with which the school managers follow out and report their failures.

Taking the numbers thus reported from the prisons, and comparing them with the numbers discharged in the years

1862–5, as given above, we have a per-centage of reconvicted (in England) of nearly 13 per cent. for boys and of nearly 7 per cent. for girls; and, taking Protestant and Catholic schools separately, we have reconvicted—

Protestant boys, 187 on 1,847—above 10 per cent.
„ girls, 24 on 428—nearly 5 „
Catholic boys, 90 on 309—about 29 „
„ girls, 13 on 127—above 10 „

results which correspond very accurately to those deduced from the school reports.

In Scotland the number of prisoners (many of them of 20 years old and upwards) recognized in gaol as having been previously in reformatory schools was 169, viz., 116 boys and 53 girls. Comparing these numbers with the discharges from Scotch reformatories in 1863–5 (553 boys and 155 girls), we have a per-centage of reconvictions of 21 per cent. for boys and 34 per cent. for girls; or, taking the Protestant and Catholic schools separately—

Protestant boys, 61 on 421, or 14·5 per cent.
„ girls, 43 on 104, or 41·3 „
Catholic boys, 55 on 132, or 41·6 „
„ girls, 10 on 51, or 19·6 „

Allowance must be made for the Boys' and the Girls' House of Refuge at Glasgow, that from the long period of their establishment they have a large number of the old and hardened offenders, who make their appearance again and again in the city gaol, debited to their account. If the number recognized in prison during the year be referred to the whole numbers discharged from reformatories since the passing of the Act 1854, the per-centage of relapse will be largely reduced for these and for other long-established schools. The figures would then stand thus:—

England:
Protestant boys, 187 on 4,761, or 4 per cent. nearly.
„ girls, 24 on 695, or 3·5 „
Catholic boys, 90 on 1,108, or 8 „
„ girls, 13 on 287, or 4·5 „
Scotland:
Protestant boys, 61 on 1,151, or 5·3 „
„ girls, 43 on 352, or 12·2 „
*Catholic boys, 55 on 213, or 21·1 „
„ girls, 10 on 83, or 12·0 „

* No boys discharged from the Monmouth, the Inverness, and the Wellington Farm reformatories appeared in prison in 1866, and no girl from Allesley, Birmingham, Doncaster, Ipswich, and Aberdeen.

Recurring to the results of the discharges in the years 1863–5, a comparison of the figures with the corresponding numbers given in my report for 1865 on the results of the discharges in 1862, 1863, and 1864, gives the encouraging result that for boys the per-centage known to be doing well has increased from 66 to 72, and of those reported unknown has decreased from 16 to 9; the per-centage reconvicted or reported as doubtful remaining just about the same; while for girls the per-centage known to be doing well has advanced from 63½ to 67; doubtful or indifferent, from 9 to 14; while that of the unknown has decreased from 13 to 9; the proportion reconvicted continuing unaltered (*i.e.*, above 8 per cent.). It is very satisfactory that the proportion reported on as unknown has thus considerably decreased; that many of those who emigrate or go to sea or enlist must be lost sight of is inevitable; and the same cannot but occur from a variety of causes among those who remain in this country; and the fact that of those discharged in the period the returns embrace (many of whom have left the schools more than three years ago), above 90 per cent. can be traced and their character and position in 1866 reported on, speaks very favourably for the pains and interest which the managers and officers of the schools bestow in testing the results of their work. I note also with satisfaction the higher average of success which the returns exhibit for the Catholic reformatories, knowing that their inmates labour under greater difficulties as to the class they mostly belong to, and as to the narrower circle of employment open to them on discharge. The Catholic managers (especially at Market Weighton and Mount St. Bernard's) have taken great pains to secure more effectual supervision for the youths and girls whom they place out in employment, and to counteract the mischievous interference which the parents and relatives (who are often in more need of reformation than the young offenders themselves) so frequently exert, and by which the best efforts of the managers are so often thwarted.

In Appendix VIII. will be found the comparative table showing the commitments to reformatories and to prison in the different English and Welsh counties. It will be seen from that, that the number of juveniles committed increased considerably in Berks, Cambridge, Cumberland, Hereford, Herts, Wilts and Glamorgan, and in a less proportion in Cornwall, Derby and Northampton, a small advance on the numbers in 1865 being also apparent in Durham, Lancashire, Stafford and Warwickshire. And that a marked decrease took place in Bedford, Cheshire, Devon, Dorset, Northum-

berland, Nottingham, Oxford, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, and Yorkshire. A smaller falling off showing itself in Gloucester, Kent, and Middlesex. These results may be due to such different circumstances that I do not attempt to deduce any rule or definite conclusion from them. It may, however, be taken as an established fact that the mere establishment of a reformatory in a county is not a preventive, or a certain means for the reduction of crime. It only becomes this when the reformatory system is thoroughly worked out and kept in action in its two essential principles of selecting the really criminal for detention in the school, and enforcing the responsibility of their parents to contribute to their maintenance. It may be an act of charity to the offender to send him at once to a reformatory upon his first conviction and while practically quite a child, but I think that such a measure is rather apt to encourage others than to deter them, and to lead parents generally to regard reformatories rather as schools in which their children may get a good education than places of correction which it is a disgrace to themselves that their children should need to be sent to. The influence of a regular enforcement of the "parents' payments" in making negligent and unprincipled parents more careful in the oversight of their families and the example they set to them, is too evident and too generally admitted to need that I should enlarge upon it here. I can only wish that I were able to report more marked evidence that this element of reformatory agency were more regularly enforced by the magistrates with whom it rests to employ it. As it is, however, I have the satisfaction to report that the contributions so obtained for reformatory and industrial schools reached 4,346*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, the amount for reformatories separatly being 2,803*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Considering that in 1857 the amount realized was but 308*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, the steady advance of these contributions will show, I trust, that those entrusted with the responsibility of obtaining them have not been unmindful of their duty.* I have in this matter to acknowledge the ready and generally gratuitous assistance of the county and borough police, and especially of many of the chief superintendents, as Captain Palin at Manchester, Mr.

* Of the 1315 young offenders admitted to English reformatories in 1866, 91 were orphans, 31 were illegitimate; 161 had been deserted by their parents, or were children of parents under sentence for crime; leaving 1,032 having parents who could be traced. Of this number the parents were placed under payment by order, or by voluntary agreement, in 647 cases. All the remaining 385 cases were inquired into and generally summoned, but were excused on the ground of poverty.

Jackson of Sheffield, Mr. Cook at Hull, Mr. Grauhan at Bradford, Mr. White at Brighton, Mr. Handcock at Bristol, and the newly appointed chief constable at Leeds, Mr. Wetherell, in the inquiry and supervision of the cases summoned in in their districts. At Glasgow, Liverpool and in London, agents (Mr. Roy, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Brannan respectively) are specially retained for the purposes of these proceedings and collections. I have had every reason to be satisfied with their attention and activity, and specially with the good judgment and consideration for the parties concerned which they have shown.

It only remains to record that the four Acts relating to reformatory schools* were revised and consolidated in the past year into one statute applying to the whole of Great Britain (29 & 30 Vict. cap. 117.). No important changes were made, the chief improvements being, that a power of apprenticing their inmates after being out on licence was given to the managers as a check on the interference of unworthy parents; that the managers were empowered to detain such offenders as were committed for absconding or insubordination to prison for an additional period corresponding to the time during which they had been absent from the school; that the process of enforcing the payments of parents was made simpler and more direct, especially in Scotland; and that on this as on the other points of licence, apprenticeship, &c., the law was made uniform for both Scotch and English schools. The minimum age also at which children should be received into reformatories was fixed at 10 years, except in cases of second conviction, or of sentence by a superior court. The consolidated Act appears to have given general satisfaction.

Certified Industrial Schools.

This useful class of institutions made some considerable progress both in number and efficiency during the year.

The Albert Memorial School at Birkenhead, the generous gift of Mr. William Jackson, was opened in January and certified on the 14th February, the children under detention in the temporary school in Hamilton Street being transferred to it. The ragged and industrial schools at Stockport and Macclesfield were certified March 7th and May 7th respectively, the Marquis of Westminster

* Viz. 17 & 18 Vict. c. 86 (1854); 18 & 19 Vict. c. 87 (1855); 19 & 20 Vict. c. 109 (1856); 20 & 21 Vict. c. 55 (1857).

having largely contributed in each case to the cost of the new buildings or additions required. A school for the vagrant and neglected boys of Somersetshire was established mainly by the exertions of Rev. W. C. Osborn, the chaplain to the Bath gaol, near Bath, and certified July 19; and schools for girls of the same class were certified at Bristol (in Fort Row) November 7, and at Birmingham (Vale Street) September 25. These are both commenced on a small scale, but will be enlarged and transferred to more extensive premises as the increasing number of their inmates require.

The Boys' Industrial School carried on in Pennywell Lane, Bristol, has been transferred to larger premises and a much healthier situation at Clifton Wood. The new school was certified as the Clifton Industrial School for boys, October 23. St. Margaret's Home (for Catholic girls) has also been transferred from Queen Square to East End, Finchley, being re-certified in its new situation October 24. The Aberdeen Industrial Schools Association have given up the school they carried on in Sugar-house Lane, and transferred the girls under detention or lodged as voluntary inmates to the premises in Skene Square, hitherto partially occupied by their boys' school.

Since the beginning of the present year a portion of the large Middlesex Industrial School for boys at Feltham has been made available for the purposes of the Act. This will, I hope, meet to a great extent the wants of London, so far as relates to boys. Applications have also been received from the managers of the Boys' Refuge, Commercial Street, and the Islington Reformatory for those institutions to be placed under the Act. Another girls' school has also been certified in Charlotte Street, Portland Place (the Girls' Home). A part of the Boys' Home at Wandsworth has in like manner been made temporarily available for industrial school cases from Surrey, pending the establishment of a regular industrial school for that county. Further provision is also being made for the Catholic vagrant and neglected children of the metropolis; the school at Walthamstow being now more than full. Similar arrangements are in progress at Manchester and at Liverpool. The magistrates of Staffordshire have resolved on the establishment of an industrial school for that county, and a ship has been granted by the Admiralty for that purpose at Hull. A ship has also been applied for at Yarmouth, but has not yet been conceded.

The managers of the industrial school at Falkirk have also applied to have that institution certified. There appears, therefore, every prospect of the industrial school system being still further largely developed.

The number of children under detention in industrial schools was, on the 31st December 1866, for England, boys 1,176, girls 316; and for Scotland, boys 717, girls 357, making a total of 2,566. These numbers, when compared with the returns for 1865, show an increase of 301 boys and 30 girls in England, and of 125 boys and 48 girls in Scotland (total 504).

In addition to these, who are all lodged and boarded as inmates, above 2,000 children were in attendance receiving instruction, and in most cases partly fed (about half of these being lodged as free or voluntary inmates). I hope the number of this class of out-door scholars will not diminish, the mixture of a considerable proportion of day scholars not only extending the usefulness of the schools, but also imparting a more free and natural tone to the discipline and training of the regular inmates, though at the same time it must be allowed increasing the trouble of the superintendent and teachers, and requiring more vigilance on their part to maintain the cleanliness and order which are essential to the health and order of the school.

I cannot but repeat the wish I expressed in my last year's report, that some small assistance were granted towards the cost of instruction and food for this class of day scholars, it would be economical in the end, as preventing many of them from being sent and placed on a more expensive scale of payment by a magistrate's order.

The admissions during the year amounted to 1,032, viz., boys 793, girls 239; of these 28 were under 7 years old, 145 between 7 and 9, 364 between 9 and 11, 353 between 11 and 13, and 142 above 13, of the whole number 40 were illegitimate, 106 were orphans, 359 had lost father or mother, 158 had been deserted by their parents. Of 70 one or both of the parents were in prison.

The discharges amounted to 532; of these 17 died, 34 were committed to reformatories, 9 went to sea, 4 emigrated, 1 enlisted, the remainder were sent to service or employment or removed by their friends.

The whole number of children committed to Industrial Schools since 1857, when the first Industrial Schools Act (20 & 21 Vict. cap. 48.) was passed, amounted on December 31, 1866 to 4,682 (3,362 boys, 1,320 girls), of these 1,391 boys and 580 girls have been discharged. 20 boys and 21 girls

of this number being still retained in the schools they were sent to as free inmates, on account of their still tender age or the want of a satisfactory opening for employment.

The managers of the schools have furnished me with a careful report on the present circumstances and character of a large proportion of the children who left their schools in the years 1863–5. Of 725 who were then discharged, 518, or 71 per cent., have been traced and reported on; 207, or nearly 29 per cent., being returned as now unknown. Of the 518 whose condition is known, 10 have died, 402 or 56 per cent. on the whole number are doing well, 68 or upwards of 9 per cent. are of indifferent character, and 38 or above 5 per cent. have been convicted of crime. Exhibiting the particulars of these results in the same manner as for reformatory schools, we have on the numbers now living—

	Doing well.	In-different.	Con-victed.	Un-known.
English Protestant Boys -	64·5	6	5·5	24
„ „ Girls -	55	11·7	6	27·5
„ Catholic Boys -	14·5	19	2	64·5
„ „ Girls -	40·5	1·9	–	57
Scotch Protestant Boys -	53·6	13	7·2	26
„ „ Girls -	61	9	4	26
* Catholic -	100	–	–	–
„ -	100	–	–	–

I see no reason why the number returned as "unknown" should be so much greater for Catholic than Protestant schools of the industrial class, a large proportion of the children in these schools come mainly from the town or neighbourhood in which the schools are established, and making full allowance for the vagrant character of many of the parents, I think there must have been a want of proper organization as to the disposal of the children or of sufficient interest and inquiry as to their condition after they have left the school, when above half of them were thus quickly lost sight of.

I anticipate more satisfactory figures under this head now that the Liverpool Catholic schools are placed on a better footing.

I have not anything to report specially of the state or operation of the industrial schools during the year. The usual record of my inspection of them will be found in the

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* In explanation of these figures I should note that only 8 boys and 4 girls were discharged from the Scotch Catholic Industrial Schools (Abercromby-reet, Glasgow) in the period embraced in the return, of these, all are turned as "doing well."

Appendix. I have found them generally well managed and efficiently taught.

Application from the managers of Scotch industrial schools that the Government allowance for maintenance of inmates in their schools should be increased to the same amount as is given in England (viz. from 4*s.* to 5*s.* per week), has led me to make a careful analysis of the expenses of most of the chief schools on both sides of the border. There is a great diversity in the apparent cost per head owing partly to a want of sufficient minuteness in the distributing and classing the items of account, and partly to the different amount and quality of the food, clothing, &c., given to the day scholars and to the differences in the average number of those in attendance. But I think that, as in the case of reformatories, a good deal must be allowed for economy of management and skill in making the children's industry productive. I hope next year to be able to print the annual statements of receipt and expenditure for many of the schools. In this year's report I can only furnish the information given in Appendix IX. (*c*), showing the amount expended as far as I can ascertain it, in a certain number of the chief schools for total cost of maintenance and for food, clothing and salaries. The whole amount expended by the managers of certified industrial schools on the maintenance, instruction, and disposal of the children attending and under detention in them, including building and repairs, was 58,701*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Their income was - - - -	49,826	2	10
Of which the Treasury grant amounted to	22,797	4	8
Payments from parents and parochial boards to - - - -	1,542	9	10
Subscriptions and legacies to - -	19,999	12	1
Payments for voluntary inmates to -	2,914	11	10
Sundries - - - -	2,572	4	5

The payments from parents, and in Scotland from parochial authorities, will be seen by these figures to have advanced from 1,239*l.* to 1,542*l.*, as compared with the year previous. I hope the advance may be sustained.*

* I speak thus doubtfully because by an unfortunate oversight in the wording of an amendment on the 38th clause of the New Industrial Schools Act the burden of tracing the settlement of the parent is transferred from the authorities of the parish in which he has become chargeable and to whom the operation was comparatively easy, and laid on the inspector and his agent, to whom it will be a work of difficulty and expense. I fear this must considerably reduce the amount of the payments received from the parochial boards and increase the cost of obtaining them.

The Industrial Schools Act of 1861 for both England and Scotland expiring in January of this present year, it was necessary to introduce a measure for the regulation and support of such institutions during the last Session of Parliament. Advantage was taken of this circumstance to enlarge and consolidate the provisions of the two former Acts so as to have the law and system of operation for industrial schools uniform for the whole of Great Britain, and to extend to this class of schools the provisions as to licence and discharge of inmates, the support by grants from the county and borough rates, &c., which had been found so useful for reformatories.

On the whole the new Act, 29 & 30 Vict. cap. 118, has worked so far very satisfactorily, and has given an increased stability and a fresh impulse to the most useful movement which it is designed to strengthen and direct. The powers which it confers on the county and borough authorities to establish or assist in establishing industrial (or preventive) schools appear likely to be used, and I cannot but hope that ere long such institutions will be in operation in all our large centres of population and gradually diminish the requirements both for the prison and the reformatory.

I have only to add that the usual detailed reports and tabular analyses showing the state of each reformatory and industrial school when inspected will be found annexed, as also the tabular analyses prepared by my chief clerk, Mr. Rogers, and the other gentlemen of my office, showing the particulars of the admission and discharges for both reformatory and industrial schools, their receipt and expenditure, the results of their past operation, the number of young offenders committed to reformatory schools and to prisons from each county in England, the particulars of police returns, and collections of parents' payments.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very faithful servant,
SYDNEY TURNER.

APPENDIX No. I. (1.)

LIST of REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, showing their Locality, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
BEDFORD - -	*Bedford Reformatory* for Boys, Carlton, Bedford. Certified April 9, 1857. Corresponding Manager, Lieut. Col. W. B. Higgins, Picts Hill, Bedford.
CHESTER - -	*Bradwall Reformatory* for Boys, Sandbach. Certified December 27, 1855. C.M., G. W. Latham, Esq., Bradwall Hall.
CUMBERLAND -	*Cumberland Reformatory* for Boys, Stanwix near Carlisle. Certified May 1, 1855. C.M., G. H. Head, Esq., Rickerby House, Carlisle.
DEVON - -	*Devon and Exeter Reformatory Farm School* for Boys, Brampford Wood, Exeter. Certified April 17, 1855. Hon. Sec., Dyer Knott, Esq., The Castle, Exeter.
„ - -	*Devon and Exeter Reformatory and Refuge* for Girls, Exeter. Certified June 26, 1858. Hon. Sec., W. Townsend, Esq., Friars' Walk, Exeter.
DORSET - -	*Dorset Reformatory* for Boys, Milborne near Blandford. Certified January 28, 1857. C.M., J. C. Mansel, Esq., Longthorns, Blandford.
DURHAM - -	*Sunderland Reformatory* for Girls, Tatham Street, Sunderland. Certified June 22, 1860. Hon. Sec., Charles Wilson, Esq., John Street, Sunderland.
ESSEX - -	*Essex Reformatory* for Boys, Harlow. Certified December 13, 1856. C.M., J. W. Perry Watlington, Esq., Moor Hall, Harlow.
„ - -	"*Cornwall*" *Thames Reformatory School Ship* for Boys off Purfleet. Certified May 2, 1859. Supt., Capt. Augustus Burton, R.N., Purfleet.
GLAMORGAN - -	*Glamorgan Reformatory* for Boys, Howdref Genol, Neath. Certified March 4, 1858. Sec., Mr. David J. Rhys, Neath.
GLOUCESTER -	*Hardwicke Reformatory* for Boys, Gloucester. Certified October 4, 1854. Manager, T. B. Ll. Baker, Esq., Hardwicke Court, Gloucester.
„ - -	*Kingswood Reformatory* for Boys, near Bristol. Certified October 4, 1854. Treasurer, William Sommerville, Esq., Bitton, near Bristol.
„ - -	*Arno's Court* (*Catholic*) *Reformatory* for Girls, near Bristol. Certified April 22, 1856. Manager, Miss Ann Parrish, Superior of the Convent.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Gloucester -	*Red Lodge Reformatory* for Girls, Bristol. Certified December 9, 1854. Manager, Miss Carpenter, Red Lodge House, Bristol.
Hants - -	*Hampshire Reformatory* for Boys, Eling, Southampton. Certified November 29, 1855. Hon. Sec., Chas. Castleman, Esq., Glasshayes, Lyndhurst, Hants.
Herts - -	*Herts Reformatory* for Boys, Bengeo, Hertford. Certified November 10, 1857. Hon. Sec., Rev. C. Deedes, Bengeo Vicarage, Hertford.
Lancaster - -	"*Akbar*" *Reformatory School Ship* for Boys, Rock Ferry, Liverpool. Certified January 3, 1856. Hon. Sec., T. K. Twist, Esq., Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association, 30, Castle Street, Liverpool.
„ - -	*Liverpool Reformatory Farm School* for Boys, Newton near Warrington. Certified April 6, 1859. Hon. Sec., T. K. Twist, Esq., Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association, 30, Castle Street, Liverpool.
„ - -	*Liverpool Reformatory* for Girls, Mount Vernon Green, Liverpool. Certified June 12, 1857. Hon. Sec., T. K. Twist, Esq., Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association, 30, Castle Street, Liverpool.
„ -	"*Clarence*" *Catholic Reformatory School Ship* for Boys, off New Ferry, Liverpool. Certified August 3, 1864. Treasurer, C. J. Corbally, Esq., Liverpool.
„ - -	*North Lancashire Reformatory* for Boys, Bleasdale, Garstang. Certified September 2, 1857. Manager, W. J. Garnett, Esq., Quernmore Park, Lancaster.
„ - -	*Manchester and Salford Reformatory* for Boys, Blackley, Manchester. Certified October 16, 1857. Hon. Sec., Herbert Philips, Esq., 35, Church Street, Manchester.
„ - -	*Toxteth Park Girls' Reformatory*, 3, Park Hill Road, Liverpool. Certified March 19, 1856. Hon. Sec., Mrs. H. P. Horner, 5, Devonshire Road, Princes Park, Liverpool.
Leicester - -	*Agricultural Colony of Mount St. Bernard's* for Catholic Boys, Whitwick, Leicester. Certified May 13, 1856. Manager, William Harper, Esq., Broad Street, Bury, Lancashire.
Middlesex - -	*Home in the East Reformatory* for Boys, Old Ford, Bow. Certified November 29, 1855. Hon. Sec., Thomas Scrutton, jun., Esq., Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street.
„ - -	*Catholic Reformatory* for Boys, Brook Green, Hammersmith. Certified October 10, 1855. Treasurer, F. T. New, Esq., 31, Argyll Road, Kensington.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Middlesex - -	*Hampstead Reformatory* for Girls, 9, Church Row, Hampstead. Certified December 29, 1860. Superintendent Miss C. Nicoll.
Monmouth -	*Monmouthshire Reformatory* for Boys, Little Mill near Newport. Certified February 7, 1859. Hon. Sec., Rev. S. C. Baker, Usk.
Norfolk - -	*Buxton Reformatory* for Boys, Norwich. Certified July 7, 1855. C.M., John Wright, Esq., Buxton, Norwich.
Northampton -	*Northampton Society's Reformatory School* for Boys, Tiffield near Towcester. Certified January 21, 1856. C.M., Rev. H. J. Barton, Wicken Rectory, Stony Stratford.
Northumberland-	*North-Eastern Reformatory* for Boys, Netherton near Morpeth. Certified June 3, 1857. Secretary, D. D. Main, Esq., Eldon Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Suffolk - -	*Suffolk Reformatory School* for Boys, Thorndon, Eye. Certified March 22, 1856. C.M., Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart., Brome Hall, Scole.
,, - -	*Industrial Home* for Girls, Ipswich. Certified June 18, 1858. C.M., S. B. Chapman, Esq., Tower Lodge, Ipswich.
Surrey - -	*Philanthropic Society's Farm School* for Boys, Redhill, Reigate. Certified September 2, 1856. Treasurer, Wm. Gladstone, Esq. Resident Chaplain, Rev. Chas. Walters.
,, - -	*The Boys' Home Reformatory* for Boys, Bridge House, Wandsworth. Certified October 18, 1858. Superintendent, Mr. John Leyland.
,, - -	*Surrey Girls' Reformatory*, 6, Upper Belmont Place, Wandsworth Road. Certified February 4, 1862. Hon. Sec., R. Onslow, Esq., Wandsworth Common, S.
Warwick - -	*Saltley Reformatory* for Boys, Smallheath, near Birmingham. Certified August 26, 1854. Treasurer, Charles Ratcliff, Esq., Wyddrington, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
,, - -	*Warwickshire Reformatory* for Boys, Weston, Leamington. Certified November 20, 1856. Secretary, G. C. Lake, Esq., Bank, Leamington.
,, - -	*Allesley Farm Reformatory* for Girls, near Coventry. Certified June 27, 1856. Hon. Sec., Rev. Edmund Roy, Kenilworth.
,, - -	*Birmingham Girls' Reformatory*, Smethwick, Birmingham. Certified December 20, 1854. Treasurer, Sampson Hanbury, Esq., Smethwick.
Wilts - -	*Wilts Reformatory* for Boys, Warminster. Certified December 23, 1856. Rev. Jas. J. Jacob, Horningsham Parsonage, near Warminster.
,, - -	*Limpley Stoke Girls' Reformatory*, near Bath. Certified January 9, 1861. Hon. Sec., R. O. Heywood, Esq., 15, Green Park, Bath.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Worcester - -	*Woodbury Hill Reformatory* for Boys, Shelsley, Worcester. Certified June 9, 1856. C.M., Rev. D. Melville, Great Witley, Stourport.
,, - -	*Stoke Farm Reformatory* for Boys, Bromsgrove. Certified December 9, 1854. C.M., Charles Sturge, Esq., Birmingham.
York - -	*Calder Farm Reformatory* for Boys, Mirfield. Certified December 15, 1855. C.M., Messrs. Tennant and Rayner, Dewsbury.
,, - -	*Castle Howard Reformatory* for Boys, Welburn, York. Certified May 3, 1856. Superintendent, Rev. Ishmael Fish, Welburn, York.
,, - -	*Leeds Reformatory* for Boys, Adel, Leeds. Certified December 2, 1857. Hon. Sec., Rev. E. Jackson, Leeds.
,, - - -	*Yorkshire Catholic Reformatory* for Boys, near Market Weighton. Certified July 25, 1856. Director, Rev. P. Castellano.
,, - -	*Yorkshire Catholic Girls Reformatory*, Howard Hill, Sheffield. Certified July 26, 1861. Hon. Sec., R. J. Gainsford, Esq., Darnall Hall, Sheffield.
,, - - -	*Doncaster Girls' Reformatory*, Doncaster. Certified September 6, 1861. Hon. Sec., C. E. Palmer, Esq., Baxter Gate, Doncaster.

SCOTLAND.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Aberdeen - -	*Old Mill Reformatory* for Boys, Aberdeen. Certified March 9, 1857. Sec., C. F. Runcy, Esq., Aberdeen.
,, - -	*Aberdeen Reformatory* for Girls, Mount Street, Aberdeen. Certified March 1862. Sec., C. F. Runcy, Esq., Aberdeen.
Edinburgh -	*Dalry Reformatory* for Girls, Edinburgh. Certified April 23, 1858. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Swan, 7, Hope Crescent, Edinburgh.
,, - -	*Wellington Farm School* for Boys, Pennycuik, Edinburgh. Certified December 24, 1859. John Cowan, Esq., Valley Field, near Edinburgh, Treasurer.
Forfar - -	*Rossie Reformatory* for Boys, Montrose. Certified May 4, 1857. C.M., James Mudie, Esq., Montrose.
Inverness -	*Inverness Reformatory School* for Boys, Inverness. Certified December 20, 1858. Sec., James Simpson, Esq.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
LANARK - -	*House of Refuge* for Boys, Glasgow. Certified November 15, 1854. Actuary, Michael Honeyman, Esq., 67, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
„ - -	*House of Refuge Farm School* for Boys, Riddrie, Glasgow. Certified January 16, 1867.
„ - -	*House of Refuge* for Girls, Glasgow. Certified November 15, 1854.
„ - -	*Catholic Reformatory* for Girls, Dalbeth, Glasgow. Certified June 23, 1858. Superintendent, Miss E. Lawson.
„ - -	*Catholic Reformatory* for Boys, Parkhead, Glasgow, Certified August 9, 1859. Director, Rev. A. Robertson.
RENFREW - -	*Kibble Reformatory* for Boys, Paisley. Certified July 2, 1859. Hon. Sec., J. M^{c}Innes, Esq., Paisley.
„ - -	*Paisley Ragged School* for Girls, Paisley. Certified May 9, 1856. C.M., W. Philips, Esq., Paisley.
WIGTON - -	*Stranraer Reformatory Schools* for Boys and Girls, Stranraer. Certified October 1, 1859. Hon. Sec., M. Jeffray, Esq., 34, Dalrymple Street, Stranraer.

APPENDIX No. I. (2.)

LIST of CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, showing their Locality, Name of Corresponding Manager.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
CHESHIRE - -	*Chester Industrial Ragged School.* Certified July 3, 1863. Thomas Bowers, Esq., Hon. Sec., 101, Eastgate Street, Chester.
„ - -	*Albert Industrial Schools*, Corporation Road, Birkenhead. Certified February 14, 1866. Hon. Sec., W. Jackson, jun., Esq., 30, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
„ - -	*Stockport Industrial School*, Townend House, Stockport. Certified March 7, 1866. Hon. Sec., John Andrew, Esq., Offerton Lane, Stockport.
„ - -	*Macclesfield Industrial School*, Brook St., Macclesfield. Certified May 7, 1866. Hon. Sec., Rev. Henry Briant, St. Paul's, Macclesfield.
DEVON - -	*Devon and Exeter Boys' Industrial School.* Certified May 7, 1863. Rev. F. A. Savile, Barley House, Exeter.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
DURHAM - -	*Sunderland Industrial and Ragged School.* Certified June 6, 1865. Hon. Sec., Richard Iliff, Esq., 149, High Street, Sunderland.
ESSEX - -	*St. Nicholas Catholic Industrial School,* Walthamstow. Certified January 22, 1862. Director, Rev. Raymond Stanfield.
GLAMORGAN -	*"Havannah" School Ship, Cardiff.* Certified December 18, 1861. Hon. Sec., William Alexander, Esq., Cardiff.
GLOUCESTER -	*Bristol Park Row Industrial School.* Certified June 30, 1859. Hon. Sec., W. L. Carpenter, Esq., 2, Great George Street, Bristol.
" - -	*Clifton Industrial School,* Clifton Wood, Bristol. Certified October 23, 1866. Hon. Sec., Thomas May, Esq., Grove House, Durdham Down, Bristol.
" - -	*Bristol Industrial School,* for Girls, Fort Road, Bristol. Certified November 7, 1866. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Eli abeth P. Wills, Hawthornden, Clifton Down, Bristol.
HERTS - -	*Church Farm Industrial School,* East Barnet. Certified June 4, 1863. Hon. Sec., Major Gillum, The Moated House, Tottenham, N.
LANCASTER - -	*Bolton Ragged Industrial School,* Commission Street, Bolton. Certified November 30, 1863. Hon. Sec., John Hodgkinson, Esq., Garside Street Mills, Bolton.
" - -	*Manchester Industrial Schools,* Ardwick Green. Certified April 6, 1859. Superintendent, Rev. J. F. Bryan, 24, Ardwick Green, Manchester.
" - -	*Liverpool Industrial Ragged Schools,* Everton Terrace. Certified December, 3, 1864. Hon. Sec., Joseph Hubback, Esq., Weaver Buildings, 15, Brunswick Street, Liverpool.
" - -	*Liverpool, St. George's Catholic Industrial School,* for Boys, West Derby Road. Certified December 30, 1861. Hon. Sec., Rev. James Nugent, 22, Soho St., Liverpool.
" - -	*Liverpool, St. George's Catholic Industrial School,* for Girls, West Derby Road. Certified December 30, 1861. Hon. Sec., Rev. John Wallwork, 16, Warren Street, Liverpool.
" -	*St. Elizabeth's Catholic Industrial School,* Breckfield Road, South. Certified December 30, 1861. Hon. Sec., Rev. John Walmsley, 36, West Derby Street, Liverpool.
" - -	*St. Mary's Kirkdale Industrial School,* Stanley Road, Liverpool. Certified December 30, 1861. Hon. Sec., Rev. T. Major Lester, St. Mary's, Kirkdale.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
MIDDLESEX - -	*Middlesex Industrial School*, Feltham, W. Certified February 13, 1867. Superintendent, Captain J. Rowland Brookes.
" - -	*The Boys' Home*, Regent's Park Road, Primrose Hill, N.W. Certified November 18, 1865. Hon. Sec., G. W. Bell, Esq., 2, St. John's Terrace, Regent's Park.
" - -	*East London Shoe Black Society's Refuge*, 4, Mansel Street, Whitechapel. Certified July 1, 1859. Superintendent, Mr. S. Wise.
" - -	*Cripples' Home, Female Refuge*, Northumberland House. 17a, Marylebone Road, N.W. Certified February 27, 1864. Miss Caroline Blunt, 12, Upper Gloucester Street, Dorset Square, W.
" - -	*Chelsea, Sloane Street Home*, for Girls, 125, Sloane Street. Certified April 1859. Hon. Sec., Miss Barney, 32, Cumberland Street, Pimlico, S.W.
" - -	*Chelsea School of Discipline*, 2, Queen's Road, West Chelsea, S.W. Certified July 9, 1859. Hon. Sec., Miss C. L. Mathias, Royal Hospital, Chelsea.
" - -	*The Industrial Home* for Girls, 3, Franklin's Row, Chelsea, S.W. Certified December 22, 1864. Manager, Mrs. E. M. Farrer, 42, Lowndes Street, S.W.
" - -	*Lisson Street Training Refuge*, 1, Lisson Street, Marylebone Road, N.W. Certified April 20, 1859. Hon. Sec., W. J. Maxwell, Esq., Cedar Grove, Richmond, S.W.
" - -	*St. Margaret's Home, Industrial School*, for Catholic Girls, East End House, Finchley, N. Certified October 24, 1866. Manager, Miss L. D. Haslewood.
" - -	*The Girls' Home*, 22, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, W. Certified May, 1867. Hon. Sec., Rev. W. L. Clay, 30, Harewood Square, N.W.
NORTHUMBERLAND -	*Newcastle-on-Tyne Industrial Schools.* Certified June 3, 1859. Secretary, R. S. Watson, Esq., 101, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle.
SOMERSET - -	*Somerset Industrial Home*, for Boys, Devonshire House, Wells Road, Bath. Certified July 19, 1866. Hon. Sec., P. C. Sheppard, Esq., Hampton Manor, Bath.
SURREY - -	*Surrey Industrial School*, Wandsworth, S.W. Certified March 30, 1867. Manager, Mr. John Leyland.
WARWICK - -	*Winson Green Industrial Home* for Girls, Birmingham. Certified February 24, 1863. Hon. Sec., T. S. Kynnersley, Esq., The Leverets, Birmingham.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Warwick - -	*Penn Street Industrial School*, Deritend, Birmingham. Certified January 30, 1863. Hon. Sec., John Gameson, Esq., Camp Hill, Birmingham.
„ - -	*Vale Street Industrial School*, for Girls, Birmingham. Certified September 25, 1866. Hon. Sec., Brooke, Smith, Esq., Edgbaston, Birmingham.
„ - -	*Girls' Industrial Home*, Coventry. Certified January 1863. Treasurer, A. H. Pears, Esq., Allesley Coventry.
York - -	*Broomfields Industrial School*, Wakefield Road, Bradford. Certified 1858. Hon. Sec., J. Taylor, Esq., Piccadilly, Bradford.
„ -	*Hull Industrial Ragged Schools.* Certified March 24, 1862. Hon. Sec., Joseph Atkinson, Esq., Tremayne Terrace, Hull.
„ - -	*Leeds Industrial and Ragged School*, Edgar Street, York Road, Leeds. Certified March 25, 1862. Hon. Sec., John Town, Esq., 32, Albion Street, Leeds.
„ - -	*York Industrial and Ragged Schools*, Marygate, York. Certified July 18, 1858. Hon. Sec., Rev. W. A. Wightman, York.

SCOTLAND.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Aberdeen - -	*Aberdeen Industrial Schools*, Skene Square, Aberdeen. Certified May 15, 1855. Treasurer, D. C. Fraser, Esq., 74, Union Street, Aberdeen.
Ayr - - -	*Ayr Ragged School*, Ayr. Certified October 13, 1855. Hon. Sec., D. Dunlop, Esq., 20, New Bridge Street, Ayr.
„ - - -	*Kilmarnock Ragged School.* Certified June 2, 1855. Hon. Sec., Rev. James Aitken, Kilmarnock.
Bute - -	*Rothesay Industrial School.* Certified June 24, 1864. Hon. Sec., Daniel Macbeth, Esq., County Buildings, Rothesay.
Dumfries - -	*Dumfries and Maxwelltown Ragged and Reformatory School.* Certified April 22, 1856. Treasurer, Alex. Hannay, Esq., National Bank of Scotland.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
EDINBURGH -	*Original Industrial Ragged Schools*, Ramsay Lane and Marionville, Edinburgh. Certified June 2, 1855. Hon. Sec., Captain H. L. Dempster, 4a, North Street, David Street, Edinburgh.
,, - -	*United Industrial School*, South Gray's Close, High Street, Edinburgh. Certified November 25, 1855. Superintendent, Mr. Charles Ferguson.
,, - -	*Burghal Reformatory School*, Certified April 22, 1856. Poor House, Forrest Row, Edinburgh.
,, - -	*Leith Industrial and Ragged Schools.* Certified January 1862. Treasurer, James Clapperton, Esq., 22, Baltic Street, Leith.
FORFAR - -	*Arbroath Industrial School.* Certified May 18, 1855. Hon. Sec., Rev. Wm. Allan, Hill Street, Arbroath.
,, - -	*Dundee Industrial School.* Certified March 30, 1861. Treasurer, Jas. Henderson, jun., Esq., 34, Reform Street, Dundee.
LANARK - -	*Glasgow Industrial School* (Rotten Row). Certified March 10, 1855. Secretary, Gavin Ralston, Esq., 161, Hope Street, Glasgow.
,, - -	*Catholic Orphanage and Industrial School*, 72, Abercromby Street, Glasgow. Certified November 25, 1862. Superintendent, Mr. John McCulloch.
,, - -	*Govan Parochial School*, Glasgow. Certified December 23, 1854. Govan Poor House.
PERTH - -	*Perth Ladies' House of Refuge* for Girls, Craigie near Perth. Certified February 19, 1857. Hon. Sec., J. W. Jameson, Esq.
,, - -	*Fechney Industrial School* for Boys. Certified March 7, 1864. Sec., H. C. R. Macduff, Esq., Hill Side, Perth.
,, - -	*Girls' School of Industry*, Perth. Certified December 23, 1854. Hon. Sec., Miss Bremner, Rossie House, Bridge of Earn.
RENFREW - ..	*Greenock Industrial Schools.* Certified April 5, 1855. Hon. Sec., C. Marshall, jun., Esq.
,, - -	*Paisley Ragged Schools.* Certified May 9, 1856. Hon. Sec., W. Philips, Esq.
WIGTON - -	*Industrial Home for Girls*, Newton Stewart. Certified January 17, 1862. Secretary, Rev. Wm. McLean, the Manse, Newton Stewart.

APPENDIX No. II. (1.)

Detailed Reports on Certified Reformatory Schools for the Year 1866.

ENGLAND.

Bedford.

Bedford Reformatory for Boys, Carlton, Bedford.
Inspected June 12, 1866.

I found the premises of this institution in excellent order. The late additions have answered their purpose exceedingly well; the cooking-house had been enlarged. The land was as formerly in good cultivation, and the boys thoroughly employed. Mr. Roberts was able to give a very fair report of their general conduct; two or three had given some trouble, but serious faults had been few and punishments rare. The schoolmaster (Mr. Gardiner) assists in the industrial superintendence. At the time of my visit there was no regular labourer employed, some of the older boys taking charge of the classes in the field under Mr. Robert's and Mr. Gardiner's superintendence. The appearance and manner of the boys were satisfactory; they were quick and cheerful in the examination, though very quiet. The 1st class (11 boys) read from the New Testament, wrote from dictation, and ciphered in the simple and compound rules. The 2nd class (11 boys) read from the Christian Knowledge Society's 4th book, ciphered in the simple rules, and wrote a sentence dictated from their reading lesson. The 3rd class (10 boys) read and wrote on their slates, and ciphered in addition and subtraction, all very fairly.

The average number of inmates for the year was 31. The admissions were 12, the discharges 6.

The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 21*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, reduced by the industrial profit to 13*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

The results of the 28 discharges in 1863–5 were, 1 dead, 19 doing well, 3 doubtful characters, 6 convicted.

Chester.

Bradwall Reformatory for Boys, Sandbach.
Inspected October 26, 1866.

I found 54 boys in the school. Mr. Howarth (the superintendent) was able to give a very good report of the condition and working of the institution since my inspection last year. There

had been only one case of absconding since January, and the chief faults among the boys had been those of petty disorder; their health had been very good. The farm stock had experienced a remarkable immunity from the disease so fatally prevalent in the neighbourhood, a result to be very much ascribed to the vigilance and care with which Mr. Latham had enforced a thorough isolation of the farm. The wheat crop had failed, as in other districts, but the other produce of the farm had been very favourable.

The boys passed my examination most satisfactorily. Bradwall indeed stands almost first among the English reformatory schools for the efficiency and general extent of the school instruction, ranking nearly if not quite on a level with Market Weighton. The 1st class displayed a remarkable amount of intelligence and knowledge in their answers to my religious and general questions.

The average number for the year was 53. The admissions being 19; the discharges 24.

The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 22*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, reduced by the industrial profit to 19*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* The staff consists of the superintendent and his wife, a school-master, and assistant.

The result of the 54 discharges in 1863–5 were, dead, 2; doing well, 29; of doubtful character, 3; convicted, 12; unknown, 8.

Cumberland.

Cumberland Reformatory for Boys, Stanwix, Carlisle. Inspected September 15, 1866.

I found 43 boys under detention in this reformatory. The majority had been sent from Yorkshire and other distant localities. Very few have been committed from Cumberland, a circumstance which is said to arise not so much from any scarcity of proper cases as from the indifference of the magistracy. The institution certainly deserves more of their confidence and attention, being extremely well managed, and in its results remarkably successful. The health of the boys had been good and their conduct very satisfactory; only one case of desertion had occurred in the year. The workshops had been well supplied with work, but the out-door employment is too desultory to be profitable. I did not find as much progress as I could have wished in the school instruction. Some few of the boys ciphered correctly in the compound rules and wrote well from dictation, but the majority could do little more than read more or less fairly and cipher in simple addition. I suggested to Mr. Crowther (the master) that it would be advisable to spend less time in learning hymns, &c. by memory, and to give more to the arithmetic and writing, which are so useful to the working man in after life. Mr. Crowther stated that the boys admitted in the last year or two (especially from Sheffield) were almost wholly ignorant.

The staff consists of the master and three industrial assistants, Mrs. Crowther acting as matron.

The cost of maintenance and disposal for the year has been 20*l.* 6*s.*, increased by loss on industrial department to 20*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*; the average number being 42, the admissions 8, and discharges 9.

The results of the 21 discharges in 1863–5 have been, dead, 1; doing well, 15; convicted, 4; unknown, 1.

Devon.

Devon and Exeter Reformatory for Boys, Brampford Wood, Exeter. Inspected May 17, 1866.

This school has gone on in the same quiet and orderly spirit and with the same successful result as I have before reported. I found 27 boys in it under detention; the staff the same, consisting of Mr. Harris and his wife, and a labour-master; the land improving in value by careful cultivation; the manner and appearance of the boys very satisfactory. They passed my examination very creditably. The 1st class (10 boys) did remarkably well in reading, writing from dictation and in copies, and ciphering well in the higher compound rules. The 2nd class (10 boys) read the 3rd Irish Book, wrote from dictation, and ciphered in the simple rules very fairly. The 3rd class read and spelt from an easy reading book, and ciphered in addition and subtraction. They wrote also on slates and some in copies. The school is a favourable example, both in the instruction and the industrial training of the boys, of how much can be effected by a competent teacher thoroughly interested in his work.

The average number for the year was 26. The admissions 7; the discharges 9.

The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was high, viz., 25*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, reduced by industrial profits to 23*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

The results of the 26 discharges for the years 1863–5 were, doing well, 22; convicted, 2; unknown, 2.

Devon and Exeter Reformatory for Girls, Exeter. Inspected May 18, 1866.

The premises of this institution were in excellent order, and the girls (43 in number) in good health, and their manner and appearance very satisfactory. Miss Prosser gave a satisfactory account of their conduct. She had been able to place three of them, on the expiration of their term of detention, in charge of the laundry, the kitchen, and the refuge department, employing only a schoolmistress (Miss Parry) and a work-matron in addition. The girls passed my examination very creditably. The reading throughout the classes, the writing from dictation and in copies, and the ciphering, being generally very good. The laundry is well attended to, and gives full employment to the older girls; the younger ones have needlework and housework.

The average number for the year was 43. The admissions 25; the discharges 12.

The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 21*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, reduced by the profits from the laundry, &c., to 17*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

The results of the 53 discharges for 1863–5 were, dead, 2; doing well, 37; doubtful, 6; convicted, 2; unknown, 6.

Dorset.

Dorset Reformatory, Milborne, Blandford.
Inspected October 9, 1866.

I found 36 boys in this school. Their healthful appearance and orderly attentive manner spoke well for the management of the institution. Mr. Stent, the superintendent was able to report that the year had passed very satisfactorily. The boys in the school have been very largely employed by the neighbouring farmers, and those placed out have generally kept their places and got good employment. The 1st class (of 20 boys) did well in reading and writing both from dictation and in copybooks, and fairly in ciphering. The 2nd (9 boys) read and spelt fairly and ciphered in the simpler rules. The 3rd class (9 boys) read from No. 2 of the Irish Series, and answered fairly in the tables. The school band consists of 10 or 12 performers, who played several airs very creditably. Their instruction in music is made practically available as a means of enlisting them in regimental bands. The average number of inmates for the year was 35; the admissions being 11, and the discharges 8; the cost of maintenance and disposal was 20*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, reduced by industrial profits to 17*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* The results of the 25 discharges for 1863–5 were—doing well, 14; doubtful, 2; convicted, 2; unknown, 7.

Durham.

Sunderland Girls' Reformatory, Tatham Street, Sunderland.
Inspected September 19, 1866.

No alterations have been made in this institution since my last inspection. The staff was also the same consisting of Miss Kaye, (matron) and Miss Gordon, schoolmistress. The establishment was in excellent order. The girls in good health, and the report of their conduct during the year very encouraging. The number at the time of my visit was 44, of whom 40 were under detention. They passed my examination very fairly. All read more or less; the two highest classes very well. These wrote also very correctly from dictation and ciphered in the simple or compound rules, answering also very well to my questions on mental arithmetic. They showed also a very intelligent knowledge of Scripture. The elder girls go out to work in neighbouring families. Miss Kaye has some difficulty in supplying the demand for them. This system of probationary employment has many advantages in more effectually training the girls, testing their character and dispositions, and introducing them to permanent service when discharged from the school. But it requires much care and

vigilance and a favourable neighbourhood to work it safely. Hitherto it has been very successful.

The cost of maintenance and disposal for the year was 16*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, reduced by industrial earnings to 14*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, the average number maintained being 43; admissions, 9; discharges, 12. The results of the 44 discharges for 1863–5 have been—doing well, 32; doubtful, 7; convicted, 4; unknown, 1.

Essex.

Essex Reformatory for Boys, Harlow. Inspected July 3, 1866.

I found 24 boys in the school, all in good health, and order. The report given by the master, Mr. Chpalin, of their general conduct was very satisfactory. But there had been, however, two cases of absconding in the twelvemonth; in the last case the two boys had been lately admitted. They were almost immediately recovered. The state of the land and crops was very satisfactory. The premises had not been altered. The staff consists as formerly of Mr. and Mrs. Chaplin and a schoolmaster. The boys acquitted themselves very well in my examination. The 1st class wrote from dictation and ciphered in the compound rules very correctly. The admissions for the year were 43, the discharges 4, the average number maintained 26. The cost of maintenance and disposal was 22*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, reduced by profit from farm to 17*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

The results of the 22 discharges for the years 1863–5 were—doing well, 15; doubtful, 4; convicted, 1; unknown, 2.

The "Cornwall" Reformatory School Ship for Boys, Purfleet. Inspected January 10 and June 29, 1866.

The "Cornwall" sustained a serious loss in the resignation of the schoolmaster, Mr. Oram. But Mr. Cook, previously at the Hardwicke Reformatory, has conducted the school very efficiently, and I found the educational condition of the boys very satisfactory. They are divided into two "Watches," which attend school alternately. The 1st class in each watch, *i.e.*, about 30 boys, ciphered correctly in the higher compound rules, and wrote very well from dictation. The 2nd (about 35 boys) ciphered in the first compound rules and reduction, and wrote from dictation fairly. The 3rd class ciphered in the simple rules as far as long division. The 4th up to simple multiplication. The 5th had learned addition and answered in the tables.

The reading lessons were from the Irish Series and that of the Christian Knowledge Society. Most of the boys wrote in copy-books.

The boys went through their naval exercises very smartly, a large proportion of them were very young and many but lately admitted.

Captain Burton gave a very favourable report of the general spirit and behaviour of the boys. The demand for them in the merchant service has steadily increased from the good conduct of

those placed out in previous years; very few of the boys stay more than from two to three years in the school.

The good order and healthful, bright appearance of the lads spoke very highly for the discipline and management of the ship.

The average number of inmates for the year was 185. The admissions, including one boy transferred, were 99; the discharges 34.

The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 20*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* The results of the 175 discharges for 1863–5, were—dead, 8; doing well, 142; doubtful, 7; convicted, 8; unknown, 10.

Glamorgan.

Glamorgan Reformatory for Boys, Howdref Genol, Neath. Inspected August 10, 1866.

I found the premises of this school considerably improved by the enlargement of the yard, lavatories, &c., and by better arrangement. The land also was in good cultivation There were 40 boys in it at the date of my visit. The staff of management consisting as before of Mr. Farrer and his wife, and an assistant (Mr. May, formerly at the Herts Reformatory). A tailor is occasionally employed with a small class of boys in making and repairing the school clothing. The school instruction appeared to me to have improved. The first three classes (30 boys) read and spelt and wrote either on slates or in copy-books very fairly; The ciphering, beyond the simple rules, was indifferent. The 1st class wrote tolerably from dictation, most of the 10 boys in the lowest clas scould read a little, but to many of the boys admitted to this school, English is comparatively a foreign tongue.

The report and account books are very carefully kept, my only doubt about them is whether they are not too numerous and take up too much of the master's time and attention. Several Catholic boys have been committed to this school, the usual arrangements are made for them, the Catholic priest coming once or twice a week to instruct them, and the boys being allowed to attend a Catholic chapel on Sundays.

The average number of inmates for the year was 44; the admissions, 11; the discharges, 6.

The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 18*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* increased by loss upon the farm to 18*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

The results of the 35 discharges for the years 1863–5 were, dead, 1; doing well, 23; doubtful, 1; convicted, 7; unknown, 3.

Gloucester.

Hardwicke Reformatory for Boys, Gloucester. Inspected August 7, 1866.

The premises of this institution were in good order and repair, and the farm well cropped and cultivated. The boys had been very largely employed by the neighbouring farmers. The report

of Mr. Gee showed a good many cases of theft and disorder, but the appearance and general conduct of the majority of the boys were satisfactory.

They acquitted themselves very well in the usual examination, the state of the school, in respect of instruction, doing the schoolmaster (Mr. Newton) great credit, the more so as of the 44 boys in the school, 17 had been admitted since my last inspection, and of these 5 could neither read nor write, while 6 others could only read a little. The boys in the 1st class read and ciphered and wrote from dictation remarkably well, their writing on slates and in copies was also very fair; the 2nd class did well also in cipher-ing (as far as compound multiplication) and read and wrote fairly; the 3rd class ciphered in the simple rules and could mostly write more or less on slates. The average number of inmates for the year was 44; the admissions being 19, the discharges 16. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 20*l.* 5*s.* reduced by profit from farm to 16*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* The results of the 56 discharges in 1863–5 were—doing well, 48; doubtful, 2; convicted, 6.

Kingswood Reformatory Bristol.
Inspected May 16, 1867.

The number of boys of this reformatory at my inspection was 95. They were all in good health, and Mr. Barker's report of their general conduct, and especially of their industry and readiness to work, very satisfactory. The premises were in good order, no alterations had been made to the school buildings, but a tank to hold 140,000 gallons of water had been dug, and a large shed for tile and brick making, with furnace underneath, had been built almost entirely by the boys (under Mr. Barker's superintendence), and the water supply to the house and brickfield completed by their labour. The farm and garden ground had been thoroughly well cultivated. I know of no reformatory in which so much work is done. The staff consists of Mr. Barker and his wife, a schoolmaster (Mr. Hallett), 2 brickmakers, a gardener, a shoemaker, who acts as general assistant, a man cook, and female servant. The boys attend school on the average only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day. I was not surprised therefore to find that their progress in school instruction was but indifferent. The 1st class (14 boys) did well, and the 2nd class (16 boys) very fairly in ciphering and dictation, but the reading and spelling were careless and uncertain, and the lower classes were comparatively backward. There were several boys who had been from one to two years in the school and were yet scarcely able to read with any facility. The copy writing was generally good. The boys make up a good drum and fife band. The average number for the year was 94; the admissions were 35, the discharges 30. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 22*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, reduced by the industrial profit to 15*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* The results of the 78 discharges for the years 1863–5 were—dead, 3; doing well, 62; convicted, 11; unknown, 2.

Red Lodge Reformatory for Girls, Bristol.
Inspected August 14, 1866.

The number of inmates, including the "cottage" to which the girls about to leave are transferred for the last few months of their detention, was 65. The girls were in good health and their manner and appearance very satisfactory. Mrs. Johnson had left and been succeeded in the office of matron by Miss Barnard. The change of superintendence had been naturally followed by some disturbance of the usual quiet order of the school. But there had not been much to complain of. The girls passed my examination very fairly. Miss Gamble the schoolmistress was absent on leave. The 1st class read, spelt, and wrote from dictation very well, and ciphered pretty correctly as far as compound addition and subtraction. The other classes did pretty well in proportion. The laundry, bakehouse, housework, and needlework, furnish full employment. During Miss Carpenter's absence on her benevolent mission to India, Miss Bailey has discharged the duties of manager, the school has gone on very quietly. The average number of inmates for the year was 62; the admissions were 17, the discharges 15. The cost of maintenance and disposal for the year was 19*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, reduced by industrial profit to 18*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* The results of the 56 discharges for the years 1863–5 were—doing well, 42; doubtful, 6; convicted, 3; unknown, 5.

Arno's Court Reformatory for Catholic Girls, Bristol.
Inspected May 19, 1866.

The health and general good order of the girls under detention in this reformatory has been very satisfactory throughout the year. No changes have taken place in the premises or the staff. The school instruction of the girls has on the whole improved; but I found a large number among the younger and more recently admitted inmates who were very backward, and seemed to require more systematic instruction than untrained teachers of a higher class can perhaps give. The girls in the 1st and 2nd classes read very correctly, in the 4th and 3rd Irish books, and spelt and wrote from dictation very fairly, many of them cipher correctly in the compound rules. The laundry and the housework for the institution, and needlework, afford apparently a sufficiency of employment. The average number of inmates for the year was 99; the admissions being 35, the discharges 18. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 17*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, reduced by industrial profit to 15*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The results of the 120 discharges in 1863–5 have been—dead, 7; doing well, 82; doubtful, 5; convicted, 13; unknown, 13.

Hants.

Hants Reformatory, Eling, Southampton.
Inspected July 20, 1866.

I found the farm and garden in excellent cultivation, the premises in good order and improved by some useful additions to the

farm and outbuildings. The staff was the same as at my last visit, Mr. Harold and his wife superintending the institution. Mr. Oakshead continuing as schoolmaster, and a carpenter, a gardener, and a shoemaker overlooking the industrial employment. The farm stock consisted of 4 cows, a horse, and a good supply of pigs. There were 54 boys in the school. Mr. Harold's daily journal gave a fair and trustworthy account of their conduct. Their general look and manner were very satisfactory. In the examination the 1st class (18 boys mostly upwards of 15 years old) answered my questions and wrote from dictation remarkably well, and ciphered correctly in the higher rules, several of were very ready also in mental calculation. The other classes did proportionately well, and did great credit to their instructors. A good band is kept up among the boys, many of them both play and sing very well.

The school has suffered a very serious loss in the death of Mr. Compton, its founder and steady supporter; it will be long, however, before the recollection, and as I trust, the influence of his interest and example will fade out. Few men that I have met embodied more thoroughly the spirit and manner of the true Christian gentleman.

The average number of inmates for the year was 54; the admissions, including one transfer, were 15; the discharges 8. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 23*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, increased by loss on the industrial training to 24*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* This result demands the attention of the managers, it arises no doubt from some want of economy or activity in the workshops.

The results of the 50 discharges in 1863–5 have been—dead, 1; doing well, 42; convicted, 3; unknown, 4.

Herts.

The Herts Reformatory, for Boys, Bengeo, Hertford. Inspected May 31, 1866.

The premises of this school have been improved by the addition of a new barn and tool house. The land was very clean, and showed the effects of improving cultivation. The dormitories, schoolroom, &c., were clean and in excellent order. Mr. Fish gave a very favourable account of the conduct of the boys, which their manner and appearance fully confirmed. The boys passed my examination very well, reading, writing from dictation, and ciphering very fairly; the copy writing very good. The school buildings would accommodate nearly 50 boys, but the average number of inmates for the year was only 27; the admissions, including one transfer, being 11; the discharges 11. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was, partly in consequence of this, unusually high, amounting to 28*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, reduced however by industrial profits to 24*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* The results of the 43 discharges for 1863–5 have been—doing well, 29; doubtful, 3; convicted, 7; unknown, 4.

LANCASHIRE.

"Akbar" Reformatory School Ship, Liverpool.
Inspected May 1, 1866.

Captain Borland's report book showed that the health and good order of the boys had not suffered any serious interruption during the year. I found 179 boys on board, of whom 4 were in the sick room. The arrangements of the ship and the staff were much the same as before, except that a new chief officer (Mr. Willis) had taken the place of Mr. Langford. The boys passed a very good examination, doing credit to the exertions of Mr. Ross the schoolmaster. The 1st class of the port and starboard watches contained together about 50 boys. These boys read No. 6 of Nelson's Series, wrote very correctly from dictation, and ciphered with scarcely a mistake in the higher compound rules. The 2nd classes (about 45 boys) read in Nos. 3 and 5 of Nelson's series and ciphered well in the compound rules. Their writing from memory on their slates was indifferent. The 3rd classes (about 45) read very fairly and ciphered in all the simple rules. The 4th class (45 boys) read in the "Step by Step," and ciphered in simple addition and subtraction. The correctness and readiness displayed in the arithmetic gave me great satisfaction, as being comparatively rare, and always evidencing more than ordinary pains and attention on the part of the teacher. The boys are very proficient in their nautical exercise, and work also at tailoring, carpenting, &c. The average number for the year was 181 ; the admissions being 64 ; the discharges 53. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 20*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, reduced by industrial profit to 20*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* The results of the 143 discharges in 1863-6 are given as—dead, 2 ; doing well, 66 ; doubtful, 6 ; convicted, 14 ; unknown, 55. It should be noted, however, that the names of many boys not recently heard of at the date of the report are included in the unknown. Reasoning from the basis of the ultimate results of previous similar returns, I have no doubt but that Captain Borland might fairly add a very large proportion of the lads so reported to the list of those doing well. The readiness with which the Akbar boys are engaged, and the confidence bestowed on them, are the best proofs of the remarkable success of the school.

Liverpool Farm School, for Boys, Newton, near Warrington.
Inspected October 24, 1866.

The working of this institution throughout the year was very satisfactory. Mr. Atty has so fully gained the confidence of his neighbours, that from 20 to 30 boys have been pretty regularly employed by the farmers and tradesmen, or in the printing and paper works. The boys were generally looking well and in good order. I was very well satisfied with the results of my examination, finding a well marked progress since my last inspection. The lease of the premises now occupied expires next year, but the committee have arranged to continue the institution in the same locality, and have taken on lease a plot of ground within

half a mile, on which new buildings will be erected, and to which, when finished, the school will be transferred. It would indeed be a subject for much regret if so valuable a school were given up. The average number for the year was 84; the admissions, including one transfer, being 30; the discharges 17. The cost of maintenance and disposal for the year was 19*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, reduced by industrial profits to 19*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* The result of the 71 discharges for 1863–5 have been—dead, 3; doing well, 49; doubtful, 4; convicted, 10; unknown 5.

Liverpool Girls' Reformatory, Mount Vernon Green, Liverpool. Inspected October 18, 1866.

The quiet but successful progress of this reformatory leaves little to be desired. The managers have been fortunate in finding in Miss Molleson a superintendent in whose temper, discretion, and experience they can confide, and she has been equally fortunate in experiencing from them ready encouragement and judicious supervision as to the expenditure and general management of the institution, with as little interference as possible in those details of economy and discipline for which it is best to make the superintendent responsible.

I found 61 girls in the school, the majority of 14 years of age and upwards. Their manner and appearance, as well as the general cleanliness and good order of the premises gave me great satisfaction. They passed my examination very fairly, doing well in reading and writing, and their answers to my questions, though indifferently in ciphering. The industrial training is thoroughly well attended to; the amount earned in the laundry during the year was 361*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* The staff consists of Miss Molleson, a schoolmistress (Miss Rice) and two assistants superintending respectively the laundry and the needlework.

The average number for the year was 63; the admissions being 17; the discharges 15. The cost of maintenance and disposal for the year was 19*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, reduced by profits of the laundry, &c., to 13*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

The discharges in 1863–5 were 66; the results of these have been,—dead, 1; doing well, 43; doubtful, 17; convicted, 2; unknown, 3.

"Clarence" Reformatory School Ship, for Catholic Boys, Liverpool. Inspected April 27, 1866.

I found 188 boys on board, since increased to 192. They were in good health and order, and the ship clean and well fitted. The staff was scarcely adequate to the number of boys, consisting only of 9 officers. An assistant schoolmaster and a bandmaster have been since engaged.

Captain Algar gave a favourable report of the boys' conduct, which their general manner and appearance and their attention during the examination confirmed. They are divided into a "starboard" and a "port" watch, each watch containing 5 classes. They read in the 4th, 3rd, and 2nd books of the Irish Series, and

ciphered, about 80 in the compound rules and about 80 in the simple rules of arithmetic. Some of the 1st classes worked sums in practice and proportion. The writing from copies was wanting in care and neatness. About 40 boys wrote pretty fairly from dictation. The school instruction appeared to be carefully and judiciously conducted by Mr. McGovern.

The boys are trained to the usual naval exercises, and employed in tailoring and shoemaking, &c.

The average number for the year was 189; the admissions being 65; the discharges 6.

The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 16*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*, reduced by industrial profits to 16*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*

The discharges in the three years 1863–5 were only 5; of these 2 are doing well, 2 have been convicted, and 1 is unknown.

North Lancashire Reformatory for Boys, Bleasdale, Garstang.
Inspected August 29, 1866.

The premises of this school have been materially enlarged and its arrangements made still more complete by the conversion of the large shed formerly used for industrial purposes into a school, and dining room, the former schoolroom being made into a dormitory. The tailors' and shoemakers' workshops have been also enlarged, the laundry and oven better arranged, and another dormitory provided by the removal of the superintendent's office and a store room. The farm has been added to, and extends now to 165 acres. The live stock comprises 49 cows and calves, 70 sheep, and a good number of pigs.

There were 72 boys in the school at my visit. Their health had been remarkably good, and the report which Mr. King was able to give of their general conduct very satisfactory. There had been, however, some cases of absconding. The deserters had all been retaken. The boys passed my examination very well, considering especially that above 30 of their number had been admitted since my last inspection. The 1st class (21 boys) wrote from dictation and ciphered very well, and would have done much better but for trying to work too fast. The other classes also acquitted themselves very fairly. The average number of boys for the year was 72; the admissions 21; the discharges 17. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 17*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, reduced by farm profits, &c. to 16*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

The staff consists of the superintendent, Mr. King and his wife, a labour-master, and two under-labourers, a tailor and a shoemaker. The schoolmaster of the village assists in the instruction, attending every evening for that purpose.

The results of the 51 discharges for 1863–5 were—dead, 1; doing well, 33; convicted, 12; unknown, 5.

Toxteth Park Reformatory for Girls, Liverpool.
Inspected October 18, 1866.

My anticipation that this institution had passed through its difficulties and would now resume its former quiet and satisfactory

progress was very unexpectedly disappointed by an outbreak of insubordination among a number of the girls in the beginning of October. I carefully inquired into the causes of so unusual an occurrence, and came to the conclusion that it was much more due to the mismanagement and want of judgment of the officers of the school than to any specially bad conduct or riotous disposition among the girls. The indiscretion and weakness of the matron (who left the school in a panic at a few hours' notice) made it necessary to resort to the assistance of the magistrate, and to send six of the older and more troublesome of the inmates to prison, for terms varying from a fortnight to six weeks. Two of these have since been transferred to other schools. A new matron has been engaged, and on recently inspecting the school I found a much better spirit prevailing in it, and the usual good order established.

The average number of inmates has been 24, the admissions; including two transferred, being 10; the discharges 9. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 24*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, reduced by profit of laundry, &c., to 20*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

The results of the 22 discharges in 1863–5 were—doing well, 13; doubtful, 4; convicted, 4; unknown 1.

Manchester and Salford Reformatory, Blackley, near Manchester.
Inspected October 22, 1866.

I found 49 boys in the institution, all in good health and presenting a very satisfactory appearance. Mr. Arnold, the superintendent, was able to give a very favourable report of their general order and good conduct, and my inspection fully satisfied me that the unfavourable influences which he had to contend with in the first two or three years of his engagement have gradually died out, and that he has succeeded in gaining the confidence and good-will of the boys at the same time that he has maintained a proper spirit of discipline and subordination among them. The boys passed my examination very creditably. The 1st class did very well in English reading, spelling, and dictation, and very fairly in cipher-ing. They answered my questions on Scripture subjects very intelligently. The 2nd class acquitted themselves very fairly in ciphering and writing. The 3rd class read from the 2nd Irish book, ciphered in addition and subtraction, and wrote on slates from their reading lesson. The 4th class (5 boys) were still in the rudiments. The industrial training had been carefully attended to, and the farm enlarged by the addition of about 50 acres. The premises were in very good order; the staff the same as last year, consisting of Mr. Arnold and his wife, a schoolmaster (Mr. Dodwell), and three industrial instructors.

The average number of inmates was 53; the admissions being 12; the discharges 18. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 23*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, reduced by a very small industrial profit to 22*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The results of the 34 discharges in 1863–1865 were—doing well, 19; doubtful, 3; convicted, 9; unknown, 3.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Mount St. Bernard's Reformatory for Catholic Boys, Whitwick, Leicester. Inspected May 3, 1866.

My hopes that under the present judicious and more practical management this reformatory would steadily advance and deserve public confidence have been thoroughly answered. The necessary discipline and order have been maintained without interruption, and the greater cleanliness and comfort of the institution and the more bright and cheerful appearance of the boys show that the tone of management has been not only firm, but kind and considerate. I found some things still wanting attention, especially the arrangements of the infirmary, which the severe climate and the diseased state of many of the inmates makes an important part of the establishment. But the managers have had many heavy calls on their resources, and have been forced to go on step by step.

The boys passed my examination very fairly, but will not as yet stand comparison with those in "Clarence" or Market Weighton. The different classes read well enough, but in ciphering and writing from dictation there was a want of accuracy and attention which materially lowered the results. The younger boys did much better in proportion than the older, having had more advantage from the better and more regular instruction now given.

The farm and workshops were in a far better condition than formerly; the unfavourable weather of the autumn has, however, considerably reduced the profit that the crops promised when I saw them early in the season. The number of inmates has been lately increased considerably, to an average of 200, many Catholic boys having been transferred from the Middlesex Industrial Schools under the powers of the new Reformatory Act.

The average number of inmates for the year was 167, including the transfers; being—admissions, 106; discharges, 54. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 20*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, reduced by industrial profit to 18*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* The results of the 54 discharges in 1863–5 have been—dead, 3; doing well, 23; doubtful, 7; convicted, 6; unknown, 15.

MIDDLESEX.

Home in the East Reformatory for Boys, Old Ford, Bow. Inspected July 19, 1866.

I found 59 boys in the school. They appeared generally in good health, and were very orderly and attentive in the usual examination. They did not look so bright and cheerful as I have found them formerly, and Mr. Spooner's report of their conduct was not quite so satisfactory, several having been restless and troublesome, and some having deserted or tried to do so. Nothing, however, had occurred to seriously interfere with the discipline and good order of the institution. The former schoolmaster, Mr. Dyer, left in May, and has been succeeded by Mr. Wright.

Every change of this sort for a time unsettles the schools. The boys passed my examination very creditably, reading and spelling very well, writing from dictation fairly, and answering my questions with great intelligence. They were more backward in ciphering. The industrial training is confined to tailoring, shoemaking, and gardening ; but the workshops are fully supplied with employment and the boys are well taught and practised in their trades.

The average number of inmates for the year was 60 ; the admissions and discharges being each 13. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 19*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, reduced by industrial profit to 18*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*

The results of the 60 discharges for the years 1863–5 have been —dead, 3 ; doing well, 40 ; doubtful, 2 ; convicted, 10 ; unknown, 5.

Brook Green Catholic Reformatory for Boys, Hammersmith.
Inspected July 11, 1866.

The premises of this institution had not been altered since my last visit. The workrooms and dormitories are now very complete, and were clean and in good order. The schoolroom, which serves also for meals, is too small, and being in fact a mere temporary shed is deficient both in warmth and ventilation. The playground is also too limited for so large a number of boys. The superintendence is carried on by the same staff of "brothers." The boys looked generally well, and the report of their conduct more satisfactory.

I was satisfied with the results of my examination, especially in writing from dictation and in ciphering. They read and spelt well ; the writing in copies needed more care and attention. The industrial training is still very deficient, being chiefly in tailoring and shoemaking. The school supplies a number of families with bread, which affords a good deal of useful employment. I hope ere long that another Catholic reformatory for Middlesex and Surrey will be established.

The average number of boys for the year was 120 ; the admissions being 31 ; the discharges 23. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 18*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, reduced by industrial profit to 16*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

The results of the 102 discharges for the years 1863–5 have been—dead, 8 ; doing well, 59 ; doubtful, 3 ; convicted, 23 ; unknown, 9.

Hampstead Reformatory for Girls, Church Row, Hampstead.
Inspected July 12, 1866.

The premises of this institution were clean and in excellent order ; the staff the same as last year, with the exception of the schoolmistress (Miss Darlington), who had been engaged since my previous visit. The girls looked generally healthy and comfortable, and the whole establishment did credit to Miss Nicoll's active superintendence. Some cases of absconding had occurred

during the year, but the girls had generally behaved well, and few serious faults or punishments had occurred.

The school instruction had advanced, the girls exhibiting more intelligence and proficiency. Miss Nicoll is more anxious for their thorough industrial training than for their progress in education, and the elder girls employed in the laundry have not much regular schooling. As many of these enter the institution very ignorant, they seem to me to require a larger amount of instruction than this arrangement allows of. The 1st and 2nd classes of the other girls (36 in number) did well in ciphering and writing from dictation, and answered my questions on Scripture and other subjects very intelligently.

The average number of inmates for the year was 98, the admissions being 25, the discharges 30. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 22*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, reduced by the profit of the laundry to 16*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*

The results of the 71 discharges for the years 1863–5 have been—dead, 1 ; doing well, 45 ; doubtful, 10 ; convicted, 7 ; unknown, 8.

Monmouth.

Little Mill Reformatory, for Boys, Pontypool. Inspected August 8, 1866.

I found 17 boys in the school, 2 others being on licence. The boys looked pretty well, and seemed to be generally improving. Mr. Arnold's report book however showed a great number of petty faults and punishments. The school instruction had been well attended to ; above half the boys did very favourably in reading, spelling, and ciphering (as far as easy compound multiplication), and answered my questions very well. Mr. Arnold is assisted by a schoolmaster (Mr. Creese) in this department ; but has the entire supervision of the industrial training, being himself both master and labourer. The garden and fields attached to the school are in very good cultivation. The average number of inmates for the year was 15, the admissions being 7, the discharges 4. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 24*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, reduced by profits from the farm to 21*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* The result of the 11 discharges for the years 1863-5 have been—doing well, 7; convicted, 2; unknown, 2.

Norfolk.

Buxton Reformatory for Boys, Norwich. Inspected July 4, 1866.

The number of the boys at the time of my visit was only 31. The staff comprised, as before, Mr. Babington (superintendent), and his wife, two labour masters, and occasionally a shoemaker. The repairs of the clothes are executed by a tailor when wanted. The health and conduct of the boys had been very good. The premises were clean and comfortable, the farm well cultivated. I found the instruction of the boys considerably improved,

and more intelligence and readiness among them. The first and second classes (16 boys) wrote from dictation and ciphered remarkably well. The third and fourth classes read and spelt more or less, and ciphered in the simple rules, or repeated their tables very fairly ; the writing in copies was generally good, but rather too hasty. The average number of boys was 32, the admissions being 11, the discharges 8. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 22*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, reduced by profit of farm to 18*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The results of the 25 discharges for the years 1863–5 have been—dead, 1; doing well, 17; doubtful, 3; convicted, 3 ; unknown, 1.

Northampton.

Northampton Reformatory for Boys, Tiffield, Towcester.
Inspected October 2, 1866.

I found 32 boys in the school. They were all in excellent health and good order. The working of the institution since my previous visit had been very satisfactory. The boys labour had been in great request among the neighbouring farmers, their earnings under this head amounting to above 100*l.* Mr. Goode (the master) has succeeded in establishing a thorough good influence in the school, and has trained one of the elder lads to take charge of a division of boys, and to overlook them when employed beyond the bounds of the institution. He is most efficiently assisted by his wife as matron ; a superior labourer is also employed for the instruction and supervision of the boys in the field. The boys do the washing, mending, and cooking, and assist materially in making the clothing. The crops on the farm had turned out very good and had been favourably got in. Some very useful additions and alterations had been made to the building, giving the master more accommodation and providing a laundry, and a shed in the playground ; the yard had been also repaved and drained.

The boys passed my examination satisfactorily, more than two thirds reading, spelling, and ciphering, and writing on their slates (from dictation or from books) very fairly. The dictation, writing, and ciphering of the first class (11 boys) were quite up to the average. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 21*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, reduced by industrial profits to 15*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* The average number of inmates was 32. The admissions were 13, the discharges 11. The result of the 31 discharges for 1863–5 were—dead, 1; doing well, 21; doubtful, 1; convicted, 4; unknown, 4.

Northumberland.

North Eastern Reformatory, for Boys, Netherton, near Morpeth.
Inspected September 17, 1866.

I found 145 boys in the school, including two whose sentence had expired. They were in good health and order. Their appearance and manner gave me a very satisfactory impression of the discipline and arrangements of the institution. The additional

building which it has been determined to erect was considerably advanced, and had been carried on principally by the labour of the boys under the direction of a master mason. The farm had been carefully attended to. The stock comprised 150 sheep and 6 cows, besides pigs, horses, and calves. Only two cases of absconding had occurred ; in one of these the boy was detected in the attempt and stopped, and the other recovered after a few hours. Mr. Anderson's report of the general conduct of the boys was very favourable. The results of my examination of the school classes were very creditable to the assistant masters, Mr. Bell and Mr. Davison, each of whom have an average of 70 boys to instruct, the majority of the boys being almost wholly untaught at the time of their admission. The first classes in each division (senior and junior) containing about 20 boys in each, acquitted themselves well in ciphering in the compound rules, and in writing from dictation. The second classes did fairly in the simple rules and writing from memory or from books. The lower classes are well attended to. The average number for the year was 141. The admissions were 45, the discharges 33. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 16*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, increased by loss on farm, &c., to 17*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* There were 114 discharges in the years 1863–5, the results of these have been—dead, 4; doing well, 79; doubtful, 4; convicted, 18; unknown, 9.

Suffolk.

Suffolk Reformatory, Thorndon, Eye. Inspected Nov. 8, 1866.

There were 43 boys in this reformatory at the date of my visit; their health and appearance very satisfactory. The report of Mr. Gill (the superintendent) showed that there had been very little to complain of as to their conduct. No changes had been made in the arrangements of the premises or in the staff or system of the school. The boys passed my examination very satisfactorily, especially in ciphering, mental arithmetic, and writing from dictation. The answers of the 1st and 2nd classes to my questions on the Scripture lesson (Acts vii.) which they read were very creditable.

The average number of inmates for the year has been 45 ; the admissions and discharges being each 20.

The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 17*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, reduced by industrial earnings to 16*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*

The results of the 44 discharges in 1863–5 were—have been doing well, 38 ; doubtful, 1 ; convicted, 4 ; unknown, 1.

St. Matthew's Industrial Home for Girls, Ipswich. Inspected July 5, 1866.

I found this school in excellent order ; 25 girls under detention and 7 voluntary inmates. Nothing had happened to disturb its operations since my last visit. Miss Strangeways and a single assistant still compose the whole staff of officers. The laundry had been in full work. Scarcely a serious fault or punishment

had occurred. The girls were looking remarkably well and healthy. They passed my examination fairly, answering my questions intelligently. The 1st class (10 girls) ciphered in the compound rules, and wrote correctly from dictation and in copies.

The average number for the year was 33 ; the admissions, including one transfer, being 9 ; the discharges 8.

The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 20*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, reduced by the profits of the laundry, etc., to 14*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*

The results of the 18 discharges for the years 1863–5 were—dead, 1 ; doing well, 13 ; doubtful, 2 ; convicted, 2 ; unknown, none.

Surrey.

Surrey Girls' Reformatory, Wandsworth Road.
Inspected July 13, 1866.

This school has made a very steady and satisfactory progress under the better management of the present matron Miss Stockley. The report book showed that the girls had given very little trouble. One of the older of them, whose sentence has expired, is retained as laundress. The 1st class (13 girls) read and wrote well in my examination. Their spelling and ciphering were indifferent, but they answered readily and correctly in mental arithmetic. The 2nd class (of 11) read in the New Testament, easy lessons, and mostly ciphered in the two first simple rules or answered in their tables. The industrial training is well cared for.

The average number of inmates for the year was 25 ; the admissions being 11 ; the discharges 12.

The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 25*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, reduced by profit on the laundry, &c., to 21*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

The results of the 6 discharges in 1863–5 were, doing well, 4 ; doubtful, 1 ; unknown, 1.

The girls placed out in the last year, have turned out so far very well.

Philanthropic Society's Farm School, Red Hill.
Inspected July 26 and December 14, 1866.

On my first visit I inspected the two "houses," Waterland's and Queen's ; on my second the other three—Garston's, Gladstone's, and Gurney's. The general condition and working of the institution appeared to be very satisfactory, both the health and discipline being good, and the farm, brickfield, and workshops providing full and profitable employment. Some cases of desertion had occurred during the year and 2 deaths. The staff had not undergone any change, Mr. Walters being the chaplain superintendent and Messrs. Benfield, Butcher, Cowan, Howe, and Hearne being the masters in charge of the five houses. The boys in general passed my examination very fairly. Those in the Queen's House had certainly advanced beyond the level of the year previous. In the Garston's House the severe illness of the master, Mr. Butcher had interrupted the usual routine of instruction for some weeks.

I think more frequent examinations of the boys in the several houses by the chaplain would be very advantageous, and would enable the school to take its place in the first class (in common with Bradwall, Market Weighton, Saltley, &c.) for school instruction as well as in industrial training and general management.

The average number of boys for the year was 256, the admissions being 110, the discharges 76, of which 18 were by emigration. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 25*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, reduced by the industrial profit to 20*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*

The discharges for 1863–5 were 207. The results of these are—dead, 8; doing well, 173; doubtful, 2; convicted, 35; unknown, 19.

I observe with regret that the number of boys discharged by emigration has greatly diminished in the last two years. 18 only emigrated in 1866 and 18 in 1865, the average for the four years previous having been 35.

The Red Hill school has sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. John Moxon, whose name has for so many years been associated with the annual statement of the financial management of the school as auditor, and whose careful scrutiny of their contents was a full guarantee of their correctness. Mr. Moxon was one of my earliest and most efficient fellow-labourers in the establishment of the farm school, and took his full share of the sacrifices and discouragements which the enterprise involved. He brought an unusual amount of sagacity and sound judgment to bear on the work he undertook, and a singular patience and constancy in its pursuit. He was also one of those who are content to work for the work's sake, and to bear the burden of the labour while others take the praise and reputation it may bring.

Boys' Home Reformatory, Bridge House, Wandsworth.
Inspected June 28, 1866.

No changes have occurred in the arrangements or staff of this institution, except that in the industrial training there is less of the cutting and preparing of rags for the paper mills, and more fire-wood making; and the shoemaking instructor attends daily, assisting partly in the school-teaching; a master tailor comes three days a week. The health of the boys had been very good, and their general conduct quiet and orderly; their industry and readiness to work remarkable. In the amount of labour performed, and its profitable results, this reformatory, like Kingswood, surpasses most other institutions. The school instruction had been well attended to. The first three classes read, wrote from dictation, and ciphered exceedingly well. The younger classes did also very fairly; a large proportion of them were very young.

The average number for the year, including voluntary cases, was 127; the admissions of boys under detention, inclusive of one transfer, being 49; the discharges 55. The number under detention on the 31st December was 93.

The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 21*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, reduced by industrial profits to 18*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

The result of the 92 discharges for 1863–5 were,—dead, 1; doing well, 69; doubtful, 3; convicted, 18; unknown, 1.

Warwickshire.

Saltley Reformatory for Boys, Small Heath, Birmingham. Inspected August 1, 1866.

There were 77 boys in this school at the date of my visit. Their health and general appearance were very satisfactory. The staff was the same as on my previous inspection, with the exception of the schoolmaster, Mr. Cook, having left and been replaced by Mr. Wood. Mr. Humphries gave a favourable account of the boys' conduct and progress during the year. The boys acquitted themselves remarkably well in my examination and fully sustained the character which the school has acquired for the attention given to the religious and general instruction of the inmates. All read more or less, and most spelt very correctly. The writing from dictation was above the average. The first three classes ciphered in the compound or simple rules with scarcely a mistake, and the answers given to my questions by the 1st and 2nd classes were very ready and intelligent. The industrial training comprises farm work, tailoring, and shoemaking. The land is very carefully cultivated and the workshops had been fairly supplied with work. It is to be regretted that the farm cannot (at least at present) be extended, and that the institution is not a few miles farther from Birmingham, the near neighbourhood of this great town, in which so many of the boys have connections, necessarily makes it more difficult to maintain discipline and to keep the boys from the interference of relatives or old companions.

The average number of boys for the year was 79, the admissions being 25, the discharges 32. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was remarkably moderate, being 16*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, reduced by industrial profits to 14*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*

The results of the 57 discharges for the years 1863–5 have been—doing well, 40; doubtful, 6; convicted, 5; unknown, 6.

The Warwickshire Reformatory for Boys, Weston, Leamington. Inspected October 3, 1866.

There were 69 boys in the school at the date of my inspection. There had been no changes in the staff, and no alteration in the premises except that the newly built cells adjoining the infirmary had been completed. The institution appeared to have worked very well throughout the year, Mr. Shaddock (the superintendent) having but few serious faults or difficulties to complain of, and many encouragements to be thankful for. The farm had been cultivated to advantage. I found the boys well prepared to pass my usual examination satisfactorily. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes, containing about 50 boys, wrote very fairly from dictation and acquitted themselves very well in arithmetic in the simple and

compound rules. The 4th class also wrote on slates and in copy books, and ciphered up to simple multiplication. It is rare to find the more ignorant and backward boys so carefully attended to and brought forward. The boys generally answered my questions on Scripture, geography, &c., very creditably.

Mr. Horth (the schoolmaster) had presented 32 of the boys as candidates at the local examination in drawing; 16 of them had obtained certificates of competency and 1 that of excellence. This accomplishment had been pursued by the boys voluntarily, and mostly in their play time.

The cost per head for maintenance and disposal 21*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, reduced by industrial profits to 15*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

The average number of inmates was 72, the admissions being 17; the discharges 21.

The results of the 47 discharges for 1863–5 were—have been doing well, 36; doubtful, 1; convicted, 2; unknown, 8.

Allesley Girls' Reformatory, Tile Hill, Coventry.
Inspected October 4, 1866.

The internal condition of this reformatory, of whose good order and quiet operation I was able to report in former years so favourably, has been a good deal disturbed for the last year or two, and I was sorry to find the matron, Miss Wakeling, still struggling with many difficulties from the insubordination and mischievous disposition of several of the girls. It is a misfortune that the school is so small, and that Miss Wakeling cannot have a larger amount of assistance. Two or three rough and violent girls easily disturb a little community of 18 or 20, and able and devoted as Miss Wakeling has shown herself to be, it is impossible for her to do her duty single handed. I should be glad to see the institution doubled in size and operation.

The girls passed my examination fairly, but there was too much coarseness and carelessness of manner. The number under detention was 22, of whom 1 was in prison. The cost per head for the year on an average of 20 girls was 26*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, reduced by industrial profits to 24*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

The admissions for the year (including two transfers) were 15, the discharges 12.

The results of the school, as shown by the report on the girls discharged in 1863–5 are still very encouraging. The number discharged was 16; of these 14 are doing well, and 2 have been reconvicted; none are unknown.

Birmingham Girls' Reformatory, Smethwick, Birmingham.
Inspected August 2, 1866.

The premises of this institution were in excellent order; the girls in good health; and the report of their general conduct from Miss Whitby favourable. There had been one or two cases of absconding, and two or three of the inmates had given some

trouble, but the good working of the school did not appear to have been seriously disturbed, although 18 new cases had been received during the twelve months. The girls in the two first classes (about 20) read and wrote from dictation pretty fairly, and mostly ciphered correctly in the compound and simple rules. Of those in the third class (13 girls) only a few could read or cipher at all, most having but lately entered the school. The laundry, needlework, and housework provide abundant employment. Miss Whitby continues to be the superintendent, assisted for the laundry, by her sister, and for the school, by a schoolmistress, Miss Newton.

The average number of inmates for the year was 37. The admissions, including two transfers, being 20; the discharges 11.

The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 20*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, reduced by industrial profits to 16*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

The result of the discharges in 1863-5 have been—doing well, 17; doubtful, 2; convicted, 2; unknown, 6.

Miss Whitby pointed out to me two errata in my last year's report as to the expenditure, &c. of the school, which it is desirable to correct, viz.: 1st, that the charge for clothing includes the cost of outfit on discharge. 2nd, that the amount, 71*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*, for the repayment of emigration charges, should have been carried to the profit account as saved and paid out of the girls' industrial earnings in the laundry.

Wilts.

Wilts Reformatory, for Boys, Warminster.
Inspected May 15, 1866.

The number of inmates on my inspection was 24. The premises were in good order, and the land, 21 acres, well cultivated. The farm stock consists of a good number of pigs, and appears to be profitably managed. The staff consists of the master, Mr. Hanley, and his wife, assisted by a schoolmaster and a labourer. The boys looked well and healthy, and had given very little cause for complaint. I thought the standard of the school instruction improved. The 1st and 2nd classes (16) read well in the New Testament; the 3rd class in an easy lesson book. The ciphering in the simple rules was correct and ready, and a few ciphered also in the compound rules, and wrote from dictation pretty well. The writing on copies of the first two classes was generally good. I did not get many answers to my questions, but the boys are generally of the agricultural class, and more attentive and quiet than intelligent.

The average number for the year was 26. The admissions 20, the discharges 8. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was high, viz. 25*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, reduced by industrial profit to 21*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

The results of the 39 discharges for 1863-5 have been—dead, 1; doing well, 29; doubtful, 2; convicted, 3; unknown, 4.

Limpley Stoke Reformatory for Girls, near Bath.
Inspected May 14, 1866.

I found 51 girls in the reformatory all in good health and order, and their manner and appearance very satisfactory. Miss Murphy (the matron) appeared to manage her charge very judiciously under Mrs. Sheppard's superintendence. The laundry had been enlarged and carefully attended to, and had given full employment. Serious faults and punishments had been rare. I found the school instruction improved. Miss West, the schoolmistress appeared to be interested in her work. She complained of the very ignorant condition of most of the girls on their admission. Most of the girls (42) could read fairly in the Scriptures. The 1st class ciphered pretty well in the compound rules, and wrote tolerably from dictation. The 2nd and 3rd classes ciphered in the simple rules. The girls of the 1st class answered my questions on the subject of the reading lesson, and the meaning of the words they read pretty well. The other classes were too shy or too dull to do so.

The average number of inmates for the year was 60. The admissions, including one transfer, being 22, the discharges 19.

The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 20*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, reduced by the industrial profit to 14*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

The result of the 28 discharges for 1863-5, are—dead, 1 ; doing well, 19; doubtful, 5; convicted, 2; unknown, 1.

WORCESTER.

Woodbury Hill Reformatory for Boys, Shelsley, Worcester.
Inspected October 5, 1866.

The number of inmates at the day of my inspection was 31, of whom 14 had been admitted since my previous visit; very few of these boys could read or write when admitted. The boys looked very bright and healthy. The land attached to the school was in very fair cultivation. The premises were clean and orderly, and the general state of the institution and the manner and appearance of the inmates gave me a very favourable impression of the system which Mr. Flintoff (the present chaplain and superintendent) pursues, and of the attention given by both himself and the schoolmaster Mr. Mason, to the work of training and instruction. The boys passed my examination very fairly. 26 wrote in copybooks, 24 could cipher more or less in the simple rules (9 of these in the compound rules also). The 1st class wrote pretty correctly from dictation.

The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 23*l.* 2*s.*, reduced by the industrial earnings to 20*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*

The average number of inmates were 29 ; the admissions being 14, the discharges 7.

The results on the 25 discharges of 1863–5 were, doing well, 16 ; doubtful, 4 ; convicted, 5 ; unknown, none.

I cannot but regret that this reformatory is allowed to remain in such a confined condition as to land, and with its premises in

many respects so imperfect. It may fairly claim to be recognized as a county institution, and to be adequately supported as such. If an association were formed for Worcestershire, embracing also Hereford and Salop, and subscriptions or grants from the rates obtained for its support, the school might soon be placed on a larger and more permanent footing. Lord Dudley makes good at present any deficiency in its annual resources ; but I see no reason for his liberality to be so exclusively taxed, and I believe that the school would work more usefully on a somewhat larger and more open basis.

Stoke Farm Reformatory for Boys, Bromsgrove.
Inspected August 3, 1866.

Some considerable improvements and additions to the premises have been carried out since my previous inspection. A new dormitory has been built with workshops underneath, the old workshops having been converted into a bakehouse and a lavatory. The farm buildings have also been enlarged and rearranged, and a better playground for the boys provided. I found a marked improvement in the look and manner of the boys and in their educational condition. The institution still labours under the deficiency of an imperfect and insufficient staff, no regular resident schoolmaster having as yet been engaged. I believe it to be one effect of this want of effective superintendence that the cases of absconding continue to be so many. At the time of my visit 2 boys were in prison for this offence, and 2 others absent as not yet recovered. One of these latter, however, deserted in 1865. The boys, however, did better in examination than formerly, except in spelling and writing. The first was very uncertain and incorrect both orally and in dictation writing ; the second was too hasty and careless. On the other hand I was well satisfied with the boys' knowledge of arithmetic and the general knowledge and intelligence they showed in answering my questions. The farm was in excellent cultivation when I visited, but the wet unfavourable season has since seriously affected the crops.

The average number of inmates was 65 ; the admissions being 17, the discharges 15.

The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 20*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, reduced by the industrial profits to 18*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*

The results of the 35 discharges for 1863–5 were—doing well, 25; doubtful, 1 ; convicted, 6 ; unknown, 3.

YORKSHIRE.

Calder Farm Reformatory for Boys, Mirfield.
Inspected August 24, 1866.

There were 77 boys in the two divisions of the school at the time of my visit. Their general appearance was very favourable, and Mr. Heppel's account of their conduct and industrial progress very satisfactory. The premises were in good order. The dry

earth system of closets had been very successfully introduced in the upper (or new) school. The garden and farm were in full cultivation. The labour of the boys had been employed by farmers in the neighbourhood. The state of Mr. Wheatly Balme's health had unfortunately prevented him from taking an active part in the management of the school, but Mr. Charles Wheatly and Mr. Tennant had assisted Mr. Heppel with their advice when necessary.

The boys passed my examination remarkably well. The ciphering and writing from dictation of the 1st and 2nd classes were much above the average, and their reading and answers to my questions very creditable. The boys in the 3rd and 4th classes acquitted themselves also very well, almost all reading fairly, more or less, and writing on slates and ciphering a little. The state of the school instruction was altogether very satisfactory.

The average number of inmates for the year was 80; the admissions being 21; the discharges 30.

The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 23*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, reduced by industrial profits to 23*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

The results of the 71 discharges for 1863–5 were—doing well, 56; doubtful, 2; convicted, 13.

Castle Howard Reformatory for Boys, Welburn, York. Inspected September 20, 1866.

I found this institution in a very efficient state, the boys generally in good health, and their manner and appearance very satisfactory. They had been as usual very largely employed by the farmers in the neighbourhood, and Mr. Fish was able to give a very favourable report of their general order and good conduct. Such punishments as had been required were principally for faults of disorder and ordinary infractions of discipline. The school instruction had been carefully attended to by Mr. Hammond and each of the four classes into which the boys were divided, passed my examination very fairly, especially in arithmetic, both on slates and mental. Their knowledge and understanding of Scripture were very creditable.

The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 24*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, reduced by industrial profits to 22*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; the average number of inmates being 65, the admissions, 20; the discharge, 18. The results of the 46 discharges for the years 1863–5 were—doing well, 35; doubtful, 4; convicted, 4; unknown, 3.

A number of the older lads placed out on licence attended at the inspection. Their look and manner and the characters given of them by their employers, bear a very favourable testimony to the success of Mr. Fish's system of management. I regret very deeply, for the sake of the reformatory cause, that Mr. Fish is likely to retire from his active share in its promotion and, on the ground of health, to accept a parochial charge near Whitby. He will leave living memorials and witnesses of the good work he has done in almost every part of Yorkshire.

Leeds Reformatory, Adel, near Leeds.
Inspected August 23, 1866.

This institution has steadily advanced in number and good order under the present superintendent Mr. Twigg, whose previous training and experience under Mr. Atty, at the Liverpool Farm school, have enabled him to deal with the difficulties of his position very successfully. Some cases of absconding had occurred, partly due perhaps to a change of schoolmasters; but the serious faults and punishments had been comparatively few, and the general appearance and manner of the boys were very satisfactory. The premises and land were in thorough good order and the industrial employment well cared for. The boys passed my examination better than on previous occasions, but the ciphering and writing from dictation of the first 3 classes were still below the mark, their reading, spelling, and answers to my questions were generally good; the boys in the 4th or lowest class were mostly very dull and ignorant, several of them oldish lads who had been two years or more in the school; but who seem almost incapable of learning. The average number of boys for the year was 58; the admissions 27, the discharges 20. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 21*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* increased by loss on the farm to 23*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* The results of the 43 discharges for the years 1863–5 were—dead, 1; doing well, 20; doubtful, 3; convicted, 12; unknown 7.

Yorkshire Catholic Reformatory for Boys, Market Weighton.
Inspected August 22, 1866.

Some useful alterations have been made in the arrangements of the premises, the workshops for the tailoring and shoe making classes have been enlarged, the adjoining building raised and a carpenter's shop fitted up in the upper portion of it, the smith's shop being removed and placed near the farm buildings, outside; the farm has been enlarged also by the addition of 60 acres of unreclaimed land, taken for 21 years at 10*l.* per acre.

The boys acquitted themselves as usual remarkably well. The 1st class, of the senior division, (38 boys) ciphered in practice, interest, &c., and wrote very correctly from dictation; the 3rd class ciphered in the compound rules, read and spelt well, and wrote from dictation fairly. In the junior division I was equally well satisfied. The boys' manner and appearance made a much more favourable impression upon me than on previous inspections. There was very much less of the hard rough look and loud uncivil style of speaking that I have generally met with before. I attribute the change partly to the system now wisely adopted of not detaining the boys so long, and partly to the more kindly discipline which the present director, Mr. Castellano, has endeavoured to introduce. The industrial training, both in the workshops and on the farm, is thoroughly attended to. The staff consists of 12 brothers. Mr. Bird retains his post of prefect (or discipline master). The average number of inmates for the year was 210; the admissions being 52, the discharges 34. The

cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 20*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*, reduced by industrial profit to 17*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* The results of the 164 discharges for the years 1863–5 were—dead, 5; doing well, 87; doubtful, 7; convicted, 46; unknown, 19.

Yorkshire Catholic Girls' Reformatory, Howard Hill, Sheffield. Inspected September 22, 1866.

The number of inmates under detention at the date of my visit was 81, 2 other girls being absent (in prison) by desertion and 5 on licence. They were generally looking healthy and cheerful, but Miss Crawford (the superintendent) complained very much of the diseased and dirty state in which several had been sent to the reformatory, four out of seven sent from Durham gaol having come with itch on them. A large and convenient laundry and a bathroom had been added since my previous inspection, making the premises more complete. The dormitories, infirmary, school rooms, &c. were in excellent order. Miss Crawford and the other members of her sisterhood who are associated in the management of the school, fulfil the duties they have undertaken very efficiently.

The girls passed my examination very fairly. I thought the school instruction decidedly improved. I examined about 70 of the girls individually in reading, spelling, &c. 50 of these ciphered in the simple or (in the first class) the compound rules, and wrote from copies. The writing was fair, but the style too small and careless. The two first classes wrote also very fairly from dictation. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 18*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* reduced by industrial profits to 15*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* The average number of inmates being 75, the admissions including one transfer, being 32; the discharges, 17.

The results of the 15 discharges for 1863–5 were—dead, 1; doing well, 7; doubtful, 3; convicted, 2; unknown, 2.

Doncaster Reformatory for Girls. Inspected August 25 and 27, 1866.

The arrangements of the laundry of this institution had been much improved by the enlargement of the drying and ironing rooms, &c. Some improvement is still needed in the lavatory and closets. Miss Winter continues to act as matron. Miss Woodward, the new school mistress, appeared likely to discharge her duties efficiently. A new laundress had been lately engaged. I was glad to find that a room had been arranged as an office for the matron's use, and I impressed very strongly on Miss Winter the necessity of keeping her daily journal and her register of the conduct of the girls, both while in the school and after discharge more carefully.

The girls passed a very fair examination, showing a greater amount of proficiency than at my previous inspections, especially in arithmetic. Both the two first classes ciphered pretty correctly in the simple rules, and some of the first class in the com-

pound. Their reading, spelling, and answers were good, the writing in copies and by dictation indifferent. The laundry has given full employment to the older girls. The younger ones are taught needlework, and take their share in the housework. The average number of inmates of the year was 47; the admissions 15, the discharges 14. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was, 23*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* reduced by industrial profits to 21*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*

The results of the 28 discharges for 1863-5 were—dead, 1; doing well, 17; doubtful, 4; convicted, 1; unknown, 5.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.

Old Mill Reformatory School for Boys, Aberdeen. Inspected November 26, 1866.

I found this institution in good order and working condition, but rather over crowded, the number of inmates being 107. The dormitory accommodation had however been increased by some alterations in the store and work room, and the removal of the side staircases, consequent on the building of the new workshops at the rear of the premises. The additions have been very judiciously and economically made. The playground is being gradually paved, and the whole institution bears the marks of careful and active superintendence. The farm is well managed, 25 acres have been added this year to the amount of land. The stock comprises 9 cows and 3 horses, besides calves and a large number of pigs. The boys passed my examination very well. The 1st class (20 boys) read, spelt, and wrote from dictation very well, and ciphered fairly. The 2nd class (29 boys) read and wrote well, and about half of them ciphered readily in the compound rules. The 3rd class (25) read from the "easy lessons," and ciphered in the simple rules, and about half wrote a sentence on their slates correctly. The 4th class (18 boys) read very fairly, and ciphered in addition. The 5th class (7 boys) read a little in "Step by Step," and were learning their tables. The answers to my questions throughout were given with considerable intelligence.

The old habit of desertion had not quite died out, four cases of absconding occurring during the year, but Mr. Donald's more judicious management is gradually introducing a more trustworthy tone into the school. The chief defect of the establishment now is that the staff is almost entirely made up of male officers, the matron being almost the only female in the institution. I have no confidence in such an arrangement, and trust it is only temporary. The average number for the year was 42; the admissions being 36; the discharges, 16.

The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 17*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, reduced by industrial profits to 13*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*

The results of the 63 discharges for 1863-5 were—dead, 2; doing well, 51; doubtful, 1; convicted, 5; unknown, 4.

The Aberdeen Reformatory for Girls, Mount Street, Aberdeen.
Inspected November 26, 1866.

I found about 30 girls in the institution looking generally well and healthy. Miss Meldrum's report of their conduct was favourable, but the restlessness and misbehaviour of one or two, encouraged, I regret to say, by one of the teachers, had caused a good deal of trouble and annoyance. The circumstances had been very carefully investigated and judiciously dealt with by the committee. The girls had made considerable progress in their school instruction since my last inspection, the 1st class (12 girls) reading remarkably well from Nelson's Senior Reader, and doing very fairly in dictation and ciphering. The other classes all did proportionately well. I found several matters connected with the arrangements of the building that required attention, and the paving of the yard, ventilation of dormitories, supply of water, &c. The directors assured me that these defects should be remedied as soon as their funds and other circumstances allow, and I trust to find the establishment relieved from these drawbacks on my next visit.

The average number of inmates for the year was 26 ; the admissions being 6 ; the discharges, 5. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 17*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, reduced by industrial profits to 16*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* The school is very economically managed, the staff consisting of the matron and an assistant. The two girls discharged in 1863-5 are both doing well.

Edinburgh.

Dalry Reformatory for Girls, Edinburgh.
Inspected November 17, 1866.

I found 50 girls in the school; their general appearance and manner were very satisfactory, and all were in good health. The premises have been considerably enlarged and improved by the addition of a schoolroom and bath room, with dormitories, and the enlargement of the laundry, &c.

The girls passed a very good examination. They read and answered my questions remarkably well, and wrote from dictation and ciphered very creditably. The laundry provides full employment for the older inmates, the other girls are engaged on needlework, housework, &c.

The average number of inmates, including voluntary cases, was 55 ; admissions 9 ; discharges, 8.

The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 13*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, reduced by industrial earnings to 11*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* Miss Whiteford and her sister continue to conduct the whole superintendence and instruction of the school.

The results of the 21 discharges in 1863–5 were—doing well, 10 ; doubtful, 5 ; convicted, 2 ; unknown, 4.

Wellington Farm Reformatory for Boys, Pennycuick, Edinburgh.
Inspected September 7 and November 19, 1866.

There were 95 boys in the school on my inspection. Their health and general appearance very satisfactory, no serious illness had occurred during the year. Mr. Craster reported favourably of their general conduct, with the exception of some cases of desertion (in most instances of boys recently admitted) there had been little to disturb the quiet order and progress of the institution. Considering the scanty staff and the exposed and lonely situation of the school, and the facilities which are unavoidably offered to any restless or discontented boys to abscond, the smallness in the total number of desertions that have occurred is remarkable, and bears testimony to the influence Mr. Craster has acquired. Two of the older lads are entrusted with the superintendence of the carpenters', and one of the shoemakers' shops, another fills the office of cook. They have justified Mr. Craster's confidence. The boys passed my examination very well. The 4th class (13 boys, of whom 10 had been admitted since my last inspection) read in the second Book of Constable's Series, and ciphered in the three first rules. The 3rd class (23) read in Constable's 3rd Book, and ciphered in long division and multiplication by fractional numbers. The 2nd class (32) read in Constable's 4th Book, ciphered in the compound rules, and wrote fairly from dictation. The 1st class (14) read the Scriptures, wrote well from dictation, and ciphered up to proportion and practice. Almost all wrote in copybooks. The industrial training comprises farm work, shoemaking (by hand and with machinery), tailoring, carpentering, and cabinetmaking; two men are employed on the machine shoemaking, in addition to the boys, besides one to take orders and pack the goods. Besides these the staff comprises the schoolmaster, Mr. Simpson, a general assistant, a tailor, the farm overseer, and a labourer for draining. The farm has been gradually much improved, but I question if with such a soil and climate it can be made profitable; a cottage for the schoolmaster, with accommodation attached to it for 20 boys, is in course of erection, a few hundred yards from the main buildings.

The average number of inmates for the year was 96; admissions 32; discharges 26. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 18*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, reduced by industrial profits to 15*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

The results for 1863-5 show that of 53 discharges 46 are doing well; 2 have been convicted; 2 are dead, and 2 unknown. Mr. Craster gathered to a meeting in Edinburgh about 30 of the lads who had left the school during the last two or three years, on the occasion of my visit,—practical results of his work.

FORFAR.

Rossie Reformatory for Boys, Montrose.
Inspected November 28, 1866.

The managers have added 75 acres to the land already held by them, making the whole farm occupied for the purposes of the

reformatory 105 acres, on a lease for 99 years. They have also enlarged and improved the school buildings, adding a workshop, store-room, &c., on the ground floor, with a dormitory above, containing 16 beds. The supply of water has also been attended to, and ensured by laying down pipes from a spring at some distance. There were 37 boys in the school at my visit, in good order and excellent health. Mr. Keay gave a very favourable report of their general conduct in the school, but 2 or 3 desertions had taken place in the course of the year. The staff consists of Mr. Keay and his sister, a schoolmaster and labour-master, and 3 industrial teachers—tailor, shoemaker, and carpenter,—a larger number of officers in proportion to the boys than is generally found. The boys did fairly in my examination. Their progress in reading is very marked, and the 1st and 2nd classes ciphered with readiness and correctness in the compound and simple rules, but the writing from dictation was but indifferent as to spelling, and the copy-writing careless, the copybooks being very dirty and untidy. The boys were very backward in answering my questions either in arithmetic or on the subject of their reading lesson. On the whole the school instruction seemed to me to want more life, and the ciphering, spelling, and writing more attention.

The average number for the year was 36; the admissions 17; the discharges 20. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 19*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, reduced by industrial profit to 18*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

The results of the 27 discharges for the years 1863-5 were—dead, 2; doing well, 19; doubtful, 2; convicted, 3; unknown, 1.

Inverness.

Inverness Reformatory School, for Boys. Inspected November 24, 1866.

The number of inmates in this school has gradually increased to nearly 60. I found the premises in good order and improved in several particulars, and the dormitories better ventilated. The conduct of the boys had been generally good, but there had been several cases of absconding in the spring. One boy after deserting four times was transferred to Glasgow. The report of their health was satisfactory, only two cases of serious illness having occurred. The industrial training of the boys is carried on with great attention and success. Mr. Grant informed me that he had succeeded in obtaining full employment in the tailoring, shoemaking, and carpentry departments; the younger boys make nets. The staff was the same as in the previous year, comprising Mr. Grant and his wife, the schoolmaster, Mr. McCullagh, a female servant, and 3 industrial teachers. The garden was in good cultivation. 2 cows are now kept. The boys passed my examination creditably. The 1st class read from the Fourth Irish Book; the 5th (or lower) from the Easy Lessons. The spelling was uncertain, but allowance must be made for the fact that many of the boys

come from the remoter districts of the Highlands and never learnt English till they entered the school. The 1st class (of 18 boys wrote fairly from dictation, and both the 1st and 2nd classes (34 boys) ciphered very favourably in the compound and simple rules. The mental arithmetic was but indifferent. The boys have a good drum and fife band.

The average number for the year was 55 ; the admissions being 12 ; the discharges 5. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal is stated to be 16*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, reduced by industrial profits to 15*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

The discharges in 1863-5 were 15, of these 1 is dead, 10 are doing well, 2 have been convicted, 2 are unknown.

Lanark.

House of Refuge for Boys, Glasgow. Inspected September 11 and December 20, 22, 1866.

The number of inmates at the date of my inspection was 299, of whom 254 were under detention and 45 free cases. I examined the division whose turn it was to attend school that day (the other division being at work). In the junior section (about 100) 30 boys were in the lowest form learning to read, mostly recently admitted ; the others read in the Young Reader, the Four Seasons, and Fourth Book of Nelson's series. The style and correctness of their reading were very satisfactory, as also their spelling and their knowledge of the meaning of the words. The senior section (about 40) read a very difficult lesson from Nelson's Senior Reader, wrote from dictation, and ciphered in the higher compound rules exceedingly well ; the copy writing was also very good. The industrial classes appeared to be well attended to. The trades carried on were the same as in previous years—tailoring, shoemaking, printing, bookbinding, carpentry, coopering, and blacksmith's work ; several boys being also employed in baking. The farm at Riddrie had employed about 20 boys during the summer and autumn, but had not yet been made such a regular and efficient instrument for the boys' training as I had hoped to find it.

The staff was in all material points the same. The additions to the premises, comprising lavatory, carpenter's shop, &c., were finished and in use, making the internal arrangements of the institution much more complete.

The average number of inmates for the year was 305 ; admissions, including 4 transfers, 50 ; discharges, 49. The cost per head (including the voluntary inmates) was 20*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, reduced by the industrial profit to 18*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* The results of the 213 discharges for the years 1863–65 are reported—dead, 9 ; doing well, 180 ; doubtful, 1 ; convicted, 18 ; unknown, 5.

The circumstances which led to a special inquiry into the moral condition and discipline of the establishment, and the results arrived at, I have noted in my general report.

Girls' House of Refuge, Parliamentary Road, Glasgow.
Inspected September 14, 1866.

No change had been made in the premises or arrangements of this establishment; but the directors have purchased a site on the west side of Glasgow, about four miles from the city, and propose to remove the institution thither as soon as the buildings now in course of construction there are completed. I found 91 girls on the roll, generally in good health, and presenting the same bright favourable appearance which I have noticed in former reports. There were, however, two or three cases in the sick-room, and one girl had died in the spring.

The girls passed my examination as usual, most creditably, the older classes ciphering in the higher rules and writing from dictation with a correctness and facility which I find in very few of the boys' schools under my inspection. Miss Sliman and her sister continue to conduct the superintendence and instruction most efficiently. I hope that on the removal of the school to another situation a greater amount of active employment may be provided for the girls. Their well-doing and well-being in after life will then be far more secured.

The cost per head for maintenance was 13*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*, reduced by industrial profits to 10*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*

The average number of inmates under detention was 72; the admissions 15, and discharges 14.

The results of the 60 discharges in 1863–65 have been—dead, 2; doing well, 44; doubtful, 6; convicted, 6; unknown, 2.

Dalbeth Catholic Girls' Reformatory, Glasgow.
Inspected September 5, 1866.

I found this institution in good order, the girls healthy and improving; the report of their conduct and their general appearance and manner satisfactory. They passed my examination very creditably. The 1st class (16 girls) read from the Fourth Irish Book, wrote from dictation, and ciphered in the simple and compound rules very correctly. The 2nd class (15 girls) read well from the Third Book, and wrote and ciphered in the compound rules very fairly. The 3d and 4th classes read from the first and second Sequel of the Irish series, and ciphered in the simple rules. The 5th class read from the Irish Second Book, and answered in their tables. The school instruction had evidently been carefully attended to. The girls are employed in the laundry and in house and needlework. The staff of ladies continues to be the same, Miss Lawson being still the chief superintendent.

The average number of inmates for the year was 81; the admissions, including 2 transferred, being 20, the discharges 21. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 18*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, reduced by industrial profits to 14*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

The results of the 51 discharges for the years 1863–5 were—doing well, 24; doubtful, 19; convicted, 4; unknown, 4.

Parkhead Catholic Reformatory for Boys, Glasgow.
Inspected September 5, 1866.

I was glad to find the improvement in the arrangements and condition of this school which I noticed in my last report fully sustained, the buildings in good order, the yard and playground levelled and enclosed, and the general aspect of the institution clean and comfortable. Mr. Lynch had been succeeded by Mr. Catnach as schoolmaster ; a new and more active warder had also been engaged. The Rev. Mr. Bennett, who had assisted Mr. Robertson in the superintendence, had been removed by death. Mr. Mann, one of the students under him, had undertaken his duties. The industrial staff is large, comprising a shoemaker, a tailor, a carpenter, a brickmaker, a gardener, two masons, and three labourers. There are also a housekeeper and four female servants.

I regretted to find 5 boys in the sick-room. One of these was almost imbecile, and evidently an unfit case for such an institution. The brickmaking and the levelling and enclosing the adjoining cemetery provide an abundance of out-door labour. The farm stock consisted of 3 horses and 3 cows. The land cultivated by the boys is gradually assuming a much more satisfactory appearance.

I examined about 130 of the 160 inmates in the usual subjects, and found a considerable advance on the results of the previous year. The 1st and 2nd classes (42 boys) read and wrote from dictation and ciphered in the compound rules very creditably. The copy writing was but indifferent, wanting more time and care. The 3rd class (25 boys) read the Third Irish Book ; the 4th class (23 boys) and the 5th class (33 boys) read in the Second Irish Book, most very fairly. The 4th class ciphered in the simple rules, and the 3rd in compound addition and subtraction. The 5th class repeated their tables and did easy sums in mental addition.

The average number for the year was 172 ; the admissions (including 4 transfers), being 50 ; the discharges, 49. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 15*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, reduced by industrial profits to 14*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* The discharges for the years 1863–5 were 138. Of these 6 have died, 105 are doing well, 27 have been convicted.

Renfrew.

Kibble Reformatory for Boys, Paisley.
Inspected September 12, 1866.

I found 54 boys in this school. They were in good health and order. The outside premises had been improved by several alterations and additions. Mr. Allan had succeeded in introducing carpentry as one of the industrial employments of the school, and had carried on the trade to fair advantage. Tailoring, shoemaking, and the cultivation of the garden are the other branches of occupation. The boys passed my examination pretty well. The reading of the two first classes very good ; dictation fair ; arith-

metic good as to extent of knowledge, but faulty in haste and carelessness of working. The 3rd class are less advanced, and read and spelt but indifferently. The 4th class are yet in the elements. Upwards of 20 of the boys had been admitted in the last twelvemonth, most of them quite untaught.

The average number for the year was 52 ; the admissions being 13, the discharges 8. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal was 22*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, reduced by industrial profit to 21*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* The results of the 45 discharges in 1863–5 were—dead, 3 ; doing well, 29 ; doubtful, 6 ; convicted, 1 ; unknown, 6.

Wigton.

Stranraer Reformatory, Stranraer. Inspected August 31, 1866.

I found some considerable improvements in the premises of the boys' school. A large enclosed shed had been erected in the yard, and the carpenters' workshops removed thither, and a small steam engine turning a circular saw is fitted up. Several alterations and additions were in contemplation, more dormitory accommodation being now urgently required both for the boys' and the girls' departments. I pressed on Mr. Ross the importance, both for health and good discipline, of having the various alterations completed as they went on, and of not undertaking too much at once. The cells, schoolroom, conveniences, &c., were far from clean and orderly. The boys passed my examination fairly. The 1st and 2nd classes read pretty well from McCulloch's Series, wrote indifferently from dictation, spelt well and ciphered fairly in the simple and the first two compound rules. The writing in copies was very good. The 3rd and 4th classes read in the Scottish Association class books (Third and Second) very fairly, and ciphered generally in simple addition and subtraction. The boys have been much employed by the neighbouring farmers, and in addition work at tailoring, shoemaking, net making, and carpentry in the school.

The girls' school gave me great satisfaction. The girls' healthful look and quiet modest manner spoke very favourably for Miss McKay's management. The examinations showed an advance on the school instruction since last year. The 3rd class read in McCulloch's Third Book, the 1st and 2nd in the Irish Series No. 3. In ciphering the majority could work sums in the simple rules, and about half wrote fairly on their slates from the board. They showed a very creditable knowledge of Scripture. Knitting and needlework, with the washing and housework furnished by the institution, afford the girls sufficient employment.

The average numbers for the year were—boys, 47 ; girls, 27 ; the admissions being 14 (inclusive of 1 transfer) and 9 respectively; and the discharges 10 and 6. The cost per head in the whole institution for maintenance and disposal was 19*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, reduced by industrial profit to 14*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*

The results of the discharges for the years 1863–5 were—of 24 boys, 22 doing well, 1 convicted, 1 unknown ; and of 15 girls, 13 doing well, 1 doubtful, 1 unknown.

APPENDIX No. II. (2.)

Detailed Reports on Certified Industrial Schools, for the Year 1866.

ENGLAND.

Cheshire.

Chester Industrial and Ragged Schools, Boughton, Chester.
Inspected October 25, 1866.

I found the premises of this school in very good order, and the children looking well, and healthy. The committee have in view a considerable addition to the buildings, comprising another dormitory for the boys, a work-room for the girls, an improved cooking place, lavatory, &c.

The children did not acquit themselves so well in my examination of them as I had expected, being generally dull and slow in answering the questions put to them. The 1st and 2nd classes read, spelt, and ciphered fairly, and many of them wrote well on slates and in copy books. The younger children wrote on their slates, and answered from the tables pretty correctly. The industrial training is well cared for, gardening and woodcutting employing the majority of the boys, the older ones being taught tailoring. Mr. Thomas (the superintendent) spoke very favourably of the general conduct of the children. The average number of attendants, both boarders and day scholars was 88. The number of inmates under detention on December 31, was—boys 35, girls 15.

The cost of the schools for the year was 727*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* Two boys were discharged from detention up to the end of 1865, both are doing well.

Albert Memorial Industrial Schools, Birkenhead.
Inspected October 25, 1866.

I found above 100 children in these schools, of whom however about 90 were lodged and boarded, some 10 or 12 only being day-scholars. The children were looking well, and the school instruction was well provided for. The arrangements for industrial training are as yet very imperfect, about 20 boys being taught tailoring and shoemaking, but the rest being without any regular employment. The girls are occupied by the housework, washing, &c. All the clothing used for the children has been made in the school. The premises are in most respects very convenient and well arranged, but the playground, the water supply, and some other matters are as yet incomplete, and the sick rooms want more light and ventilation.

The number of children under detention on the 31st December was—boys, 29; girls, 7. The average number attending for instruction and board was about 50.

It is unfortunate in some respects that the schools have been placed so much on the outskirts of the town. Their situation almost precludes the attendance of day-scholars, and makes the engagement of regular work teachers expensive and difficult, as they must be resident. The total cost of maintenance was 1,074*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*

Stockport Industrial and Ragged School, Townend House, Stockport. Inspected February 20, 1866.

I visited this institution with a view to its being certified. The certificate was issued March 7, 1866. Before applying to have it certified the committee had made considerable additions to the premises, in which they had been liberally assisted by the Marquis of Westminster, who had contributed 700*l.* to the building fund. A good deal still remained to be done in providing one or two workshops, enclosing and fencing the playground, &c. I found about 30 children (chiefly boys) in attendance. The industrial occupations were paper-bag making and printing. Mr. Jackson, the master, has been for several years the superintendent of the school. The children appeared to be well instructed, and the school premises to be a valuable addition to the list of certified institutions.

The average number taught and fed in the year was—boys, 37; girls, 3. There were three boys admitted under a magistrate's order during the year.

The cost of maintenance was 406*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

The committee report very favourably of the results of the school in former years.

Macclesfield Industrial and Ragged School, Brook Street, Macclesfield. Inspected April 25, 1866.

I inspected this institution prior to its being certified. The premises had been rebuilt and fitted at a cost of nearly 3,000*l.*, of which the Marquis of Westminster had munificently contributed nearly one-third. They comprise workshops and offices on the ground floor, school and dining rooms and master's rooms on the first floor, and dormitories on the second, enclosing a yard, and having a play-ground in the rear.

I found about 60 children in attendance (40 of whom were boys), most of them very young. The institution was superintended by a master (Mr. Heap) and his wife, with an assistant in each of the boys' and the girls' departments. The industrial training for the boys consisted of shoemaking, matmaking, and woodcutting, the girls doing needlework and housework, and the older ones working in the laundry. The school appeared to be very efficiently conducted, and I had no hesitation in recommending it for a certificate, which was granted.

The manager, to whom the establishment of the school in its present condition is mainly due, is the Rev. H. Briant, of St. Paul's.

The average attendance for the year has been—boys, 52; girls, 21; all of whom have been fed and taught. There were under detention, December 31—boys, 9; girls, 7. The total cost of the school was 218*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*

Devon.

Devon and Exeter Industrial School for Boys, Exeter. Inspected May 17, 1866.

The number of boys under detention in this school had increased since my last visit to 50. The premises had been made larger and more convenient by the addition of an adjoining house. The managers of the school have certainly spared no pains to make its accommodation as complete as the limited space at their command allows of. They have it in view, however, to remove the institution to some little distance from the city, if they can find a suitable house with a sufficient quantity of field and garden ground adjoining. At present the boys cultivate a piece of ground about a mile distant; in addition to the out-door occupation which this affords, they are employed in tailoring, shoemaking, wood cutting, flower-peg making, &c. Mr. Curzon and his wife are assisted by a schoolmaster (Mr. Roberts), a work-matron, who assists in the tailoring, and a general servant; a shoemaker and a tailor attend of an afternoon.

In my examination I was well satisfied with the progress made by the 1st and 2nd classes (about half the school); but somewhat disappointed at the comparative backwardness of the 3rd and 4th. These read from standard No. 1. or from printed cards, and ciphered in addition and subtraction, or repeated their tables; in the two first classes the reading, answers to questions, and writing from dictation were very creditable, the ciphering (as far as easy compound multiplication) fair. The manner and appearance of the boys were orderly and healthful; many had been but recently admitted. The average number for the year was 50; the admissions 15, the discharges 6. The cost of maintenance was 1,137*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* Of the 4 boys discharged in 1863–5 are all doing well.

Durham.

Sunderland Ragged and Industrial Schools for Boys, Silver Street, Sunderland. Inspected September 19, 1866.

This school has considerably improved since my last inspection, which took place soon after its present arrangements were completed. I found 52 boys in it, of whom 47 were under detention. The usual number in attendance is about 60. The boys were generally in good health, but there had been several cases of ophthalmia. The premises were clean and in good order.

The boys passed my examination fairly. Mr. Falconer (the master) gave them a very intelligent lesson on Scripture history. They all read more or less, and the 1st and 2nd classes ciphered in the simple rules; about 40 of them wrote in copies. I found only 10 that were in the school on my previous inspection.

The staff consists of Mr. and Mrs. Falconer, an assistant in the school (Mr. Martin), a female servant, a tailor, and a shoemaker. The cost of maintenance for the year was 861*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* The average number attending the school, all of whom are fed, was 70. The admission of boys under sentence of detention being 60, and discharges 7. No children detained under the Industrial Schools Act were discharged previous to December 31, 1865.

Essex.

St. Nicholas Catholic Industrial School, Walthamstow. Inspected July 23, 1866.

I found 92 boys in the school, of whom 90 were under detention. They were in good health and presented a more clean and orderly appearance than on my former visits. The improvement in this respect and in the general working of the establishment must be ascribed mainly to the exertions of Mr. Collis, and the better staff of officers and better system of management introduced by him. I greatly regret to find that he has been removed from Walthamstow, and the school deprived of his oversight. The boys passed my examination tolerably well, but the improved school arrangements had been too recently carried out to have as yet much effect, and the number of boys is perhaps too great for one master to instruct efficiently. Their reading, writing from dictation, and ciphering were all marked with the same defects of carelessness and incorrectness. The younger classes did best, taking more pains and giving much more attention to what they were doing. The industrial instruction is but limited, being confined to tailoring and shoemaking (chiefly women's work and slippers). There is no garden ground to allow of out-door labour.

The average number for the year was 80; the admissions, including one transfer, 21; the discharges also 21. The cost of maintenance was 1,504*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Of the 26 boys discharged in the years 1863–5, 7 are doing well, 7 are of doubtful character, 1 has been convicted, and 9 are unknown.

Glamorgan.

"Havannah" Industrial School Ship for Boys, Cardiff. Inspected August 13, 1866.

I found this school advancing both as to the numbers attending it and its general condition. The number of boys under detention was 18, of day scholars 34; the number of this latter class having increased from 9 under the present master, Mr. Young (formerly at Kingswood). The health of the boys had been good, and their general conduct steady and satisfactory. The arrangements in

and about the ship, as to drainage, exercise, &c., had been considerably improved. In my examination I found the boys under detention fairly advanced, the majority of them read well and ciphered pretty correctly in the compound or plain rules. All could write in copies or on slates more or less. The day scholars are mostly very young. The *first* class could read in the Irish Sequel, No. 2, and cipher in plain addition or subtraction; the *second* read from cards and were learning their tables; the rest were still in the alphabet. The industrial training consists chiefly in woodcutting and naval exercises; several of the older and more trustworthy boys are employed on market days, &c., as porters, and as shoeblacks. The average number attending the schools during the year was 45. The number under detention December 31st was 21; of this class the admissions were 8, the discharges 10. The cost for the year was 465*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, but this includes the expenses of instruction in the Girls' School. Of 114 boys discharged in 1863-5, 10 are doing well; 1 has been convicted; 1 is dead, and 2 are unknown.

Gloucester.

Park Row Industrial School, Bristol.
Inspected October 6 & 8, 1866.

I found 58 boys in this institution. Their healthy and cheerful appearance gave me great satisfaction. The report which the master, Mr. Langabeer, gave of their conduct during the year was very favourable. Three boys sent out on an errand deserted, but two of them returned next day of their own accord. The premises were in very good order. The boys work at tailoring, wood-cutting, carpentry, and gardening. They passed my examination very creditably, especially in arithmetic, and in their answers to my questions on religious and general subjects. The two first classes wrote very fairly from dictation. The boys in the lower classes are very young, and at present mostly in the elementary stages of instruction. The staff consists of Mr. and Mrs. Langabeer, Mr. Cross (schoolmaster), and three industrial teachers. The average number of inmates for the year was 64. The admissions, and the number under detention December 31, 60; the discharges of this class being each 16. The cost of the school was 1,053*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

The results of the discharges in 1863-5 have been that out of 40 boys discharged, 27 are doing well, 2 are doubtful, 2 have been convicted, 9 are unknown.

Bristol Industrial School for Girls, Fort Road, Bristol.
Inspected October 6, 1866.

This school was certified on November 7th; I inspected the premises in October. They consist of a small house and garden, very well suited for the accommodation of about 20 girls, and thus enabling the ladies who have commenced the school to make full proof of their plans and arrangements before establishing it upon a larger scale. I found two girls (voluntary inmates) in the house

under the care of a matron, Miss Arthur. On December 31 the number of inmates was 2, and 9 have since been sent by order of magistrates.

Clifton Industrial School for Boys, Clifton Wood, Bristol. Inspected October 6, 1866.

This institution is the same substantially as that hitherto carried on in Pennywell Lane (Bristol); the managers having been obliged to remove from that locality in consequence of a portion of the building occupied by them being required for the purposes of a cholera hospital. They were fortunate in meeting with the premises they have now removed to, and which were used formerly for the accommodation of the aged poor of the union. With the exception of having but a confined and not very convenient play and exercise ground, the premises are very well suited for the purposes of the school, affording ample room for nearly 100 boys. The managers have had to incur considerable expense in adapting and refitting some portions of the building. The situation is far more healthy than the former locality, and in many respects more convenient. The school was removed at Michaelmas; the new premises certified October 23. The school had been carried on with the same success as formerly reported. Mr. Hibbins continues to be the superintendent, assisted by a schoolmaster, Mr. Hill. The cost of the school for the year has been 1,521*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; the average number of inmates, all under detention, being 72; the admissions, 34; the discharges. 19. The results of the discharges in 1863–5 are that out of 39 boys discharged, 27 are doing well, 1 is dead, 3 are of doubtful character, 3 have been convicted of crime, 5 are unknown.

Lancashire.

Bolton Industrial and Ragged Schools, Commission Street, Bolton. Inspected April 30, 1866.

I found 30 children boarded in this institution, of whom 21 were under detention. A marked improvement in the state of the premises and the management and appearance of the children had already been effected by the new master, Mr. Rathbone (previously chief assistant at the Manchester Industrial Schools), and his wife. The school promises to become a very useful and efficient establishment.

The children passed my examination very fairly. The 1st class (11) read from the Third Irish Book, wrote fairly from dictation, and ciphered pretty well in the simple and compound rules. The 2nd class read from the Second Irish Book and ciphered in simple addition. The 3rd class read from a tablet and answered in their tables. Several of the boys did very fairly in mental arithmetic. The industrial training was as yet but imperfect. Several Catholic children have been admitted. They attend the Catholic chapel on Sundays, &c., and are instructed during the week by teachers who attend for the purpose.

The average number in attendance during the year was—boys 29, girls 6 ; total 35. The number under detention December 31 was 28. Of this class the admissions were—boys 8, girls 3 ; the discharges 10 boys.

The cost of maintenance for the year was 481*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Of the 7 boys discharged in 1863–5 nothing is now known.

Manchester Industrial and Ragged Schools, Ardwick Green, Manchester. Inspected October 23, 1866.

The number of children attending these schools at the time of my inspection was about 170 ; of whom about 130 were boys and 40 girls. Of these, 89 boys and 30 girls were boarded and lodged.

The health and conduct of the children had been very good. Several of the boys had attempted to desert in the course of the year, but only one had actually absconded. He was committed to a reformatory on his apprehension. The children generally passed my examination very satisfactorily. The majority being very young, the instruction in most of the classes is necessarily confined to the more elementary stages. The first two classes did very fairly in reading, ciphering, and writing from dictation. Their writing from copies was also generally good.

The industrial training is carefully attended to, and comprises wood cutting, bristle sorting, sack making, tailoring, &c. for the boys, and needlework, housework, and washing for the girls. The premises were in excellent order. The numbers under detention December 31 were—boys 86, girls 14. The admissions of this class having been—boys 38, girls 10. The discharges—boys 24, girls 5. The average number attending the school throughout the year was 160.

The cost of the schools was 1,891*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

The staff consists of the superintendent (the Rev. J. Bryan), the matron (Mrs. Bryan), a schoolmaster, workmistress, and eight general or industrial assistants.

48 boys and 12 girls were discharged in 1863-5. Of these 1 boy has died ; 29 boys and 10 girls are doing well ; 4 boys and 2 girls are of doubtful character ; 3 boys have been convicted ; and 11 are unknown.

Liverpool Industrial and Ragged Schools, Everton Terrace, Liverpool. Inspected May 2, 1866.

I found 114 boys and 67 girls in the school, of whom about half were under detention. Mr. Orris reported that there had been a good deal of illness during the winter, though happily not of a serious character. The committee had had the dietary under careful consideration in consequence. Miss Montgomery had succeeded Mrs. McMinn as schoolmistress. The general working of the institution appeared to have been very satisfactory. The boys were divided into 6 classes for school instruction, reading in the Standards (Laurie's) Nos. 2 to 5, mostly well or ver

fairly. In arithmetic the 1st class ciphered exceedingly well in the higher compound rules, the 2nd in the easier compound, and the 3rd and 4th in the simple rules. The correctness and quickness with which they ciphered did the master, Mr. Taylor, great credit. The 1st and 2nd classes wrote very well from dictation, and very fairly in their copy books. Their industrial employments are tailoring and shoemaking.

The girls also passed my examination fairly, considering that a large proportion of them had been admitted in the few months previous. The 1st class (30) read from (Chambers') Standard, No. 3, and ciphered in the simple rules; the 2nd class read more imperfectly in the "Sequel;" the 3rd and 4th, in "Step by Step." These girls answered imperfectly in their tables. The school seemed to need more careful organizing, and is too large for one mistress to adequately instruct.

The average numbers taught and fed for the year were, boys 110, girls 55. There were 94 boys and 33 girls under detention, December 31; the admissions being, boys 39, girls 16; the discharges, boys 10, girls 5.

The cost for the year was 2,121*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* 16 boys and 3 girls of those under detention were discharged in the years 1863–5; of these, 9 boys and 2 girls are doing well; 5 boys are doubtful; 1 has been convicted; and 1 boy and 1 girl are unknown.

St. George's Catholic Industrial Schools, West Derby Road, Liverpool. Inspected April 26 and October 9, 1866.

The state of the boys' department of this large institution has considerably changed for the better during the year, and will, I think, improve still more when the arrangements now in progress for its domestic management are fully completed. Its improved condition is the result of the exertions of the committee of clergy and gentlemen in Liverpool who have undertaken the charge of superintending and supporting it. In the course of the spring these gentlemen arranged with five of the Christian Brothers to manage and instruct the boys, and a great alteration for the better was soon effected by their agency in the cleanliness, order, health, and discipline of this part of the establishment, points in which it was before so lamentably wanting. But there is still an unfortunate want of harmony and good understanding between this and the girls' division of the school, which produces many inconveniences. The difficulty might, I think, be met by placing the whole under one administration; but as the committee decline the responsibility of managing the girls' school, this must be removed to other premises, and the whole building be given up to the purposes of the boys' school. This course will probably be the best to be adopted (especially as the number of the boys is largely increasing); if, on the one hand, suitable premises can be found for the girls, and on the other, a proper amount of female assistance and supervision can be introduced into the boys' school compatibly with the employment of the Brothers for

teaching and superintendence. It is but justice, however, to say, that the state of the girls' department has afforded little or no subject of complaint, the management of Sister Vincent and her assistants having produced very satisfactory results, both as respects the training of the girls in the school and their conduct and character on leaving it. The admission of children, which had been suspended in the early part of the year to allow of the necessary re-organization of the establishment, was resumed in the autumn. I examined the children in both departments on my visit in April; there were then about 70 boys and abont 80 girls. The three first classes of the boys read correctly, though too loudly and without sufficient attention to the meaning, and ciphered very well. The 1st class wrote from dictation. In the girls' school the 1st class ciphered well in the compound, and the 2nd in the simple rules. The reading was generally good.

The average numbers for the year, including voluntary inmates, were, boys 71, girls 96; the admissions of children under sentence of detention being, boys 67, girls 43; one of the boys was transferred. The discharges of children under detention were, boys 43, girls 19.

Of the 22 boys under sentence of detention, who were discharged in 1863–5, all are returned *unknown*. Of the 14 girls, 13 are doing well; 1 is of doubtful character.

St. Mary's Industrial Schools, Kirkdale. Inspected October 19, 1866.

I found about 450 children in attendance, of whom above 100 were of the infant class. The number under detention was 13, viz. 10 boys and 3 girls. These are lodged with persons in the neighbourhood. The industrial training consists of tailoring, shoemaking, coffee picking, garden-net making, and printing for the boys, and knitting and needlework for the girls. The school instruction is carried on entirely by female teachers, and has considerably improved since my last inspection; the older children did very fairly in reading, spelling, and writing on slates. The ciphering appeared to want more attention.

The average number in attendance for the year was 380. The number of children under detention on December 31, was 10, viz. 8 boys and 2 girls, 1 boy having been admitted, and 1 discharged during the year. The cost of the school for the year (the larger part of the children being supplied with dinner) was 1,303*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* 6 of the boys under detention were discharged in 1863–5; of these 1 has died, 4 are doing well, 1 is doubtful. Of the 2 girls discharged nothing is known.

St. Elizabeth's Catholic Industrial Home for Girls, Breckfield Road, Liverpool. Inspected April 26, 1866.

The working of this institution throughout the year, and its state when I have inspected it, have been equally satisfactory, and I am glad to find that it is proposed to enlarge it, so as to allow of a

larger number of girls being received under magistrate's order without lessening its range of charitable action as an asylum for deserted and orphan children. The girls passed very creditably through my examination: reading, writing, and ciphering according to their ages, and, for the time they had been under instruction, very fairly. There is a good laundry for their employment, as well as house and needlework. Miss Gordon continues to be the manager.

The average number of inmates (including voluntary cases) for the year was 45. The number under detention on the 31st December, was 25. The admissions of this class being 14, and the discharges 7. The cost for the year, was 867*l.* 12*s.* Two girls under detention were discharged in 1863–5, both are doing well.

Middlesex.

Boys' Home Industrial School, Regent's Park Road. Inspected July 25, 1866.

This school appears to work very satisfactorily in its new position. The premises are confined, but the most has been made of them, and I found everything clean, and in good working order. Some cases of absconding, had occurred, but on the whole the boys had behaved well, and given no great cause for complaint. A large school-room has been built out on pillars in the yard behind, the basement of the houses being used for dining room, lavatory, &c.; the ground floor for workshops, and the upper floors for dormitories and masters' apartments. The boys are employed in tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, and woodcutting, and occasionally also in brushmaking. Mr. Rayment and his mother discharge the duties of superintendents, Mr. Howson having been engaged as schoolmaster. The boys passed my examination very fairly. The 1st and 2nd classes (24 boys) read and wrote from dictation and answered my questions on the subject of their reading very well. They ciphered in the simple and compound rules pretty correctly, but appeared to want more accuracy. The 3rd or lower class read from the "Sequel" in the Irish series, and ciphered in the first three rules. They wrote also fairly on slates.

The average number for the year was 58. The number under detention, December 31, was 32; the admissions of this class being 14, and the discharges 3. The cost of the school, including the expenses of its removal from the Euston Road, was 1,931*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* 17 boys (under detention) were discharged in 1863–5; of these 5 are doing well, 1 has been convicted, 11 are unknown.

Church Farm Industrial School for Boys, East Barnet. Inspected June 12, 1866.

The premises were undergoing considerable alterations and additions at the time of my visit. The additions comprise a dining-room and work-room and a small dormitory (over the

kitchen). The lavatory is also enlarged. Mr. Holloway had succeeded Mr. Pinson as master, and his daughter assisting to teach the younger boys. The labour-master (Kempshall) was formerly at Red Hill Farm. The discipline and instruction of the boys seemed to me considerably improved in method and exactness, although both had been necessarily a good deal interfered with by the state of the buildings. The boys, however, seemed to be making fair progress in their school-work. Most read pretty well, and the 1st class wrote fairly from dictation. The ciphering was but indifferent. Almost all the boys wrote in copies, some very fairly.

The farm appeared to be well managed. The chief produce is from the dairy. The stock of cows was considerable; the care of these, with the milking and the delivery of the milk to neighbouring customers, afford a good deal of useful employment, well fitted to train the boys both to industry and trustworthiness.

The average number for the year was 32. The number under detention, December 31, 11; the admissions of this class being 5, and the discharges 2. The cost of the school was 777*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* None of the boys under detention were discharged in the years 1863–5.

School of Discipline for Girls, Queen's Road, Chelsea.
Inspected July 17, 1866.

I found 42 girls in the school, of whom 21 were under detention. The staff consisted of the matron, Miss Cadham, a schoolmistress (Miss Griffiths), and a general assistant. The garden and yard had been improved, and the premises were thoroughly clean and in good order. The girls had given very little cause of complaint, and had been generally in excellent health. The school instruction had been well attended to. The 1st and 2nd classes (16 girls) read, ciphered, and wrote from dictation very well. The 3rd and 4th classes did also very fairly, in easy reading, writing on slates, and simple addition and multiplication. The elder girls are fully employed in the laundry. The average number for the year was 32. The number under detention, December 31, was 21; the admissions of this class being 5, and the discharges 1. The cost for the year was 767*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* Five girls under detention were discharged in 1863–5; of these 4 are doing well, 1 is doubtful.

Industrial Home for Girls, Sloane Street, Chelsea.
Inspected July 18, 1866.

This institution continues to work very satisfactorily. There were 48 girls in the house, of whom, however, only 6 were under detention. The staff consists of the matron (Miss Browton) and a schoolmistress (Miss Baillie). The premises were in very good order; but as before remarked the arrangements for laundrywork are but limited, the girls being chiefly employed in needlework and such housework as the institution affords. The girls passed

my examination very creditably. The reading and ciphering of the two first classes (23 girls) and their answers to my questions were very good.

The average number for the year was 50. The number under detention, December 31, was 12; 5 girls of this class having been admitted during the year, and none discharged The cost for the year was 890*l.* Of the 3 girls discharged from detention in 1863–5, 1 is doing well, 1 is doubtful, 1 has been convicted.

St. Margaret's Home for Catholic Girls, East End, Finchley. Inspected May 21 and September 28, 1866.

This institution has been transplanted to its present position from Queen's Square, where it was previously carried on. The change is much for the better as respects the health of the inmates, their means of exercise, and employment. They looked all the better for it, and seemed in good order and well cared for. I regret to say that Miss Stanley has given up the management of the school, finding the burden of its support and financial management too heavy. The lady now acting as superintendent (Miss Haslewood) was appointed by Archbishop Manning, under whose supervision the school is now conducted. The premises now occupied belong to the nuns of the order of the Good Shepherd. The school has only a temporary occupation of them till something more permanent is found. They are very well adapted for the purpose, containing good sleeping accommodation and having extensive out-premises capable of being used for school instruction, meals, &c. There is also a good extent of garden, &c., attached.

The average number of inmates for the year was 40. The number under detention, December 31, was 31; the admissions of this class being 16 (inclusive of 1 transfer), and the discharges 32. The cost for the year was 846*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* Of the 21 girls discharged in 1863–5 nothing is known.

Lisson Street Training Refuge for Girls. Inspected November 5, 1866.

On inspecting this school I could not but regret that its operations are confined to so small a scale, as in its management and general results it is a remarkably successful and useful institution. The premises were in very nice order; the girls clean, cheerful, and orderly. They passed a very fair examination, the older class reading and writing from dictation very well and ciphering as far as the easier compound rules fairly. I urged on Miss Hargreave the importance of paying more attention to the instruction in arithmetic, as certainly of more practical advantage to the girls than either the reading or writing. The industrial training consists in washing and housework for the school and needlework. Miss Hargreave is assisted by a schoolroom assistant and a servant. The average number of girls for the year was 32; the number under detention, December 31, was 15; the admissions

of this class being 10, inclusive of one transfer, and the discharges 4.

The cost for the year was 578*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

Of the 7 girls discharged from detention in 1863–5, 6 are unknown ; 1 has been convicted.

Industrial Home for Girls, Franklin's Row, Chelsea, S.W. Inspected July 17 and December 6, 1866.

I had hoped to report that the premises occupied by this school had been enlarged by the addition of the adjoining house, but Mrs. Farrer has not yet received sufficient assistance to justify the necessary outlay. In the meantime, however, further admissions to the school are well nigh arrested, as the number now in it are quite as many as can be accommodated.

The girls are well taught and kindly managed, Mrs. Wood, the matron, taking an active interest in her work and understanding how to do it well. I greatly hope to see the proposed enlargement of the operations of the school ere long accomplished, homely practical institutions of this kind being the best of all agencies for the training and rescue of the class of girls dealt with by the Industrial Schools Act.

The average number of inmates for the year was 52. The number under detention on December 31 was 23, the admissions of this class being 8, and the discharges 1. The cost of the school was 651*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

There were no girls under detention discharged up to the end of 1865.

The Cripples' Home, Industrial School for Girls, Marylebone Road. Inspected November 5, 1866.

I found only three girls under detention in this school, the institution being almost wholly filled by the unfortunate children whose bodily defects make them the proper objects for admission to it.

The school appeared to be going on very satisfactorily in all its departments. The committee have taken the adjoining house, and will thus be enabled to enlarge their operations considerably. I examined two classes of the inmates in the usual subjects of reading, ciphering, &c. ; they read and wrote fairly ; their knowledge of arithmetic was not large. The school instruction is given by ladies, who attend voluntarily in rotation. The average number of inmates for the year was 76. The number under detention on December 31 was 5; the admissions of this class being 5, and the discharges 1. The cost of the school was 1,889*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* The results of the school as relates to the conduct and character of the girls after their discharge are reported as very favourable, and the institution appears to have been instrumental in giving a means of livelihood to many whom disease or accident would else have left helpless and destitute. Only 2 girls were discharged from detention in 1863–5; of these 1 is doing well, and 1 doubtful.

East London Shoeblacks' Society's Refuge, Mansel Street, Whitechapel. Inspected December 7, 1866.

I had hoped that this school might have been removed to more convenient premises and established on a more efficient footing. The committee have not, however, felt justified in risking the necessary outlay, and it remains in accommodations, staff, &c. as before. Mr. Wise does his best in his use of the means at his disposal, and a considerable number of boys have been received from the police courts during the year. The great defect of the institution is the want of ground for play and exercise. The industrial training is well attended to; the boys being employed in brushmaking, carpentry, &c. They have instruction in the evening after working hours. The number under detention, December 31, was 42; the admissions being 24, the discharges 6; the average attendance was 120. The cost for the school was 1,449*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* One boy was discharged from detention in 1865; he is doing well.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Newcastle Ragged and Industrial Schools. Inspected September 18, 1866.

I found 145 boys and 133 girls on the roll of attendance, the number of these under detention being respectively 49 and 25. The children were mostly very young (especially the day scholars), but seemed to be quite of the class for which such schools are intended. They looked healthy and cheerful. I thought the girls' department superior in appearance, order, and efficiency of instruction to that of the boys; the latter require I think another teacher, the superintendent, Mr. Morgan, being necessarily much occupied with the general business of the institution and not able to give the requisite continuous attention to the daily instruction of the classes. The two first classes of boys wrote fairly from dictation; the third class from a book. In ciphering the first class showed a fair knowledge of the compound rules, but wanted accuracy. The second and third class did fairly in the simple rules; the fourth also doing addition and subtraction. All the classes read more or less. 50 of the boys read from the Scripture. The copy writing was deficient in care and neatness. In the girls' school the first class wrote well, and the second fairly from dictation (six without a fault). The ciphering class contained about 50, of whom two-thirds worked sums as far as multiplication correctly. Their orderly and intelligent manner did much credit to their teachers. The lower classes are well taught. The industrial training in both departments of the institution is thoroughly well attended to, the boys being employed on matmaking, tailoring, oakum or hair picking, and the girls in household and needle work. The staff is very efficient, consisting of Mr. Morgan, the superintendent; Miss Baxter, matron; Miss Hall, schoolmistress, and eight general or industrial assistants. The managers have it in view to make some considerable additions to the buildings, in which they are fully justified by the successful working of the

institution. The cost of the school was 1,976*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* There were 196 boys and 122 girls on the roll of attendance, December 31, 1866. The average number of inmates being about 120. The number under detention, December, 31, was 79, viz., boys 49, girls 30; the admissions of this class being 15 boys and 8 girls, and the discharges 12 and 8. Of the 30 boys and 11 girls discharged from detention in 1863-5, 24 boys and 6 girls are doing well; 5 boys and 3 girls are unknown. One of each has been convicted; one girl is doubtful.

Somerset.

Somerset Industrial School for Boys, Wells Road, Bath.
Inspected May 14 and October 6, 1866.

This school was certified July 19, 1866. I found 8 boys under detention, and 9 free or voluntary inmates, of whom two were partially paid for by persons interested on their behalf. Mr. Chevins (formerly schoolmaster at the Warwickshire Reformatory, and then master of the "Havannah" Industrial School, Cardiff,) had been appointed superintendent. The premises were in very good order, but the drainage required attention. The arrangements for industrial training had not made much progress, the institution having been so recently established. A certified industrial school has been for some time very much wanted in Bath, the managers of the Sutcliffe Ragged School having resigned in 1861 the certificate which they previously held under 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 48, and receiving only voluntary inmates, a class much more easy to manage, but in whose training the public have not so practical and direct an interest as in the protection and restraint of the vagrant and disorderly children who require to be detained in such schools by a magistrate's order. The establishment of the school is mainly due to the exertions of Mr. Osborn, the chaplain to the Bath gaol; its present situation, however, has excited a good deal of opposition, and the managers have arranged to transfer it after a time to another neighbourhood. The number of boys under detention, December 31, was 20, 6 of whom had been transferred.

Warwick.

Penn Street Industrial and Ragged Schools, Birmingham.
Inspected March 27 and 28, and August 1, 1866.

This school continues to work very satisfactorily, but the managers have difficulty in providing sufficient accommodation for the number of boys sent for detention by the magistrates, and it will be necessary either to enlarge this institution or to certify another school for the same purposes. The premises were clean and orderly. Wire sieve-making and shoemaking are the chief industrial employments for the inmates. The instruction of the boys' school by Mr. Nightingale gave me great satisfaction, both as to the manner and method of the teacher. The 1st and 2nd classes read, wrote from dictation, and ciphered remarkably well. The girls' school and the infant school are attended only

by voluntary day scholars, and are not officially under my inspection. I thought the girls school improved. The infants appeared to be well taught and kindly managed.

The average number of boys attending the school was 92. The number under detention on December 31 was 42. The admissions of this latter class were 15, and the discharges 8.

The cost of the school was 609*l.* 10*s.*

Of 4 boys discharged from detention in 1863–5, 3 are doing well; 1 is unknown.

Girls' Industrial Home, Winson Green, Birmingham.
Inspected August 2, 1866.

I found a marked improvement in the instruction and discipline of this school, but the number of girls sent by magistrates is very small, and it has more of the character of a voluntary asylum than of a certified school of detention. I examined the 6 girls under detention, and was very well satisfied with the progress which they had made since last year. They read and spelt fairly and ciphered pretty well in the first simple rules. Miss Burt has resided for the most part of the last twelvemonth during Miss Weale's absence (caused, I regret to say, by long and serious indisposition). A schoolmistress has been engaged.

The average number of inmates was 29. The number under detention on December 31 was 4. No girls of this class had been admitted; one had been discharged. The results of the school appear to be very encouraging.

Industrial Home for Girls, Coventry.
Inspected October 4, 1866.

I found 30 girls in this school, of whom 11 were under detention. The premises were in good order, the girls in good health and order, the staff the same as at last inspection, except that the matron's daughter has been appointed to the charge of a neighbouring charitable asylum. I examined the girls under detention, and was well satisfied with their progress. They are, generally speaking, very young and ignorant. The managers report very favourably of the results of their institution, and the manner and appearance of the inmates, who are mostly of 17 years old and upwards, confirm their representations.

The cost of the school for the year was 590*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*

The average number of inmates was 29. The number under detention, December 31, was 11, 2 having been admitted, and none discharged during the year. None had been discharged from detention up to the end of 1865.

York.

Broomfields Industrial School, Bradford.
Inspected August 28, 1866.

This school appears at length to be making more substantial progress. There were 15 boys and 1 girl under detention at my

visit. In addition to these I found about 50 children, mostly very young, attending as day scholars. As far as I could judge, Mr. Stubbs is likely to discharge the duties of master efficiently. He has a very active and attentive helper in his wife, who acts as matron and takes the industrial instruction of the girls. The 1st class (10 boys and 1 girl) read and wrote very fairly, and ciphered in simple and compound addition. The 2nd class read in the First Standard, spelt easy words, and answered in the tables. The remainder were as yet only learning to read and make figures and letters on their slates.

The playground attached to the school was being enlarged and better enclosed, the boys doing most of the work under the direction of a mason. The average numbers of inmates for the year were—boys, 22 ; girls, 3 ; and of day scholars, boys, 42 ; girls, 25. The number under detention, December 31, were—boys, 26; girls, 3 ; the admissions of this class having been 21, and the discharges 1. The cost of the school for the year was 378*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

The results of the school seem favourable, but they can hardly be very definitely spoken of as yet. The school is, however, assuming a more effective condition, and as the magistrates take more interest in it, and the police assist the managers in their operations, I anticipate that it will become a very useful institution.

Hull Industrial and Ragged Schools, Norfolk Street, Hull.
Inspected August 21, 1866.

There were upwards of 90 boys and about 50 girls on the roll as day scholars in this school at the date of my visit, besides 47 boys and 11 girls under detention. The boys were divided into six classes, the first five of which read fairly in the Scriptures or easy reading lessons. The 1st class wrote very fairly from dictation, and ciphered well. Their writing in copies was also very good. The 2nd class wrote on slates from the tablets and ciphered in the simple rules. The 3rd and 4th classes did sums in simple addition or repeated the tables. In the girls' school the 1st class did very well in reading and ciphering, and wrote, but not very correctly, from dictation. The 2nd class wrote on slates from their reading lesson and did sums in the three first rules very fairly. Nearly half the 2nd and 3rd classes had been admitted since my last inspection.

The appearance and manner of the children spoke very favourably for the tone and system of management. No change had taken place in the staff of superintendents, Mr. Winningham being as before the master, and Miss Jones the schoolmistress. There is an assistant teacher in each division.

The boys are employed in woodcutting, bagmaking, &c. ; the girls in needlework, housework, &c.

The average numbers in attendance for the year were—boys, 176 ; girls, 164. The number under detention, December 31, boys, 55 ; and girls, 15 ; the admissions of this class having been 22, and the discharges 12. The cost of the school was 1,405*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

The day scholars have a good meal of bread and either soup,

cheese, or milk in the middle of the day. Seven boys were discharged from detention in 1863–5. Of these 2 have died, 3 are doing well, and 2 have been convicted.

Leeds Industrial Schools, Edgar Street, Leeds.
Inspected August 23, 1866.

I found the new schoolroom, &c., in full use, and about 130 children in attendance. Many of the day scholars, however, had been lately prevented from coming by illness, typhus fever having been very prevalent in the neighbourhoods from which they come; the schoolmaster, Mr. Colbeck, had just died of it. Mr. Ambler and his daughter were supplying his place till the vacancy could be regularly filled up. Miss Crompton has charge of the instruction of the girls (*i.e.*, the day scholars, the girls under detention being boarded out, and having been sent to Harrogate for their health at the time of my visit). The schoolroom is very large and well ventilated, but some division between the boys and girls is necessary, and the separation of the very young or infant class of children would be a material advantage to the order of the school, and the effective instruction of the older scholars. The children appeared to be taught on a good system ; about 40 could read pretty well, wrote on their slates from the reading lesson, and ciphered in the simple rules. A tailor and a shoemaker attend four or five days a week as wanted, six boys working with each of them respectively. But the chief industrial employment is the cutting and binding firewood. The girls learn needlework. The boys have drill and gymnastic exercises daily. The children have their food in the older building, on the other side of the street, in which also the boys who are lodged in the school have their dormitory, &c. The average numbers in attendance for the year were—boys, 140; girls, 70. Under detention, December 31—boys, 52 ; girls, 12 ; the admissions of this class were 36; the discharges 12. The cost of the school for the year was 1,437*l.* 8*s.* 15 boys were discharged from detention in 1863–5 ; of these 12 are doing well, and 3 are unknown ; 1 girl was discharged, who is now unknown.

York Ragged and Industrial Schools, Marygate, York.
Inspected September 21, 1866.

The premises, workshops, and garden of this institution were all in good order ; some few alterations had been made in the internal arrangements; providing a sick room in case of serious illness, &c. The children were looking well and comfortable. The number of inmates was 83, viz. 64 boys and 19 girls, about 45 boys and 20 girls usually attending as day scholars, receiving instruction and food. The boys are employed in cutting firewood and making lucifer match boxes, and a few in shoemaking and carpentry. The girls in needlework and housework. The staff consists of Mr. West (superintendent) and his wife (matron) ; a schoolmistress (Miss Temple) and a workmistress (Miss Lib-

biss) for the girls ; a schoolmaster (Mr. Scott) and two industrial assistants for the boys. I was very well satisfied with the results of my examination of both the boys' and girls' schools as to their progress in the ordinary branches of instruction. The girls' school showed a decided improvement as compared with former inspections. More than half could read, and about a third wrote fairly on slates or in copies, and showed a fair knowledge of ciphering. In the boys' school, above 60 read fairly and ciphered in the simple or (in the first three classes) the compound rules. The two first classes wrote from dictation, the third from a book on their slates. Their good order and attention did credit to the system and influence of the teacher.

The cost of the school for the year was 1,307*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* The average number in attendance were—boys 103, girls 38. The number under detention, December 31, were—boys 67, girls 13. The admissions of this class were 23, and the discharges 16. 25 boys and 5 girls were discharged from detention in 1863–5; of these 1 boy has died, 13 boys and 4 girls are doing well, 9 boys and 1 girl are unknown, 1 boy is of doubtful character, and 1 has been convicted.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.

Aberdeen Industrial and Ragged Schools, Skene Square, Aberdeen. Inspected November 27, 1866.

In my report for 1865 I mentioned that the committee of the Industrial School Association were about to give up the premises they held in Sugar House Lane, which circumstances had rendered in several respects unsuitable, and proposed to concentrate their schools in the establishment in Skene Square. This arrangement has been carried out, the whole of the premises in Skene Square being now appropriated to the schools, and both the boys and girls comfortably accommodated in them. I regretted, however, to find that the number of children boarded in the institution and of those attending daily for food and instruction had greatly diminished, so that there were not more than about 90 day scholars and 40 boarders, of whom only 20 were under detention. The removal of the schools from Sugar House Lane and their concentration in the upper part of the city, and almost on its outskirts, may have probably caused the falling off in the day scholars ; but I should fear that the smaller number of children under detention indicates a diminished interest on the part of the magistrates in the working of the Industrial Schools Act. Considering how largely the example of Aberdeen contributed to the adoption of the industrial school system and confirmed its supporters in their efforts to extend it, this would be a subject for much regret. I trust, however, that the partial eclipse which the schools seem to be experiencing will be only temporary, and that ere long they may resume their former efficient and extended operation.

I found the schools in a satisfactory condition as to the health of the children, the arrangements of the premises, and the amount and quality of the teaching. The great majority of the scholars are very young, and their instruction necessarily quite elementary, but the 1st and 2nd classes in each department did very fairly in the examination. The industrial training of the boys is still very imperfect, little being done beyond a little tailoring and picking horsehair. I do not see why firewood cutting and paper bag making and other of the usual employments in schools of this sort should not be introduced.

The staff in the boys' school now consists of Mr. Gilbert and a workmaster, in the girls' of Miss Reid and an assistant. The cost for the year was 2,985*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* ; the average number in attendance was 111. The numbers under detention on December 31 were—boys, 12 ; girls, 7 ; the admissions having been only 4, and the discharges 11. 17 boys and 15 girls were discharged in 1863–5. Of these 9 boys and 10 girls are doing well, 7 boys and 4 girls are unknown, 1 boy has been convicted, 1 girl is doubtful.

Ayr.

Ayr Ragged and Industrial Schools. Inspected September 3, 1866.

There were 92 children in attendance on the day of my visit. They passed my examination remarkably well. The 1st class (22) read in Colliers' History, and showed a thorough understanding of the meaning of the words and the subject of the lesson. Their spelling, both from dictation and orally, was very correct, and in ciphering they worked sums in both the simple and compound rules very readily. The other classes read in Nelson's Junior Reader, Fourth Book, Step by Step, &c. All were able to read a little, and spelt words from their lesson very well. Out of these 20 ciphered in simple addition, subtraction, and multiplication, and 20 more in addition only. The copy writing was very fair. The appearance, manner, and progress of the children did Mr. Gow much credit. The industrial occupations comprise netting, paper bag making, &c. for the boys, and needlework and housework for the girls. The premises were very clean and orderly.

The average numbers taught and fed during the year were—boys, 54 ; girls, 38. The numbers under detention, December 31, were—boys, 43 ; girls, 29. The admissions of this latter class were 9, the discharges 4. The cost of the school for the year was 739*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* Nine boys and 1 girl were discharged in 1863–65. The girl and 7 of the boys are doing well ; 2 boys are doubtful.

Kilmarnock Industrial School. Inspected September 4, 1866.

The premises of this school were in good order ; the yard had been properly fenced, and a resident married superintendent (Mr. Forest) engaged, Mr. Taylor continuing in his office of school-

master. The children (27 boys and 12 girls) were in good health, and looked well and cheerful. All could read more or less, the youngest class in Step by Step, the others in the Scottish School Book series, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, and the Scriptures. They generally answered very correctly in the tables. The two first classes ciphered in the plain and compound rules; the first class wrote very fairly from dictation. The older boys learn shoemaking, &c.; the girls needlework. More industrial training is needed for the younger children, but Mr. Aitken's efforts and resources have as yet been fully taxed in providing for the support and general instruction of the school.

The average numbers attending the school during the year were —boys, 24; girls, 13. There were 34 boys and 16 girls under detention, December 31. Of this class 25 had been admitted and 9 discharged. The cost of the school was 496*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* Six boys and 2 girls were discharged in 1863–65; the six boys and one of the girls are doing well; the other girl is unknown.

Bute.

Rothesay Industrial and Ragged Schools.
Inspected September 10, 1866.

Some useful alterations had been made in the premises of this school since my previous inspection. An additional dormitory for the boys, a girls' workroom, and a small dormitory for the younger children had been built. The establishment was in good order, the children healthy, and the day school well attended. There were 19 (boys and girls) boarded, of whom 10 were under detention. The industrial training for the boys consists chiefly in wood-cutting and gardening; the girls have needlework and the housework of the school. Mr. Ferguson (the schoolmaster) gave a good practical lesson in geography, in which the children showed much quickness and accuracy. I examined the five classes into which the school is divided successively. The 1st read well in Collier's History; the others in the Progressive Lessons of the Scottish Association, Nos. VI., V., and IV. They mostly spelt and gave the meanings of the words very well. In arithmetic, the 1st class (30) ciphered up to reduction; the 2nd class (14) in the easy compound rules; the 3rd class (15) in simple addition and subtraction. About 20 wrote on slates from dictation, about 30 in copybooks. The answers to my questions on Scriptural subjects were very intelligent. The manner and progress of the children did Mr. Ferguson much credit.

The average number of day scholars in the year have been—boys, 58; girls, 30. There were under detention on December 31, boys, 12; girls, 2; the admissions of this class had been 6; the discharges 2.

The cost of the school for the year was 294*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* No child under detention had been discharged up to December 1865.

Dumfries.

Dumfries and Maxwelton Industrial and Ragged Schools, Dumfries. Inspected August 30, 1866.

I found a marked improvement in the state of this institution since my last visit, due very much to the good management and attention of the master, Mr. Malcolm, and his wife, and much also to the enlarged and more convenient premises which the exertions of the managers have provided. There had been no cases of desertion from the school during the year, and the number of day scholars had increased. The majority of these are very young, and the general standard of knowledge and intelligence is necessarily lowered by this circumstance; but I was well satisfied on the whole with the results of my examination. The 1st class (12 boys, 6 girls) read from the Acts of the Apostles, spelt, and wrote from dictation very well. The 2nd class (11 boys and 6 girls) read from the 6th Book of Progressive Lessons, and spelt and wrote from dictation fairly. The 3rd class (7 boys, 3 girls) read from the 5th Book, and the 4th class (8 boys and 7 girls) from the 3rd Book of the same series, and spelt very correctly. In ciphering I found less progress; 26 could do plain addition correctly, and about half of these subtraction and multiplication by three figures; 9 were in the compound rules. The younger classes answered fairly in their tables and easy mental calculation. The industrial training of the boys is as yet insufficient. They have a piece of garden ground to cultivate, make nets, and under Mr. Malcolm's instruction do a little smith's and joiner's work. The girls have, as usual, needlework, washing, and housework.

The average number attending the school of both sexes was 98. The numbers under detention, December 31, were—boys, 29; girls, 12; the admissions of this class having been 6, and the discharges 4. The cost for the year was 551*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* Six boys and four girls were discharged in 1863–5; of these 1 boy and 3 girls are doing well; 1 boy is doubtful; 4 boys and 1 girl are unknown.

Edinburgh.

Original Ragged and Industrial Schools, Ramsay Lane. Inspected November 21, 1866.

The girls, who used to be taught separately, are now instructed in the same classes with the boys by Mr. Martin (Miss Smith, the schoolmistress, having left). I thought that both they and the boys were improved by the new arrangement, Mr. Martin being a careful and intelligent teacher. The girls stand and sit together, forming a distinct portion of each class. The reading of the different classes is of about an average character in such schools, but the ciphering is above it. The boys in the 1st class showed considerable proficiency in the higher rules of arithmetic, as also in writing from dictation. The industrial institution is carefully attended to, but the boys are generally young, most of the older ones under detention being sent to Marionville, and the

work is confined to very simple industries. The premises were in good order, and the appearance of the children clean and healthful. The average numbers in attendance for the year were—boys, 113; girls, 69; all of whom were fed and clothed. The number under detention, December 31, were—boys, 29; girls, 15; the admissions of this class being 22, the discharges 13. The cost of the schools, inclusive of Marionville, was 2,922*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* Seven boys and three girls were discharged from detention in 1863–5.

The 3 girls and 2 of the boys are doing well; 3 of the boys are doubtful, and 2 have been convicted.

Original Industrial Schools, Marionville.
Inspected November 20, 1866.

Circumstances compelled the committee to dismiss Mr. Montgomery from the situation of master early in the summer. His successor is Mr. Naismith. The school was in a very disorderly condition at the time of his appointment, repeated cases of desertion taking place among the boys, some absconding two or three times. Mr. Naismith had had much difficulty in enforcing order and acquiring the requisite influence over the boys. I found the boys pretty well under command at the time of my visit, and was very well satisfied with Mr. Naismith's system of instruction and management. All the deserters had been recovered, and a quieter spirit seemed to be established in the school. The boys did themselves credit in my examination. The 1st class of 17 boys wrote fairly from dictation, and read, spelt, and ciphered in the ordinary compound rules correctly and well. The 2nd and 3rd classes did proportionably well. The industrial training consists chiefly of garden work, and is, I think, hardly enough attended to. I was glad to find that Mr. Naismith was alive to this defect and desirous of remedying it.

The average number of boys in the school for the year was 40. The number under detention, December 31, was 20. Of this class the admissions (transferred from Ramsay Lane) were 7, the discharges 6. The staff consists of Mr. Naismith; his mother-in-law, who acts as matron; an assistant, who superintends the tailoring; and a gardener. The cost of the school is included in the general account for Ramsay Lane. Of 12 boys discharged in 1863–5, 3 are doubtful, 1 has been convicted, 5 are unknown.

United Industrial Schools, South Gray's Close, High Street.
Inspected November 19, 1866.

I found about 60 Protestant and 90 Catholic children in this institution, of whom 82 were under detention. The children generally looked well, and there had been no recurrence of the serious illness from which the school suffered in the previous year. The Protestant children were attending the usual Bible lesson, given to them in a separate classroom (from 10 to 11). They were very attentive, and several of them showed a very creditable and intelligent acquaintance with the Scripture. I afterwards

examined several of the classes of the division under instruction in the schoolroom in the usual subjects. The Catholic and Protestant children mingle freely together for general instruction, as well as for their industrial employment. The standard of proficiency was not high. The 1st class contained 10 boys. They wrote and spelt pretty fairly from dictation, and read well from the 4th Irish Book ; their ciphering was indifferent. The other classes read, spelt, and ciphered tolerably in proportion. The industrial training is varied and carefully attended to, comprising turning and carpentry, brushmaking, firewood cutting, tailoring, and shoemaking. I found the premises clean and in good order; no further alterations had been made since the previous year. If the city authorities are able to carry out the improvements they have in view in the neighbourhood the situation of the school will be made much more open and healthy, and its arrangements can be made much better. Mr. Ferguson continues to be the superintendent, having two male and one female assistant for the school instruction, besides trades masters and a sewing mistress. Considering the class of children from which the scholars are mostly collected, I think the working and progress of the school do the management much credit. The admissions of children under detention, 17 ; the discharges, 26. The numbers under detention, December 31, being—boys, 74 ; girls, 12. The average number fed and taught during the year was—boys, 115 ; girls, 34. The cost of the schools was 2,090*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* 27 boys and 6 girls were discharged in 1863–5. Of these 17 boys and 5 girls are doing well, 3 boys are doubtful, 3 have been convicted, 4 are unknown.

Leith Industrial and Ragged Schools.
Inspected November 20, 1866.

No change has as yet taken place in the situation or arrangements of these schools, and I found them too crowded, and still hindered, both as to management and employment of the inmates, by many difficulties. The committee however have it in view to build more complete premises in a more suitable position. I conferred with them after my inspection on the subject of the plans and site. The children attending the schools have been remarkably healthy, and both their manner and appearance were very satisfactory. They passed my examination very well. Mr. Gregor's system of instruction is well calculated to bring them forward. The first four classes read and spelt very fairly from the Irish Series III. and IV., and Nelson's "Step by Step," and Young Readers ; 29 of them wrote in copybooks. The 1st class (of 12) wrote fairly from dictation. The 1st and 2nd classes ciphered in the simple and compound rules pretty correctly. The industrial employment comprises tailoring, shoemaking, and firewood cutting ; the latter affords ample and profitable occupation for the younger boys. The girls have needlework and the cleaning and service of the house and premises. The average numbers of children in daily attendance for the year were 56 boys, 19 girls, all of whom were lodged and boarded.

The number under detention, December 31, were—boys, 30 ; girls, 3; the admissions of this class having been 15, and the discharges 11. The cost of the schools was 2,430*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* The staff consisted of Mr. Gregor and an assistant and two industrial instructors for the boys ; a matron (Miss Crowlie) and an assistant mistress for the girls. 29 boys and 2 girls were discharged from detention in 1863–5; of these the 2 girls and 25 boys are doing well, 1 boy is doubtful, 2 are convicted, 1 is unknown.

Forfar.

Arbroath Industrial Schools, Dale Cottage, Arbroath.
Inspected November 29, 1866.

I found about 30 children, of both sexes, and mostly very young, in attendance. Of these 9 were boarded and lodged. Only 3 of the boarders were under detention. Many of the scholars leave the school from various causes after about a twelvemonth's attendance. The children cannot therefore advance very far. I found, however, a marked improvement in the amount of instruction, and I thought also in the activity and method of the master in giving it. The 1st and 2nd classes (16) read from the New Testament very well, and answered my questions very intelligently. The younger classes read from the Second Irish Book and Nelson's Sequel ; 3 were still in the alphabet. The 1st class (6) wrote two verses of the 23rd Psalm on their slates from memory. In ciphering about 5 of the children worked in the simple rules and 2 in the compound. The chief industrial training for the boys is gardening, with which Mr. Aikin, the master, is well acquainted. The girls assist in the house and learn needlework, but there are but three or four old enough to be of much use.

The cost of the school was 269*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* ; the average number for the year being 36, all of whom were fed. 8 boys and 1 girl were discharged from detention in 1863–5. Of these, the girl and 2 of the boys are doing well, 3 boys are doubtful, 3 are unknown.

Dundee Industrial and Ragged Schools.
Inspected November 29, 1866.

I found the number of children under instruction here much increased ; there were 110 in attendance on the day of my visit. Mr. Smith's animated and individual method of teaching is well calculated to interest his scholars and to advance the school ; but to do justice to his work and to himself he ought to have an assistant to take charge of a portion of the classes, especially of the younger children. Mr. Smith gave a reading and spelling lesson to each of the children in my presence. Above 60 of them read, most very fairly, in the Fifth Standard, the Third and Second Irish Books. They spelt very well and readily. A younger division of about 40 were instructed from the board. In ciphering from 40 to 50 of the children did sums in the simpler rules. About 10 of these ciphered also in the compound rules. The copy writing

of the upper classes was neat and careful. About 20 wrote from dictation; most fairly, 6 without an error. The industrial training is well attended to. The premises are very complete and in very good order. It is to be regretted that the school is not a little further from the town or the playground more enclosed. The managers have found it very difficult to retain the boys sent to them under sentence of detention; 14 of those so committed were reported as absconded on December 31. More supervision, and therefore an increased staff of officers, and more active co-operation on the part of the police in apprehending and following up deserters are needed to make the school really efficient for the purpose of the Act.

The average number attending the school and fed through the year has been 90. The number under detention, December 31, was 27, but of these 14 boys and 2 girls had absconded and had not yet been recovered. The cost of the school was 971*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* Of 22 boys discharged from detention in 1863–5, 11 are doing well, 6 are unknown, 5 have been convicted.

Lanark.

Glasgow Industrial Schools, Rotten Row.
Inspected September 6, 1866.

I found about 260 children under instruction and training in these schools, of whom two-fifths were girls. The numbers under detention were, boys 106, girls 53. The children were generally in good health, and the whole institution clean and in excellent order. I was glad to find that the directors take an active personal interest in the working of the school, visit frequently, and have reports from the teachers or masters of each division at their monthly meetings. The boys are divided into two sections, one working while the other attends school, and vice versâ. I examined the section at school, containing about 80 boys. The 1st class of the senior division, containing 14 boys, read McCulloch's "Course," spelling and explaining the many difficult words of the lesson with readiness and accuracy. Their progress in cipher-ing and writing from dictation was comparatively much inferior. The 2nd class (11 boys) read McCulloch's Series and ciphered in the simple rules indifferently. The majority of the boys in the junior division are very young. The 1st class of these read in No. 4 of Nelson's Series; the 3rd in the Fifth Book of the Scottish Association Series. Both did pretty well, and ciphered in the simple rules. The lower classes were learning their tables, and read from cards or easy lessons. I urged on the schoolmaster, Mr. McTaggart, more attention to arithmetic and dictation.

In the girls school I found much more life and intelligence. The 1st class (10 girls) read from Standard No. IV., Part 3, wrote very fairly from dictation, and ciphered in the compound rules. The 2nd class were at work. The 3rd class (9) read from Nelson's Series, No. 6, and ciphered well in the simple rules. The 4th class (12) read from the 2nd Irish Book. All the classes were well acquainted with their tables, and their general quick-ness and attention did credit to the schoolmistress, Miss Patrick.

Mr. McPherson superintends the boys' and Miss Todd the girls' department, in which the cooking and washing for the whole school are done. The girls learn also needlework and housework.

The average number lodged and fed for the year were—boys 163, girls 95. The numbers under detention, December 31, were boys 124, girls 57. The admissions of this class had been 87; the discharges, 34.

The cost of the schools was 2,750*l.* Of 44 boys and 20 girls discharged from the schools in 1863-5, 1 girl has died; 22 boys and 10 girls are doing well; 9 boys and 3 girls are doubtful; 1 boy and 2 girls have been convicted; 12 boys and 4 girls are unknown.

Catholic Orphanage and Industrial Schools, Abercromby Street, Glasgow. Inspected September 8, 1866.

I found a marked improvement in the boys' department of this institution. The premises have not yet been altered, and the establishment is still subject to many inconveniences and drawbacks as regards the want of sufficient room for the accommodation and employment of the boys. But the school instruction had been carefully attended to, a competent teacher engaged, and the boys were in better order and more healthy and comfortable than used to be the case when they attended the general school adjoining. Most of them are very young. They passed my examination very well. Almost all of the 116 boys I examined could read more or less in the successive books of the Irish Series. The 1st and 2nd classes spelt, wrote from dictation, and ciphered in the simple or compound rules very correctly. There is still a great want of the necessary industrial instruction; but a new building is in course of erection, and I hope to see the institution put upon a much more complete footing in the course of this year.

The girls were as before accommodated in the Female Orphanage, and seemed to be well cared for and fairly instucted by the nuns in charge of them.

The average number for the year were—boys, 117; girls, 49. The numbers under detention, December 31, were—boys, 132; girls, 57. The admissions of this class being 63, including 6 transferred, and the discharges 18. The cost of the schools was 1,738*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* Ten boys and four girls were discharged from detention in 1863-5. Of these all are returned as doing well.

PERTH.

Fechney Industrial Schools, Perth. Inspected November 22, 1866.

This school has made very satisfactory progress during the year, but was in some confusion at the time of my visit, the master, Mr. Gellatley, having just died. The managers have appointed the assistant master, Mr. Henderson, to the superintendence of the institution in his place; Mrs. Gellatley remaining in the situation of matron. Mr. Johns is still schoolmaster, and I think does justice to his work. The managers have latterly

engaged the assistance of a female teacher for the younger boys. A large number of the scholars were under 12 years old.

The boys of the 1st class read from Mackenzie's History of England very well; the other classes from Nelson's Series, Nos. III. and IV., Young Reader, and Sequel. The spelling was generally good. About 20 boys wrote from dictation. In ciphering about 20 did sums in the simple and 10 in the compound rules very fairly. 13 of the boys had entered the drawing class for the middle class local examination; 4 of these had obtained prizes.

The industrial training consists of tailoring, shoemaking, and gardening for the older lads; netting, paper bag making, and knitting stockings for the younger boys. The premises were in very good order, and the boys had been remarkably free from illness.

The average number maintained during the year was 69. There were 71 under detention, December 31; the admissions of this class being 22, and the discharges 6. The cost of the school for the year was 859*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Six boys were discharged from detention in 1863–5. Of these all are returned as doing well.

Perth Ladies' School of Industry, Craigie.
Inspected November 22, 1866.

I found 51 girls in the school, in good health and order, and presenting their usual clean and happy appearance. The schoolmistress, Miss Anderson, has been succeeded by Miss Aldiss. Miss Lowe continues to be superintendent. The girls passed my examination fairly; their reading and spelling being generally good, the writing from dictation of the 1st class (14) fair, and the ciphering of the elder division (20 girls) but indifferent. Several of the girls wrote very fairly.

The average number of inmates for the year was 52. The number under detention, December 31, was 36; the admissions being 6, and the discharges 2. The cost of the school for the year was 556*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* Of 4 girls discharged from detention in 1863–5, 2 are doing well, and 2 are doubtful.

Perth Girls' School of Industry. Inspected November 23, 1866.

I found a marked advance in the instruction of the girls, and a great improvement in their manner and intelligence. The number in attendance was 51, of whom 17 were under detention. The teacher (Miss Banks) gave a lesson to the three younger classes in my presence, and acquitted herself very well. The 1st and 2nd classes read to me from Mackenzie's History of Scotland and Nelson's Fourth Book. Their reading, spelling, and answers to my questions were very creditable. The 1st class wrote fairly from dictation, and the 1st and 2nd classes ciphered pretty fairly in the first rules. The premises were clean and in good order. The girls are carefully practised in house service and needlework.

The average number of inmates for the year was 52; the number under detention, December 31, 19; the admissions of this class being 7, and the discharges 3. The cost of the school for

the year was 473*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* The two girls discharged from detention in 1863–5 are both doing well.

RENFREW.

Greenock Certified Industrial and Ragged Schools, Captain Street.
Inspected September 13, 1866.

The premises were clean and in good order. The addition of a shed in the playground and another dormitory would make them much more convenient.

The number of children on the roll of attendance was—boys, 65, and girls, 54, of whom 42 boys and 19 girls were under detention. The health of the inmates had been generally good; their appearance and the report of their conduct were satisfactory. The children passed my examination fairly, the majority of the boys being very young, and many as yet unable to read. In all the classes there was a deficiency of life and animation. About half the boys ciphered fairly in the simple or compound rules; 10 wrote fairly from dictation, and 24 wrote from copies (most of them but indifferently). In the girls' school 17 ciphered fairly in simple addition, and a few in subtraction and multiplication. The writing on slates and from copies was but indifferent. Mr. Thompson is still master of the boys' school with an assistant under him, who sleeps on the premises. I am very well satisfied with Mr. Thompson's management; he appears to act judiciously and to have much interest in his work, but the boys' department demands more active attention from the directors. Mr. Thompson ought to be resident, and measures taken to make the premises and arrangements more complete. The boys have a good deal of employment in straightening the iron nails taken from the sugar-casks and in woodcutting. The elder lads are taught shoemaking. The girls are employed in needlework, and assist in the cooking, house cleaning, &c. The present matron seemed likely to discharge her duties efficiently.

The cost of the schools for the year was 1,051*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, towards which the Government contributed 598*l.* 13*s.*

As remarked in former reports, the condition and character of the children present greater difficulties than the masters and matrons of most other certified schools have to struggle with.

The numbers under detention, December 31, were—boys, 55; girls, 18, the admissions of this class being 26, and the discharges 21. The average numbers attending the school and fed were—boys, 65; girls, 55. 26 boys and 9 girls were discharged in 1863–5; of these 15 boys and 7 girls are returned unknown; 6 boys and 3 girls as doing well; 4 boys doubtful, and 1 convicted; 1 girl has died.

Paisley Ragged and Industrial Schools.
Inspected September 12, 1866.

I found about 90 children in attendance. The number under detention 60 (40 boys, 20 girls). The premises were in good order; the dormitories clean, but in the boys' department rather

overcrowded. The frequent misunderstandings and mutual complaints of the master, Mr. Thompson, and the matron, Mrs. Taylor, had compelled the directors to request the resignation of the latter, Mrs. Thompson undertaking her duties, assisted by a servant.* The children passed my examination very fairly. The senior division of about 40 read from Mimpriss' Lessons and the Scripture very well, and wrote an easy sentence very fairly on their slates. In ciphering, about 60 could do addition correctly; 50 subtraction and multiplication; 10 could work sums in the compound rules. In the junior division (about 30) most could read from the Easy Lessons or Step by Step; these were learning their tables. The industrial training of the boys is but imperfect, but improved since last year by the introduction of paper bag-making and hair-teasing for the younger, in addition to the tailoring and shoemaking for the older class.

The average numbers for the year in attendance for instruction and food were—boys and girls, 89; under detention December 31, boys 35, girls 25; the admissions of this class having been 25, and the discharges 4.

The cost of the schools for the year was 1,098*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* One child only was discharged from detention before December 1865; he is doing well.

Wigton.

Industrial Home for Girls, Newton Stewart.
Inspected September 1, 1866.

I found 50 girls in the school on the day of my visit. Their healthful appearance and the good order and cleanliness of the institution were very satisfactory. Miss Patterson had been obliged to leave her duties for some considerable time from ill health. The discipline of the school had somewhat suffered during her absence. I found however very little to find fault with. The school instruction had been well attended to, and the girls passed my examination very fairly. More than half read well and wrote on slates from dictation and ciphered very fairly. All but 7 could read and repeat their tables more or less correctly. The school has an excellent laundry for the employment of the older girls. The others do needlework and knitting; some of the inmates are very young.

The average number for the year was 48. The number under detention in the school, December 31, was 46; the admissions having been 13, and the discharges 2. The cost of the school for the year was 855*l.* 19*s.* Of 11 girls discharged from detention in 1863–5, 1 is dead, 4 are doing well, 1 is doubtful, and 5 are unknown.

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* I regret to add that Mr. Thompson has lately died from a sudden attack of illness.

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.

RETURN of NUMBER of INMATES, ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c. fr

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS; ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.	ENGLAND. BOYS. Bedford.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Essex.	"Cornwall" Ship.	Glamorganshire.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar" Ship.	Liverpool Farm.	"Clarence" Ship, Catholic.	North Lancashire.
Under Detention, December 31, 1865:																
In School	27	50	41	24	34	22	155	44	40	91	54	26	173	78	180	69
On Licence	.	4	4	.	4	1	25	2	13	8	1	.	7	2	1	7
In Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	1	10	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	1
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Total	28	64	45	25	40	23	180	46	53	99	55	28	184	81	183	77
Admitted in 1866	12	19	8	7	11	13	98	11	19	35	14	10	64	29	65	21
Admitted by Transfer	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.
Total	12	19	8	7	11	13	99	11	19	35	15	11	64	30	65	21
Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1866	6	24	9	9	8	4	54	6	16	30	8	11	53	17	6	17
Under Detention, December 31, 1866:																
In School	32	53	42	23	34	28	202	42	45	100	56	28	188	84	192	69
On Licence	.	4	2	.	9	3	21	6	10	4	6	.	4	7	44	11
In Prison	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	6	1
Retained in School, Sentence expired	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Total	34	59	44	23	43	32	225	51	56	104	62	28	195	94	242	81
Average Number of Inmates in 1866	31	53	42	26	35	26	185	44	44	94	54	27	181	84	189	72

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS for the Year ending December 31, 1866.

ENGLAND.

Boys.

Mount St. Bernard's.	Home in the East.	Brook Green, Catholic.	Monmouthshire.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North Eastern.	Suffolk.	Red Hill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm.	Calder Farm.	Castle Howard.	
58	62	110	14	31	31	135	44	237	90	78	77	23	26	65	83	60	Under Detention, December 31, 1865:
37	5	2	.	.	.	12	.	1	12	16	7	.	4	8	18	20	In School.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	On Licence.
1	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	2	3	.	1	1	2	2	3	In Prison.
1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
																	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
97	68	114	16	32	31	148	44	243	104	97	85	24	31	75	104	84	Total.
05	13	31	7	11	13	45	20	110	48	25	17	20	14	17	21	20	Admitted in 1866.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Admitted by Transfer.
06	13	31	7	11	13	45	20	110	49	25	17	20	14	17	21	20	Total.
54	13	23	4	8	11	33	20	76	55	32	21	8	7	15	30	18	Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1866.
08	63	111	17	32	32	154	44	266	93	79	73	35	32	70	79	59	Under Detention, December 31, 1866:
48	2	9	1	.	1	6	.	9	2	9	7	.	4	5	14	24	In School.
.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	On Licence.
3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	In Prison.
.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
																	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
49	68	122	19	35	33	160	44	277	98	90	81	36	38	77	95	86	Total.
37	60	120	15	32	32	141	45	256	127	79	72	26	29	65	80	65	Average Number of Inmates in 1866.

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.

Return of Number of Inmates, Admissions, Discharges, &c. from Reformatory

Reformatory Schools; arranged according to Counties.	ENGLAND—*continued.*															
	Girls.															
	Leeds.	Yorkshire, Catholic.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Catholic.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Toxteth Park.	Hampstead.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Allesley Farm.	Birmingham.	Limpley Stoke.	West Riding.	Yorkshire, Catholic.
Under Detention, December 31, 1865:																
In School	59	207	39	40	91	61	64	23	104	24	24	17	34	52	5	63
On Licence	4	15	.	.	1	5	5	1	1	2	4	3	.	10	10	1
In Prison	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	4	.	1	2
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	69	223	39	40	92	66	69	26	107	26	28	21	38	62	18	66
Admitted in 1866	27	52	25	9	35	17	15	8	25	8	11	13	18	21	.	31
Admitted by Transfer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	2	1	.	1
Total	27	52	25	9	35	17	15	10	25	9	11	15	20	22	.	32
Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1866	20	34	12	12	18	15	17	9	30	8	12	12	11	19	18	17
Under Detention, December 31, 1866:																
In School	67	211	50	37	108	61	61	23	97	26	26	22	41	58	.	77
On Licence	5	30	1	.	1	6	5	2	.	.	1	1	1	6	.	4
In Prison	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
Total	76	241	52	37	109	68	67	27	102	27	27	24	47	65	.	81
Average Number of Inmates in 1866	58	210	43	43	99	62	63	24	98	33	25	20	37	60	.	75

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.

Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1866—*continued.*

SCOTLAND.

Boys.									Girls.						
Doncaster.	Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead.	Kibble.	Shannaer.	Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth.	Paisley.	Shannaer.	
44	107	88	41	53	251	175	51	42	25	49	70	85	9	25	Under Detention, December 31, 1865:
8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	In School.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	On Licence.
.	7	3	5	.	3	9	.	3	5	.	2	.	.	.	In Prison.
.	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
															Retained in School, Sentence expired.
52	114	92	46	53	260	184	52	45	30	50	73	88	9	25	Total.
15	36	32	17	12	76	46	16	13	6	9	15	18	1	8	Admitted in 1866.
.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	Admitted by Transfer.
15	36	32	17	12	80	50	16	14	6	9	15	20	1	9	Total.
14	16	26	20	5	42	49	8	10	5	8	14	21	3	6	Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1866.
49	114	90	39	58	243	172	57	46	26	48	68	81	7	28	Under Detention, December 31, 1866:
3	13	6	.	.	48	3	3	.	1	2	2	4	.	.	In School.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	On Licence.
1	7	2	4	2	5	10	.	3	4	1	1	1	.	.	In Prison.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
															Retained in School, Sentence expired.
53	134	98	43	60	298	185	60	49	31	51	74	87	7	28	Total.
47	112	96	36	55	305*	172	52	47	26	55*	72	81	8	27	Average Number of Inmates in 1866.

* Including voluntary inmates.

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.—Abstract.

Total Number of Inmates, Admissions, and Discharges from Reformatory Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1866.

—	England.				Scotland.				Total.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Under Detention, December 31, 1865:										
In School	2,097	655	531	154	633	175	178	85	3,560	948
On Licence	199	55	49	2	.	.	.	.	254	51
In Prison	5	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	6	3
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	42	4	8	2	21	9	7	.	76	17
Retained in School, Sentence expired	10	3	1	.	7	.	2	3	20	6
Total	2,353	717	592	158	662	184	187	88	3,916	1,025
Admitted in 1866	811	253	185	66	202	46	39	18	1,312	308
Admitted by Transfer	5	1	8	1	5	4	1	2	15	12
Total	816	254	193	67	207	50	40	20	1,327	320
Discharged, transferred, or died in 1866	661	117	189	35	127	49	36	21	954	281
Under Detention, December 31, 1866:										
In School	2,273	712	551	185	647	172	177	81	3,804	994
On Licence	186	131	26	5	70	3	5	4	390	40
In Prison	8	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	8	3
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	38	9	9	.	23	10	6	1	80	16
Retained in School, Sentence expired	3	2	7	.	2	.	3	1	7	11
Total under Detention, Dec. 31, 1866	2,508	854	596	190	742	185	191	87	4,289	1,064

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

RETURN of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c. from INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS for the Year ending December 31, 1866.

ENGLAND.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.	Chester.		Birkenhead.		Stockport.		Macclesfield.		Devon and Exeter.		Sunderland.	Walthamstow.	"Havannah," Cardiff.	Park Row, Bristol.	Clifton.	Bolton.	
Children under Magistrate's Order.	Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.
In School, December 31, 1865	20	6	10	4	.	.	.	.	43	17	80	22	59	64	22	2	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	1	
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	
Total	21	6	10	4	.	.	.	.	43	17	83	23	60	65	24	3	
Admitted in 1866	19	10	21	3	3	.	9	7	15	60	20	8	16	34	8	3	
Do., by Transfer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
Total admitted	19	10	21	3	3	.	9	7	15	60	21	8	16	34	8	3	
Discharged, transferred, or died in 1866	5	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	7	21	10	16	19	10	.	
Under Detention, December 31, 1866: In School	33	15	28	7	2	.	9	7	52	69	78	21	56	79	18	5	
On Licence	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	4	1	
Retained in School, Sentence expired	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	
Total	35	15	29	7	3	.	9	7	52	70	83	21	60	80	22	6	
Average Number attending the School during the Year, including voluntary Inmates	88*	.	49	29	.	.	52	21	50	70	.	45	64	72	29	6	
Average Number fed	65	.	49	29	.	.	52	21	50	70	.	20	64	72	29	6	
Do. clothed	85	.	42	24	.	.	9	7	50	45	.	40	64	72	29	6	

* Of both sexes.

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

Return of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from Industrial

ENGLAND—*cont.*

Certified Industrial Schools arranged according to Counties.	Manchester.		Liverpool.		St. George's, Liverpool, Catholic.		St. Elizabeth's, Liverpool, Catholic.	St. Mary's, Kirkdale, Liverpool.		Boys' Home.	Church Farm.	East London.	Cripples' Home.	Sloane Street.	School of Discipline.	Lisson Street.
Children under Magistrate's Order.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.
In School, December 31, 1865	67	9	64	22	72	38	17	8	2	18	8	24	1	7	17	8
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	5	.	1	.	42	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	72	9	65	22	114	46	18	8	2	21	8	24	1	7	17	9
Admitted in 1866	38	10	39	16	66	1	14	1	.	14	5	24	5	5	5	9
Do., by Transfer	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total admitted	38	10	39	16	67	1	14	1	.	14	5	24	5	5	5	10
Discharged, transferred or died in 1866	24	5	10	5	43	19	7	1	.	3	2	6	1	.	1	4
Under Detention, December 31, 1866: In School	84	14	90	32	112	15	25	7	2	25	10	41	5	12	20	15
On Licence	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	2	.	4	.	23	2	.	1	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	.
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	1	1	11	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total	86	14	94	33	138	28	25	8	2	32	11	42	5	12	21	15
Average Number attending the School during the Year, including voluntary Inmates	118	42	110	55	71	96	45	380*	.	58	32	120	76	50	41	32
Average Number fed	118	42	110	55	71	96	45	270*	.	58	32	70	76	50	41	32
Do. clothed	88	24	75	25	71	96	45	85*	.	58	32	120	76	50	41	32

* Of both sexes.

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1866—*continued.*

ENGLAND—*cont.*

St. Margaret's Home, Catholic.		Franklin's Row.		Newcastle.		Somersetshire.	Winson Green.	Penn Street, Birmingham.	Coventry.	Bradford.		Hull.		Leeds.		York.		—
Girls.		Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
44		16		45	30	.	5	33	9	7	1	45	15	28	9	58	13	In School, December 31, 1865.
3		.		1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
47		16		46	30	.	5	35	9	8	1	45	15	30	10	60	13	Total.
15		8		15	8	14	.	15	2	19	2	20	2	31	5	21	2	Admitted in 1866.
.		.		.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Do., by Transfer.
16		8		15	8	20	.	15	2	19	2	20	2	31	5	21	2	Total admitted.
32		1		12	8	.	1	8	.	1	.	10	2	9	3	14	2	Discharged, transferred, or died in 1866.
31		23		48	28	20	4	40	10	22	3	55	15	51	12	67	13	Under Detention, December 31, 1866: In School.
.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	On Licence.
.		.		.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
.		.		1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
31		23		49	30	20	4	42	11	26	3	55	15	52	12	67	13	Total.
40		160		118	96	21	29	92	29	42	25	176	164	140	70	103	38	Average Number attending the School during the Year, including voluntary Inmates.
40		52		118*	96*	21	29	92	29	22	3	96	84	140	70‡	103	38	Average Number fed.
40		42		118*	96*	21†	29	92	29	22	3	96	84	48	11	63	20	Do. clothed.

* Partially. † For last four months of 1866. ‡ All day scholars one mid-day meal.

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

Return of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from Industrial Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1866—*cont.*

SCOTLAND.

Certified Industrial Schools arranged according to Counties.	Aberdeen.		Ayr.		Kilmarnock.		Bute.		Dumfries.		Edinburgh (Original), Ramsay Lane.		Edinburgh (Original), Marionville.	Edinburgh United.		Leith.	
Children under Magistrate's Order.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
In School, Dec. 31, 1865	17	12	38	29	19	12	8	1	27	12	24	10	18	78	17	23	5
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	2	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total	19	14	38	29	19	15	9	1	27	12	25	10	19	78	17	24	5
Admitted in 1866	4	.	7	2	18	7	5	1	5	1	16	6	.	13	4	13	2
Do., by Transfer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.
Total admitted	4	.	7	2	18	7	5	1	5	1	16	6	7	13	4	13	2
Discharged, transferred, or died in 1866	11	7	2	2	3	6	2	.	3	1	12	1	6	17	9	7	4
Under Detention, Dec. 31, 1865: In School	11	7	40	28	34	16	10	2	29	12	29	14	18	72	12	29	3
On Licence	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	.
Retained in School, Sentence expired	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total	12	7	43	29	34	16	12	2	29	12	29	15	20	74	12	30	3
Average Number attending the School during the Year, including voluntary Inmates	111*	.	54	38	24	13	58	30	98*	.	113	69	40	115	34	56	19
Average Number fed	111	.	54	38	24	13	25	15	98	.	113	69	40	115	34	56	19
Do. clothed	38	.	44	30	24	13	25	15	55		113	69	40	71	14	56	19

* Of both sexes.

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

Return of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from Industrial Schools for the Year ending December, 31, 1866—*cont.*

SCOTLAND—*cont.*

Arbroath.		Dundee.		Glasgow.		Glasgow Catholic Orphanage.		Perth Ladies.	Perth Boys, Fechney.	Perth, Girls.	Greenock.		Paisley.		Newton Stewart.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	
1	1	3	5	89	38	100	44	29	55	15	39	20	22	15	37	In School, December 31, 1865.
4	.	15	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	1	2	.	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
5	1	19	6	90	38	100	44	32	55	15	45	23	24	15	39	Total.
2	.	15	1	65	22	38	19	6	22	7	22	4	13	12	13	Admitted in 1866.
.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Do., by Transfer.
2	.	15	1	65	22	44	19	6	22	7	22	4	13	12	13	Total admitted.
4	1	10	3	31	3	12	6	2	6	3	12	9	2	2	2	Discharged, transferred, or died in 1866.
3	.	9	2	124	56	132	57	33	69	16	46	16	32	25	46	Under Detention, December 31, 1866: In School.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	On Licence.
.	.	14	2	.	1	.	.	1	2	2	3	1	3	.	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	5	-	.	.	2	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
3	.	24	4	124	57	132	57	36	71	19	55	18	35	25	50	Total.
36*	.	54	36	163	95	117	49	52	69	52	65	55	89*	.	48	Average Number attending the School during the Year, including voluntary Inmates.
36	.	54	36	163	95	117	49	52	69	52	65	55	89	.	48	Average Number fed.
36†	.	54	36	163	95	117	49	52	69	52	60	50	89†	.	48	Do. clothed.

† Partially.

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.—Abstract.

Total Number of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from Industrial Schools, for the Year ending December 31, 1866.

Totals.	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				GRAND TOTAL.	
Children under Magistrate's Order.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant	Girls, Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
In School, December 31, 1865	662	152	176	99	461	100	258	44	1,375	577
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	19	42	3	8	31	.	7	.	92	18
Retained in School, Sentence expired	4	3	.	4	4	.	7	.	11	11
Total	685	197	179	111	496	100	272	44	1,478	606
Admitted in 1866	449	86	102	30	220	38	88	19	793	239
Do., by Transfer	6	2	1	1	7	6	.	.	21	2
Total admitted	455	88	103	31	227	44	88	19	814	241
Discharged, transferred, and died in 1866	175	64	34	58	128	12	55	6	379	153
Under Detention, December 31, 1866:										
In School	927	190	242	71	555	132	288	57	1,804	658
On Licence	4	2	.	.	2	.	4	.	8	4
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	28	25	1	2	28	.	8	.	81	11
Retained in School, Sentence expired	6	4	5	11	10	.	5	.	20	21
Total	965	221	248	84	595	132	305	57	1,913	694

Certified Reformatory Schools.

APPENDIX IV.

RETURN

OF

PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES for the Year ending December 31, 1866.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS

The Return of Admissions excludes

NAME OF SCHOOLS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.	ENGLAND.														
	BOYS.														
	Bedford.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Essex.	"Cornwall" Ship.	Glamorgan.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar" Ship.	Liverpool Farm.	"Clarence" Ship, Catholic.
AGE AT ADMISSION.															
Under 10	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
From 10 to 12	6	4	1	.	1	4	.	2	3	5	5	1	2	5	3
From 12 to 14	3	12	4	3	4	4	29	5	8	21	7	5	10	16	18
From 14 to 16	3	2	1	3	6	5	69	4	8	9	2	4	52	8	44
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.															
Not before convicted	9	9	6	3	9	9	52	5	9	23	6	7	17	5	14
Once	2	6	2	2	.	2	23	6	4	8	5	3	22	20	33
Twice	1	4	.	2	2	1	13	.	4	2	1	.	18	3	11
Three times	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	1	1	2	.	3	.	3
Four times	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	4
Five times and upwards	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
MODE OF DISCHARGE.															
To employment or service	.	6	3	4	.	.	.	4	.	11	3	3	.	11	.
Returned to friends	5	6	6	5	5	2	1	2	6	15	2	5	.	6	.
Emigrated	1	5	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	4	.	2	.	.	.
Sent to sea	.	.	.	.	1	.	42	.	7	.	.	1	46	.	.
Enlisted	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Discharged on account of disease	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	1
Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Transferred	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
Died	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3
Absconded, sentence expired	.	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2
Total	6	24	9	9	8	4	54	6	16	30	8	11	53	17	6

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.

and DISCHARGES for the Year ending December 31, 1866.

Re-admissions and Transfers.

ENGLAND.

BOYS.

North Lancashire.	Manchester and Salford.	Mount St. Bernard's, Catholic.	Home in the East.	Brook Green, Catholic.	Monmouth.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North-eastern.	Suffolk.	Red Hill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm.	
																	AGE AT ADMISSION.
.	.	3	.	.	2	.	1	4	1	1	2	1	.	1	.	.	Under 10.
4	.	28	2	11	1	1	5	9	5	21	4	6	1	4	1	4	From 10 to 12.
8	5	44	2	8	2	5	5	13	10	35	13	10	8	6	7	6	From 12 to 14.
9	7	30	9	12	2	5	2	19	4	53	29	8	8	9	6	7	From 14 to 16.
																	PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.
10	.	50	3	10	4	4	6	13	9	58	20	11	11	16	13	5	Not before convicted.
7	8	34	5	8	1	4	3	16	9	29	15	12	5	4	1	7	Once.
3	2	11	4	9	1	2	3	7	2	14	5	1	1	.	.	3	Twice.
1	.	7	.	3	.	.	.	6	.	8	4	1	.	.	.	1	Three times.
.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	1	Four times.
.	2	3	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Five times and upwards.
																	MODE OF DISCHARGE.
2	6	20	5	5	1	2	1	19	2	24	44	6	6	3	4	2	To employment or service.
11	2	12	3	12	.	4	6	9	18	17	3	17	8	3	1	12	Returned to friends.
3	.	3	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	13	.	4	2	.	.	.	Emigrated.
.	4	17	1	1	1	.	1	2	.	11	7	.	4	1	.	.	Sent to sea.
.	2	.	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	1	.	Enlisted.
.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	Discharged on account of disease.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Transferred.
.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	Died.
1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	Absconded, sentence expired.
17	18	54	13	23	4	8	11	33	20	76	55	32	21	8	7	15	Total.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.

Return of Particulars of Admissions and Discharges from Reformatory

Name of Schools arranged according to Counties.	ENGLAND—*continued.*															
	Boys—*continued.*				Girls.											
	Calder Farm.	Castle Howard.	Leeds.	Yorkshire, Catholic.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Catholic.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Toxteth Park.	Hampstead.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Allesley Farm.	Birmingham.	Limpley Stoke.	West Riding.
Age at Admission.																	
Under 10	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	
From 10 to 12	2	5	4	12	7	1	5	2	1	.	3	.	1	3	6	1	.
From 12 to 14	7	5	10	21	8	4	12	8	2	3	10	.	4	9	7	11	.
From 14 to 16	12	10	13	15	9	4	18	7	12	5	12	8	6	1	4	9	.
Previous Convictions.																	
Not before convicted	11	12	18	21	24	8	27	15	10	6	24	6	11	10	14	18	.
Once	7	4	7	18	.	1	6	2	5	1	1	2	.	3	4	2	.
Twice	2	4	1	9	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Three times	1	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Four times	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Five times and upwards	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mode of Discharge.																	
To employment or service	11	14	7	4	8	5	8	8	13	3	19	6	7	6	5	17	11
Returned to friends	16	1	8	18	4	6	9	5	1	.	6	2	4	4	4	1	.
Emigrated	3	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Sent to sea	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Discharged on account of disease	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	1
Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	3
Transferred	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	3
Died	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded, sentence expired	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
Total	30	18	20	34	12	12	18	15	17	9	30	8	12	12	11	19	18

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.

Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1866—*continued.*

		SCOTLAND.													
		Boys.								Girls.					
Yorkshire, Catholic.	Doncaster.	Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, Catholic.	Kibble.	Stranraer.	Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Catholic.	Paisley.	Stranraer.	—
																Age at Admission.
.	.	3	.	.	2	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Under 10.
3	2	15	1	4	2	16	14	5	2	.	.	3	2	.	.	From 10 to 12.
10	1	10	16	6	6	38	13	1	5	4	5	9	5	.	4	From 12 to 14.
18	12	8	15	7	2	20	17	9	5	2	4	3	11	1	4	From 14 to 16.
																Previous Convictions.
19	14	28	17	8	12	21	27	13	9	6	6	12	15	1	7	Not before convicted.
9	1	6	10	1	.	39	15	3	4	.	3	3	2	.	1	Once.
3	.	2	5	6	.	14	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Twice.
.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Three times.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Four times.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Five times and upwards.
																Mode of Discharge.
7	8	9	18	6	3	30	.	1	7	2	7	4	16	1	5	To employment or service.
4	5	4	3	10	.	1	34	4	2	2	.	6	4	.	.	Returned to friends.
2	.	.	3	.	.	.	7	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sent to sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	Discharged on account of disease.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude.
2	1	1	1	1	2	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Transferred.
.	.	.	.	1	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	Died.
1	.	.	1	2	.	3	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Absconded, sentence expired.
17	14	16	26	20	5	42	49	8	10	5	8	14	21	3	6	Total.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.—Abstract.

Particulars of Admissions and Discharges from Reformatory Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1866.

Totals.	England.				Scotland.				Total.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Age at Admission.										
Under 10	17	7	2	.	9	2	.	.	35	2
From 10 to 12	118	54	27	8	45	14	3	2	231	40
From 12 to 14	288	91	67	22	82	13	22	5	474	116
From 14 to 16	388	101	89	36	66	17	14	11	572	150
Total	811	253	185	66	202	46	39	18	1,312	308
Previous Convictions.										
Not before convicted	393	95	160	46	108	27	32	15	623	253
Once	249	93	22	15	63	15	7	2	420	46
Twice	106	40	2	5	27	4	.	1	177	8
Three times	38	16	1	.	3	.	.	.	57	1
Four times	16	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	23	.
Five times and upwards	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.
Total	811	253	185	66	202	46	39	18	1,312	308
Mode of Discharge.										
To employment or service	204	29	116	15	74	.	19	16	307	166
Returned to friends	205	42	42	13	24	34	8	4	305	67
Emigrated	49	4	1	3	3	7	1	1	63	6
To sea	129	22	.	.	4	.	.	.	155	.
Enlisted	15	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.
Discharged on account of disease	14	6	8	1	.	1	3	.	21	12
Discharged as incorrigible, or to penal servitude	7	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	7	6
Transferred	5	1	9	2	10	.	1	.	16	12
Died	13	6	3	.	5	3	4	.	27	7
Absconded, sentence expired	20	2	4	1	7	4	.	.	33	5
Total	661	117	189	35	127	49	36	21	954	281

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c. for the Year ending December 31, 1866.

NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY.	ENGLAND.																	
	Chester.		Birkenhead.		Stockport.		Macclesfield.		Devon and Exeter.		St. Nicholas, Walthamstow, Catholic.	"Havannah," Cardiff.	Park Row, Bristol.	Clifton.	Bolton.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.
AGE AT ADMISSION.																
Under 7	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
From 7 to 9	3	2	1	.	.	.	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	.	.	.
From 9 to 11	10	1	13	.	1	.	4	3	6	19	7	3	6	17	3	1
From 11 to 13	4	3	5	2	2	.	1	2	4	24	9	4	8	14	1	2
From 13 to 15	1	3	2	1	.	.	2	.	3	16	2	.	.	3	4	.
Total	19	10	21	3	3	.	9	7	15	60	20	8	16	34	8	3
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.																
Illegitimate	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Both parents dead	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	8	.	.
One parent dead	10	4	3	.	1	.	4	5	8	9	6	1	10	11	2	.
Deserted by parents	3	5	6	.	2	.	.	2	1	11	1	.	1	2	.	1
One or both parents criminals.	1	2	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	6	.	.
MODE OF DISCHARGE.																
To employment or service	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	2	6	11	7	.
Returned to friends	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	13	4	2	2	.	.
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sent to sea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	4	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.
Committed to reformatory schools.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	3	.
Transferred to other schools.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.
Died	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Absconded, sentence expired.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.
Total	5	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	7	21	10	16	19	10	.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

Return of Particulars of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Name of School in order of County.	Manchester.		Liverpool.		Liverpool, St. George's, Catholic.		Liverpool, St. Elizabeth's, Catholic.	Kirkdale, St. Mary's.		Boys' Home	Church Farm.	East London.	Cripples' Home.	Sloane Street.	School of Discipline.	Lisson Street.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	
Age at Admission.																	
Under 7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
From 7 to 9	4	.	5	.	11	.	1	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	1	3	
From 9 to 11	12	4	10	8	24	.	8	1	.	5	1	7	1	4	1	3	
From 11 to 13	10	3	21	5	16	.	5	.	.	5	2	10	.	.	3	1	
From 13 to 15	12	3	3	3	15	1	.	.	.	2	2	5	4	.	.	2	
Total	38	10	39	16	66	1	14	1	.	14	5	24	5	5	5	9	
Particulars as to Parentage.																	
Illegitimate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Both parents dead	4	1	5	5	.	.	1	1	.	2	3	3	1	1	.	1	
One parent dead	19	5	13	2	16	1	6	.	.	3	.	7	1	3	2	3	
Deserted by parents	.	1	4	4	2	.	1	.	.	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	
One or both parents criminals.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	
Mode of Discharge.																	
To employment or service	14	2	3	5	6	10	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Returned to friends	7	3	4	.	11	4	1	1	.	1	1	4	.	.	1	2	
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Sent to sea	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Specially discharged	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Committed to reformatory schools.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	
Transferred to other schools.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
Died	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Absconded, sentence expired.	2	.	1	.	23	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Total	24	5	10	5	43	19	7	1	.	3	2	6	1	.	1	4	

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

Industrial Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1866—*continued.*

ENGLAND—*continued.*

St. Margaret's Home, Catholic.		Franklin's Row.		Newcastle.		Somersetshire.		Winson Green.		Penn Street, Birmingham.		Coventry.		Bradford.		Hull.		Leeds.		York.		
Girls.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
																						AGE AT ADMISSION.
.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		1	.	Under 7.
2		4		4		1		.		1		1		2		.		2		1	.	From 7 to 9.
6		2		4		4		5		.		6		.		4		1		3	1	From 9 to 11.
4		1		6		1		5		.		7		.		9		1		12	1	From 11 to 13.
3		1		1		2		4		.		1		1		4		.		4	.	From 13 to 15.
15		8		15		8		14		.		15		2		19		2		21	2	Total.
																						PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.
.		.		.		.		.		.		.		1		.		2		1	.	Illegitimate.
2		.		.		1		.		.		.		4		.		.		2	1	Both parents dead.
5		4		9		5		2		.		6		1		9		1		2	.	One parent dead.
1		1		5		1		3		.		2		1		3		.		1	.	Deserted by parents.
2		.		.		.		.		.		1		1		1		1		1	.	One or both parents criminals.
																						MODE OF DISCHARGE.
5		.		7		3		.		.		5		.		.		5		3	.	To employment or service.
10		.		.		2		.		.		1		.		.		1		10	2	Returned to friends.
.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	.	Emigrated.
.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	.	Sent to sea.
.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	.	Enlisted.
2		.		1		2		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	.	Specially discharged.
.		.		2		.		.		1		1		.		3		.		.	.	Committed to reformatory schools.
.		1		.		.		.		.		1		.		.		.		.	.	Transferred to other schools.
3		.		1		1		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	.	Died.
12		.		1		.		.		.		.		.		.		2		1	.	Absconded, sentence expired.
32		1		12		8		.		1		8		.		1		9		14	2	Total.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

Return of Particulars of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from

Name of School in order of County.	SCOTLAND.																	
	Aberdeen.		Ayr.		Kilmarnock.		Bute.		Dumfries.		Edinburgh (Original), Ramsay Lane.		Edinburgh (Original), Marionville.		Edinburgh United.		Leith.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Age at Admission.																		
Under 7	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
From 7 to 9	3	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	2	3	.	
From 9 to 11	.	.	5	1	5	2	1	.	2	.	7	2	.	4	1	6	2	
From 11 to 13	1	.	2	1	4	.	4	.	.	.	8	2	.	9	1	4	.	
From 13 to 15	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	
Total	4	.	7	2	18	7	5	1	5	1	16	6	.	13	4	13	2	
Particulars as to Parentage.																		
Illegitimate	.	.	2	1	2	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
Both parents dead	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
One parent dead	1	.	.	.	7	3	3	.	1	1	3	3	.	2	.	7	.	
Deserted by parents	.	.	.	.	5	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	
One or both parents criminals.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	1	.	
Mode of Discharge.																		
To employment or service	4	5	1	2	1	3	.	.	3	1	2	.	3	13	6	5	3	
Returned to friends	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	2	1	
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Sent to sea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Specially discharged	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	
Committed to reformatory schools.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	
Transferred to other schools.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Died	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Absconded, sentence expired	2	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	
Total	11	7	2	2	3	6	2	.	3	1	12	1	6	17	9	7	4	

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

Industrial Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1866—*continued.*

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Arbroath.		Dundee.		Glasgow.		Glasgow Catholic Orphanage.		Perth Ladies.	Perth, Feehney.	Perth, Girls.		Greenock.		Paisley.		Newton Stewart.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	
																		AGE AT ADMISSION.
1	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	5	2	1	2	2	Under 7.
.	.	2	.	13	3	6	5	4	10	2	5	.	2	5	3	From 7 to 9.
1	.	2	.	24	6	17	4	1	6	3	8	2	6	3	5	From 9 to 11.
.	.	7	.	23	10	12	8	1	6	1	2	.	3	2	3	From 11 to 13.
.	.	4	1	4	1	2	2	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	From 13 to 15.
2	.	15	1	65	22	38	19	6	22	7	22	4	13	12	13	Total.
																PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.
.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	2	3	3	Illegitimate.
.	.	3	.	12	5	11	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	Both parents dead.
.	.	6	1	26	11	20	4	3	12	3	9	.	3	4	4	One parent dead.
.	.	4	.	22	3	3	.	3	8	3	1	1	5	7	1	Deserted by parents.
.	.	.	.	2	2	2	1	2	.	.	2	.	2	1	.	One or both parents criminals.
																MODE OF DISCHARGE.
.	1	.	.	19	3	6	4	2	4	1	2	3	.	2	2	To employment or service.
.	.	1	1	5	.	3	2	.	.	1	4	2	.	.	.	Returned to friends.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sent to sea.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Specially discharged.
.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	Committed to reformatory schools.
.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	Transferred to other schools.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	Died.
4	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	Absconded, sentence expired.
4	1	10	3	31	3	12	6	2	6	3	12	9	2	2	2	Total.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.—Abstract.

Particulars of Admissions and Discharges from Industrial Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1866.

Totals.	England.				Scotland.				Grand Total.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Age at Admission.										
Under 7	2	1	1	.	13	1	10	.	17	11
From 7 to 9	39	12	15	3	43	6	22	5	100	45
From 9 to 11	158	31	35	14	77	17	28	4	283	81
From 11 to 13	175	25	30	9	73	12	21	8	285	68
From 13 to 15	75	17	21	4	14	2	7	2	108	34
Total	449	86	102	30	220	38	88	19	793	239
Particulars as to Parentage.										
Illegitimate	14	.	2	.	14	1	9	.	29	11
Both parents dead	43	.	11	3	21	11	9	8	75	31
One parent dead	151	22	38	11	80	20	33	4	273	86
Deserted by parents	53	3	26	2	48	3	23	.	107	51
One or both parents criminals	25	2	13	2	13	2	12	1	42	28
Mode of Discharge.										
To employment or service	71	13	13	18	57	6	34	4	147	69
To friends	47	24	12	15	17	3	8	2	91	37
Emigrated	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	3
Sent to sea	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Specially discharged	4	2	2	3	10	.	3	.	16	8
Committed to reformatory schools.	20	1	1	.	10	.	2	.	31	3
Transferred to other schools	8	.	2	.	13	.	.	.	21	2
Died	5	1	1	5	1	3	1	.	10	7
Absconded, sentence expired	10	23	2	17	19	.	5	.	52	24
Total	175	64	34	58	128	12	55	6	379	153

APPENDIX V.—No. 1.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing NUMBER of ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES, and MODES of DISCHARGE, from 1854 to 1866.

ENGLAND.

Boys.

Reformatories.	Bedford.	Berks.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Sunderland.	Essex.	"Cornwall" Ship.	Glamorgan.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar" Ship.	Liverpool Farm.	"Clarence" Ship, Catholic.	North Lancashire.
Admissions.																		
1854	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
1855	.	4	.	2	16	.	.	.	.	.	32	22	.	.	.	.	.	.
1856	.	18	30	6	12	.	1	.	.	.	36	36	12	.	60	.	.	.
1857	17	9	33	35	9	14	10	16	.	.	24	31	18	3	96	.	.	6
1858	15	12	18	8	9	9	10	9	.	17	26	13	10	17	53	.	.	23
1859	8	3	28	8	12	5	10	6	46	18	19	19	24	10	65	43	.	14
1860	11	.	20	9	14	14	8	12	81	10	15	38	22	15	40	35	.	19
1861	14	.	24	9	12	5	12	11	103	16	21	37	16	20	56	2	.	18
1862	12	.	17	9	12	11	2	1	65	12	21	30	15	10	50	20	.	23
1863	8	.	21	9	4	12	5	12	26	8	24	30	12	14	85	22	.	18
1864	9	.	18	13	6	15	.	7	50	22	15	13	16	8	67	20	92	16
1865	9	.	11	12	11	13	.	8	77	16	17	38	22	8	61	42	96	34
1866	12	.	19	8	7	11	.	13	99	11	19	35	15	11	64	30	65	21
TOTAL	115	46	239	128	124	109	58	95	547	130	273	350	182	116	697	214	253	192
Discharges.																		
To employment or service	9	25	47	25	28	4	20	4	1	20	19	50	16	10	3	58	.	26
To friends	49	4	43	38	32	20	14	24	25	37	78	106	63	43	41	28	.	55
Emigrated	2	.	45	1	1	2	.	21	5	1	12	51	19	19	2	7	.	23
Sent to sea	1	.	4	2	18	9	7	5	251	5	36	7	6	7	330	6	4	.
Enlisted	1	4	3	5	2	15	.	1	.	5	19	1	4	1	25	5	.	1
Specially discharged	5	.	8	5	7	2	.	2	11	1	2	8	1	.	7	3	1	1
Transferred	6	13	8	.	13	1	8	.	10	4	37	12	7	6	64	12	.	1
Died	7	.	1	3	.	2	1	1	12	1	3	3	1	.	17	1	3	.
Absconded	1	.	21	5	.	1	8	5	7	5	11	8	3	2	13	.	3	4
TOTAL	81	46	180	84	101	66	58	63	322	79	217	246	120	88	502	120	11	111
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1866	34	.	59	44	23	43	.	32	225	51	56	104	62	28	195	94	242	81
In school	32	.	53	42	23	34	.	28	202	42	45	100	56	28	188	84	192	69
On licence	.	.	4	2	.	9	.	3	21	6	10	4	6	.	4	7	44	11
In prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Absconded, sentence unexpired	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	6	1
Retained in school, sentence expired	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.

APPENDIX V.—No. 1.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—Return showing Number of Admission

	ENGLAND—*cont.*																
	BOYS—*cont.*																
Reformatories.	Manchester and Salford.	Leicestershire.	Mount St. Bernard's, Catholic.	Home in the East.	Brook Green, Catholic.	Monmouth.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North Eastern.	Suffolk.	Redhill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm
Admissions.																	
1854	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	
1855	.	11	.	.	.	.	11	.	37	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	
1856	.	16	104	2	73	.	28	17	35	20	28	.	19	10	1	26	
1857	10	9	207	21	12	.	12	8	21	16	142	.	31	27	16	19	
1858	25	16	36	28	25	.	12	11	25	7	59	2	20	6	9	3	
1859	13	11	67	14	35	5	11	7	50	12	94	31	10	18	11	11	
1860	8	5	22	25	52	8	15	9	25	11	87	36	39	23	12	13	
1861	16	9	80	25	38	5	11	13	50	14	94	83	29	29	10	15	
1862	17	.	75	24	37	1	7	13	48	23	97	30	16	8	13	9	
1863	20	.	24	8	23	5	13	11	39	14	53	15	24	18	12	2	
1864	15	.	38	14	41	3	11	4	44	21	93	11	22	20	7	13	
1865	17	.	50	30	52	8	5	8	45	11	66	25	30	29	8	11	
1866	12	.	106	13	31	7	11	13	45	20	110	49	25	17	20	14	
TOTAL	153	77	809	204	419	42	147	114	473	169	923	282	290	205	119	136	1
Discharges.																	
To employment or service	27	10	55	36	99	7	21	7	162	22	127	111	19	30	18	32	
To friends	17	26	350	47	105	10	38	39	82	73	205	13	79	29	46	44	
Emigrated	4	14	13	10	5	.	22	11	.	3	210	26	56	38	.	.	
Sent to sea	11	.	40	19	30	1	10	5	22	13	33	7	3	13	7	.	
Enlisted	5	2	47	3	9	.	14	4	3	6	15	11	6	5	7	2	
Specially discharged	11	.	15	4	16	1	1	3	5	2	17	5	5	.	2	3	
Transferred	5	20	10	11	10	1	4	2	.	4	17	2	14	5	1	5	
Died	5	.	13	2	10	1	.	.	6	2	15	3	2	2	.	.	
Absconded	4	5	17	4	13	2	2	10	33	.	7	6	16	2	2	12	
TOTAL	89	77	560	136	297	23	112	81	313	125	646	184	200	124	83	98	1
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1866	64	.	249	68	122	19	35	33	160	44	277	98	90	81	36	38	
In school	52	.	198	63	111	17	32	32	154	44	266	93	79	73	35	32	
On licence	10	.	48	2	9	1	.	1	6	.	9	2	9	7	.	4	
In prison	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Absconded, sentence unexpired	1	.	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	3	2	1	1	2	
Retained in school, sentence expired	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	

APPENDIX V.—No. 1.

harges, and Modes of Discharge, from 1854 to 1866—*continued.*

ENGLAND—*cont.*

Leeds.	Yorkshire, Catholic.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Catholic.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Torteth Park.	Rescue.	Hampstead.	Hammersmith, Catholic.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Allesley Farm.	Birmingham.	Limpley Stoke.	West Riding.	Reformatories.
																	Admissions.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1854.
.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	1855.
.	15	.	2	42	32	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	1856.
.	28	.	4	53	19	21	7	.	.	.	.	.	12	16	.	21	1857.
36	58	5	1	40	16	25	8	25	.	.	5	.	10	8	.	1	1858.
15	46	22	8	43	17	21	16	28	.	.	7	.	5	16	.	15	1859.
34	72	38	11	46	16	21	10	2	40	.	12	.	14	12	.	16	1860.
27	35	24	18	39	22	14	8	.	65	.	4	.	7	8	36	16	1861.
9	49	10	12	18	17	22	8	.	20	7	6	12	6	11	2	14	1862.
12	58	11	12	29	17	22	5	.	21	.	7	9	4	6	20	6	1863.
5	62	8	15	33	19	21	6	.	21	.	9	6	4	8	15	5	1864.
35	65	14	13	28	21	30	11	.	41	.	8	9	10	13	21	3	1865.
27	52	25	9	35	17	15	10	.	25	.	9	11	15	20	22	.	1866.
200	540	157	105	406	227	212	97	55	233	7	67	47	92	134	116	97	TOTAL.
																	Discharges.
43	50	55	34	133	73	104	22	3	88	.	23	11	33	40	35	24	To employment or service.
22	157	36	29	109	67	14	22	7	25	.	13	5	20	31	8	22	To friends.
23	15	.	.	7	4	3	1	.	5	.	1	.	4	2	1	.	Emigrated.
1	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sent to sea.
8	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
11	27	4	3	5	8	11	13	.	5	.	.	3	10	4	4	5	Specially discharged.
11	2	7	2	4	4	3	7	41	2	7	1	1	.	4	2	43	Transferred.
1	11	2	.	37	3	2	2	1	4	.	2	.	1	3	1	.	Died.
4	12	1	.	2	.	8	3	3	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	Absconded.
124	299	105	68	297	159	145	70	55	131	7	40	20	68	87	51	97	TOTAL.
76	241	52	37	109	68	67	27	.	102	.	27	27	24	47	65	.	Under Detention Dec. 31, 1866.
67	211	50	37	108	61	61	23	.	97	.	26	26	22	41	58	.	In school.
5	30	1	.	1	6	5	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	6	.	On licence.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	In prison.
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	Absconded, sentence unexpired.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	Retained in school, sentence expired.

APPENDIX V.—No. 1.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS. — Return showing Number of Admissions and Discharges, and Modes of Discharge, from 1854 to 1866—*continued.*

	SCOTLAND.																
	GIRLS—*cont.*	BOYS.									GIRLS.						
Reformatories.	Yorkshire, Catholic.	Doncaster.	Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead.	Kibble.	Stranraer.	Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Catholic.	Paisley.	Stranraer.
Admissions.																	
1854	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1855	.	.	.	.	.	.	162	.	.	5	.	.	.	49	.	.	5
1856	.	.	.	.	.	3	142	.	.	6	.	.	1	40	.	5	3
1857	.	.	19	.	5	9	90	.	.	20	.	.	3	42	.	2	3
1858	.	.	16	.	7	7	70	.	.	20	.	11	.	28	4	3	6
1859	.	.	18	.	1	6	80	26	18	6	.	27	2	25	17	.	4
1860	.	.	18	33	15	6	71	60	18	13	.	15	1	23	35	4	7
1861	6	37	16	30	18	11	77	82	29	3	.	6	1	13	18	2	4
1862	29	10	25	23	12	4	95	47	17	10	11	13	1	24	26	1	5
1863	18	9	52	24	13	11	62	49	7	10	6	9	2	23	20	6	5
1864	13	11	27	24	7	21	69	53	14	17	7	21	.	15	22	1	4
1865	24	19	37	23	8	21	65	54	19	13	10	9	.	21	15	4	13
1866	32	15	36	32	17	12	80	50	16	14	6	9	.	15	20	1	9
TOTAL	122	101	264	189	103	111	1063	421	138	137	40	120	11	318	177	29	68
Discharges.																	
To employment or service	17	23	55	47	16	31	423	146	23	35	2	27	5	68	44	8	19
To friends	7	19	37	6	23	10	52	37	35	23	4	8	2	73	33	9	15
Emigrated	3	.	2	26	.	.	67	9	.	.	1	1	1	9	4	.	1
Sent to sea	.	.	10	.	3	4	54	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	1	.	.	.	18	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	2	.	2	2	1	1	18	10	2	1	.	13	.	11	2	.	.
Transferred	4	3	5	7	2	3	33	9	7	.	1	4	3	13	1	1	3
Died	6	1	5	2	3	.	41	14	1	3	1	2	.	12	6	2	1
Absconded	2	2	13	1	12	2	59	11	3	21	.	14	.	58	.	2	1
TOTAL	41	48	130	91	60	51	765	236	78	88	9	69	11	244	90	22	40
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1866	81	53	134	98	43	60	298	185	60	49	31	51	.	74	87	7	28
In school	77	49	114	90	39	58	243	172	57	46	26	48	.	68	81	7	28
On licence	4	3	13	6	.	.	48	3	3	.	1	2	.	2	4	.	.
In prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded, sentence unexpired	.	1	7	2	4	2	5	10	.	3	4	1	.	1	1	.	.
Retained in school, sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.

APPENDIX V.—No. 1.—Abstract.

Totals of the Number of Young Offenders Admitted into and Discharged from Certified Reformatory Schools in Great Britain, and the Mode of Discharge, up to Dec. 31, 1866.

	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				GRAND TOTAL.	
	Protestant.		Catholic.		Protestant.		Catholic.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Admissions.										
1854	28	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	1
1855	164	24	.	.	167	54	.	.	331	78
1856	477	52	192	42	151	49	.	.	820	143
1857	711	100	247	53	143	50	.	.	1,101	203
1858	553	104	119	40	120	48	.	4	792	196
1859	706	155	148	43	129	58	26	17	1,009	273
1860	765	192	146	46	174	50	60	35	1,145	323
1861	869	259	153	45	184	26	82	18	1,288	348
1862	675	150	161	54	186	55	47	26	1,069	285
1863	643	149	105	47	179	51	49	20	976	267
1864	654	148	233	46	179	48	53	22	1,119	264
1865	753	213	263	52	186	57	54	15	1,256	337
1866	816	193	254	67	207	40	50	20	1,327	320
Total	7,814	1,740	2,021	535	2,005	586	421	177	12,261	3,038
Discharges.										
To employment or service	1,207	568	204	150	630	129	146	44	2,187	891
To friends	1,600	318	612	116	186	111	37	33	2,435	578
Emigrated	651	21	33	10	95	13	9	4	788	48
Sent to sea	849	.	86	.	77	.	.	.	1,012	.
Enlisted	198	.	69	.	25	.	.	.	292	.
Specially discharged	148	70	59	7	27	24	10	2	244	103
Transferred	337	120	22	15	57	25	9	1	425	161
Died	97	22	37	43	55	18	14	6	203	89
Absconded, sentence expired	219	25	45	4	111	75	11	.	386	104
Total	5,306	1,144	1,167	345	1,263	395	236	90	7,972	1,974
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1866	2,508	596	854	190	742	191	185	87	4,289	1,064
In school	2,273	551	712	185	647	177	172	81	3,804	994
On licence	186	26	131	5	70	5	3	4	390	40
In prison	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3
Absconded, sentence unexpired	38	9	9	.	23	6	10	1	80	16
Retained in school, sentence expired	3	7	2	.	2	3	.	1	7	11

APPENDIX V.—No. 2.

Certified Industrial Schools.—General Return o

Name of School in order of County.	ENGLAND.																	
	Chester.		Birkenhead.		Stockport.		Macclesfield.		Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Walthamstow, Catholic.	"Havannah," Cardiff.	Park Row, Bristol.	Clifton.	Bolton.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.
Admissions.																
To December 31, 1861	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	62	.	
1862	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	10	20	11	.	
1863	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	22	10	15	24	.	
1864	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	7	12	27	13	14	
1865	9	1	10	4	.	.	.	.	22	17	51	6	18	14	18	
1866	19	10	21	3	3	.	9	7	15	60	21	8	16	34	8	
Total	41	16	31	7	3	.	9	7	64	77	138	46	125	158	40	
Discharges.																
To employment or service	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	21	5	26	39	7	
To friends	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	21	9	14	12	.	
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	
To sea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	6	9	18	.	
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	
Specially discharged	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	2	1	2	7	
Committed to reformatory schools or prison.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	7	.	.	1	3	
Transferred	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	1	
Died	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	2	.	
Absconded (sentence expired).	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	1	.	
Total	6	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	12	7	55	25	65	78	18	
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1866.	35	15	29	7	3	.	9	7	52	70	83	21	60	80	22	
Of whom were in school	33	15	28	7	2	.	9	7	52	69	78	21	56	79	18	
On licence	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	
Absconded (sentence unexpired).	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	4	
Retained in school, sentence expired.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	

APPENDIX V.—No. 2.

ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES up to December 31, 1866.

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Manchester.		Liverpool.		Liverpool, St. George's, Catholic.		Liverpool, St. Elizabeth's, Catholic.		Kirkdale.		Boys' Home.	Church Farm.	East London.		Cripples' Home.	Sloane Street.	School of Discipline.	Lisson Street.	—
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	
																		ADMISSIONS.
22	5	9	2	.	49	14		.	.	12	.	1	1	1	3	5		To December 31, 1861.
44	9	20	5	46	17	5		8	3	12	.	.	1	2	3	1		1862.
23	6	22	4	47	7	9		7	.	2	.	5	.		8	4		1863.
10	1	15	3	25	8	4		7	.	12	3	1	.	2	3	3		1864.
31	2	20	12	31	5	1		1	1	19	6	21	1	5	6	3		1865.
38	10	39	16	67	1	14		1	.	14	5	24	5	5	5	10		1866.
168	33	125	42	216	87	47		24	4	71	14	52	8	15	28	26		Total.
																		DISCHARGES.
26	8	11	7	18	29	11		2	2	7	.	1	1	3	3	2		To employment or service.
31	10	9	1	2)	13	7		2	.	7	1	4	1	.	2	5		To friends.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1		Emigrated.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.		1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.		To sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		Enlisted.
1	.	2	.	2	.	1		1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1		Specially discharged.
4	1	4	1	8	2	2		9	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.		Committed to reformatory schools or prison.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.		.	.	15	1	2	1	.	.	.		Transferred.
3	.	2	.	6	11	2		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		Died.
16	.	1	.	23	4	1		1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	2		Absconded (sentence expired).
82	19	31	9	78	59	22		16	2	39	3	10	3	3	7	11		Total.
86	14	94	33	138	28	25		8	2	32	11	42	5	12	21	15		Under detention, Dec. 31, 1866.
84	14	90	32	112	15	25		7	2	25	10	41	5	12	20	15		Of whom were in school.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.		.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.		On licence.
2	.	4	.	23	2	.		1	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	.		Absconded (sentence unexpired).
.	.	.	1	1	11	.		.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.		Retained in school, sentence expired.

APPENDIX V.—No. 2.

Certified Industrial Schools.—General Return

Name of School in order of County.	ENGLAND—*continued.*															
	St. Margaret's Home, Catholic.		Franklin's Row.		Newcastle.		Somersetshire.		Winson Green.		Penn Street, Birmingham.		Coventry.		Bradford.	
	Girls.		Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Admissions.																
To December 31, 1861	23		.		71	44	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1862	26		.		8	4	.	1	.	3	.	.	5	1	9	2
1863	5		.		23	13	.	4	21	1	.	.	23	4	11	5
1864	8		.		13	8	.	2	4	1	.	.	18	4	19	2
1865	20		16		12	6	.	.	14	4	8	1	8	6	10	2
1866	16		8		15	8	20	.	15	2	19	2	20	2	31	5
Total	98		24		142	83	20	8	54	11	27	3	74	17	80	16
Discharges.																
To employment or service	18		.		63	29	.	1	8	.	.	.	6	2	14	1
To friends	15		.		2	11	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	3	1
Emigrated	.		.		.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
To sea	.		.		1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
Enlisted	.		.		1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	3		.		7	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
Committed to reformatory schools or prison.	5		.		5	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	5	.	6	1
Transferred	.		1		.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Died	10		.		3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded (sentence expired).	16		.		11	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Total	67		1		93	53	.	4	12	.	1	.	19	2	28	4
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1866.	31		23		49	30	20	4	42	11	26	3	55	15	52	12
Of whom were in school	31		23		48	28	20	4	40	10	22	3	55	15	51	12
On licence	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded (sentence unexpired).	.		.		.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	1	.
Retained in school, sentence expired.	.		.		1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.

Name of School in order of County.	ENGLAND—*continued.*															
	Hull.				Leeds.				York.							
	Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.							
Admissions.																
To December 31, 1861	.		.		.		.		4							
1862	5		1		9		2		25							
1863	23		4		11		5		13							
1864	18		4		19		2		17							
1865	8		6		10		2		27							
1866	20		2		31		5		21							
Total	74		17		80		16		107							
Discharges.																
To employment or service	6		2		14		1		7							
To friends	3		.		3		1		21							
Emigrated	.		.		.		.		.							
To sea	4		.		.		.		.							
Enlisted	.		.		.		.		.							
Specially discharged	1		.		2		.		5							
Committed to reformatory schools or prison.	5		.		6		1		.							
Transferred	.		.		.		.		.							
Died	.		.		.		.		1							
Absconded (sentence expired).	.		.		3		1		6							
Total	19		2		28		4		40							
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1866.	55		15		52		12		67							
Of whom were in school	55		15		51		12		67							
On licence	.		.		.		.		.							
Absconded (sentence unexpired).	.		.		1		.		.							
Retained in school, sentence expired.	.		.		.		.		.							

APPENDIX V.—No. 2.

Admissions and Discharges up to December 31, 1866—*continued.*

SCOTLAND.															
Aberdeen.		Ayr.		Kilmarnock.		Bute.		Dumfries.		Edinburgh (Original), Ramsay Lane.		Edinburgh (Original), Marionville.	Edinburgh United.		—
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	
															ADMISSIONS.
59	45	13	6	17	7	.	.	.	3	60	43	6	13	16	To December 31, 1861.
13	6	6	4	4	.	.	.	8	4	12	.	5	30		1862.
7	3	16	10	4	2	.	.	5	3	18	2	9	35	12	1863.
6	1	8	8	11	10	7	.	10	3	16	.	5	38	2	1864.
1	3	7	4	9	4	3	1	13	4	7	9	6	20	7	1865.
4	.	7	2	18	7	5	1	5	1	16	6	7	13	4	1866.
90	58	57	34	63	30	15	2	41	18	129	60	38	149	45	Total.
															DISCHARGES.
28	22	7	2	17	4	.	.	4	3	6	6	8	32	11	To employment or service.
7	4	1	2	2	2	.	.	1	2	1	1	5	6	5	To friends.
.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Emigrated.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	To sea.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
21	11	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	30	1	8	8	Specially discharged.
5	1	.	.	5	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	23	6	Committed to reformatory schools or prison.
1	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	.	Transferred.
1	5	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	1	.	Died.
15	8	1	.	.	3	.	.	4	.	2	8	2	3	2	Absconded (sentence expired).
78	51	14	5	29	14	3	.	12	6	100	45	18	75	33	Total.
12	7	43	29	34	16	12	2	29	12	29	15	20	74	12	Under detention, Dec. 31, 1866.
11	7	40	28	34	16	10	2	29	12	29	14	18	72	12	Of whom were in school.
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	On licence.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	Absconded (sentence unexpired).
1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Retained in school, sentence expired.

APPENDIX V.—No. 2.

Certified Industrial Schools.—General Return, &c.—*continued.*

Name of School in order of County.	SCOTLAND—*continued.*																	
	Leith.		Arbroath.		Dundee.		Glasgow.		Glasgow Catholic Orphanage.		Perth, Ladies.	Perth Fechney.	Perth, Girls.	Greenock.		Paisley.		Newton Stewart.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.
ADMISSIONS.																		
To December 31, 1861 -	.	.	4	2	2	.	167	95	.	.	14	16	3	40	18	1	.	.
1862 - - -	22	1	3	2	21	2	23	19	3	1	7	3	2	13	5	1	.	19
1863 - - -	13	4	.	.	13	2	29	10	28	14	5	8	2	14	6	11	5	7
1864 - - -	10	3	2	.	.	1	18	9	48	15	7	22	7	14	6	6	3	3
1865 - - - -	13	.	2	.	1	2	34	14	36	19	5	17	3	10	7	10	7	22
1866 - - -	13	2	2	.	15	1	65	22	44	19	6	22	7	22	4	13	12	13
Total -	71	10	13	4	52	8	336	169	159	68	44	88	24	113	46	42	27	64
DISCHARGES.																		
To employment or service	31	4	4	3	7	.	80	50	10	7	6	8	2	8	6	.	2	.
To friends - - -	4	2	.	.	5	1	39	22	7	3	.	2	2	18	7	1	.	.
Emigrated - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	
To sea - - -	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	
Enlisted - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Specially discharged -	2	.	1	.	1	1	24	9	2	.	.	.	.	5	3	1	.	
Committed to reformatory schools or prison.	4	.	.	.	2	1	4	1	2	.	.	6	1	2	.	1	.	
Transferred - -	.	1	1	.	4	.	12	5	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	
Died - - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	5	6	1	2	1	.	2	5	3	.	
Absconded (sentence expired).	.	.	4	1	8	1	32	17	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	1	.	
Total - -	41	7	10	4	28	4	212	112	27	11	8	17	5	58	28	7	2	1
Under detention Dec. 31, 1866.	30	3	3	.	24	4	124	57	132	57	36	71	19	55	18	35	25	3
Of whom were in school -	29	3	3	.	9	2	124	56	132	57	33	69	16	46	16	32	25	4
On licence - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	
Absconded (sentence unexpired).	.	.	.	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	3	1	3	.	
Retained in school, sentence expired.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	5	.	.	.	

APPENDIX V.—No. 2.—Abstract.

Certified Industrial Schools.—General Return of Admissions and Discharges up to December 31, 1866.

	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				TOTAL.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Admissions.										
To December 31, 1861	210	.	62	86	398	.	252	.	608	400
1862	172	83	45	48	164	3	75	1	422	169
1863	211	69	51	21	182	28	73	14	490	159
1864	213	32	40	20	173	48	63	15	466	138
1865	291	82	76	26	153	36	92	19	562	213
1866	455	88	103	31	227	44	88	19	814	241
Total	1,552	354	377	232	1,297	159	643	68	3,362	1,320
Discharges.										
To employment or service	226	39	61	58	240	10	125	7	515	251
To friends	128	41	37	33	92	7	55	3	268	128
Emigrated	10	.	1	.	3	.	10	.	13	11
To sea	47	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	58	.
Enlisted	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	8	.
Specially discharged	32	5	10	4	116	2	67	.	155	81
Committed to reformatory schools or prison.	48	15	7	9	58	2	11	.	123	27
Transferred	28	1	2	.	64	.	9	.	93	11
Died	15	7	4	23	30	6	18	1	58	46
Absconded (sentence expired).	49	25	7	21	84	.	43	.	158	71
Total	587	133	129	148	702	27	338	11	1,449	626
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1866.	965	221	248	84	595	132	305	57	1,913	694
Of whom were in school	927	190	242	71	555	132	288	57	1,804	658
On licence	4	2	.	.	2	.	4	.	8	4
Absconded (sentence unexpired).	28	25	1	2	28	.	8	.	81	11
Retained in school, sentence expired.	6	4	5	11	10	.	5	.	20	21

APPENDIX VI.—No. 1 (*a*).

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of DISCHARGES for the YEARS 1863, 1864, 1865, showing the NUMBER DOING WELL, CONVICTED of CRIME, &c. since their DISCHARGE to DECEMBER 31, 1866.

ENGLAND.

Boys.

Reformatory.	Bedfordshire.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Essex.	"Cornwall" Ship.	Glamorgan.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar" Ship.	Liverpool Farm.	"Clarence" Ship.	North Lancashire.	Manchester and Salford.	Mount St. Bernard's, Catholic.	Home in the East.	Brook Green, Catholic.	Monmouth.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North Eastern.	Suffolk.	Red Hill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.
Mode of Discharge.																												
DISCHARGES FROM JAN. 1st, 1863, TO DEC. 31, 1865.																												
To employment or service	4	17	7	8	5	.	1	10	7	17	6	4	1	56	.	4	10	5	24	35	4	7	3	53	5	60	63	5
To friends	20	24	10	12	8	12	14	16	30	40	30	25	6	20	.	29	11	21	23	42	6	8	17	44	32	73	4	30
Emigrated	1	9	.	.	2	8	1	1	5	18	8	10	1	3	.	16	1	5	.	3	.	7	3	.	.	73	17	20
To sea	.	1	1	5	6	2	154	4	9	1	3	3	124	6	4	.	4	11	12	8	.	1	3	13	5	10	.	.
Enlisted	1	.	2	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	1	6	5	.
Specially discharged	1	2	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	2	2	.	1	7	3	.	8	.	1	.	.	1	11	2	1
Absconded and not recovered	2	1	1	.	.	.	3	2	5	1	2	1	9	.	1	.	.	9	1	5	1	1	3	4	.	4	1	1
TOTAL	29	54	21	26	25	22	175	35	56	78	50	43	143	71	5	51	34	54	60	102	11	25	31	114	44	237	92	57
Subsequent Character and Circumstances.																												
Since dead	1	2	1	.	.	.	8	1	.	3	1	.	2	3	.	1	.	3	3	8	.	1	1	4	.	8	1	.
Doing well	19	29	15	22	14	15	142	23	48	62	42	29	66	49	2	33	19	23	40	59	7	17	21	79	38	173	69	40
Doubtful	3	3	.	.	2	4	7	1	2	.	.	3	6	4	.	.	3	7	2	3	.	3	1	4	1	2	3	6
Convicted of crime	6	12	4	2	2	1	8	7	6	11	3	7	14	10	2	12	9	6	10	23	2	3	4	18	4	35	18	5
Unknown	.	8	1	2	7	2	10	3	.	2	4	4	55	5	1	5	3	15	5	9	2	1	4	9	1	19	1	6
TOTAL	29	54	21	26	25	22	175	35	56	78	50	43	143	71	5	51	34	54	60	102	11	25	31	114	44	237	92	57

APPENDIX VI.—No. 1 (*a*).

Reformatory Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1863, 1864, 1865, showing the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge to December 31, 1866—*continued*.

	ENGLAND.																								
	Boys.										Girls.														
Reformatory.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm.	Calder Farm.	Castle Howard.	Leeds.	Yorkshire, Catholic.	Total Boys, Protestant.	Ditto Catholic.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Catholic.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Toxteth Park.	Hampstead.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Allesley.	Birmingham.	Limpley Stoke.	Yorkshire, Catholic.	Doncaster.	Total Girls, Protestant.	Ditto Catholic.
	Mode of Discharge.																								
Discharges from Jan. 1st, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1865.																									
To employment or service	8	7	11	8	32	31	25	32	483	72	25	25	62	29	52	5	47	12	4	11	12	17	10	12	251	72
To friends	9	24	12	23	30	5	6	89	653	152	25	17	53	27	8	10	20	5	1	3	14	7	3	14	151	56
Emigrated	23	.	.	.	2	5	1	7	235	15	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	4
To sea	4	4	.	.	1	1	1	6	378	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	3	3	.	1	1	.	2	3	39	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	.	1	.	1	2	2	4	19	46	30	2	1	1	.	.	3	3	1	1	2	1	4	.	.	18	1
Absconded and not recovered	.	.	2	2	3	2	4	3	56	23	1	1	1	.	5	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	14	2
Total	47	39	25	35	71	46	43	164	1,890	325	53	44	120	56	66	22	71	18	6	16	27	28	15	28	435	135
	Subsequent Character and Circumstances.																								
Since dead	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	5	43	16	2	.	7	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	7	8
Doing well	36	29	16	25	56	35	20	87	1,328	171	37	32	82	42	43	13	45	13	4	14	17	19	7	17	296	89
Doubtful	1	2	4	1	2	4	3	7	77	17	6	7	5	6	17	4	10	2	1	.	2	5	3	4	64	8
Convicted of crime	2	3	5	6	13	4	12	46	258	77	2	4	13	3	2	4	7	2	.	2	2	2	2	1	31	15
Unknown	8	4	.	3	.	3	7	19	184	44	6	1	13	5	3	1	8	.	1	.	6	1	2	5	37	15
Total	47	39	25	35	71	46	43	164	1,890	325	53	44	120	56	66	22	71	18	6	16	27	28	15	28	435	135

APPENDIX VI.—No. 1 (*a*).

Reformatory Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1863, 1864, 1865, showing the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge to December 31, 1866—*continued.*

	SCOTLAND.																	
	Boys.										Girls.							
Reformatory.	Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, Catholic.	Kilbble.	Stranraer.	Total Boys, Protestant.	Ditto, Catholic.	Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Catholic.	Paisley.	Stranraer.	Total Girls, Protestant.	Ditto, Catholic.
	Mode of Discharge.																	
Discharges from Jan. 1st, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1865.																		
To employment or service -	31	28	6	13	134	125	11	18	241	125	.	13	27	25	3	8	51	25
To friends - - -	23	2	9	1	17	.	27	4	83	.	2	3	26	22	3	6	40	22
Emigrated - - -	1	20	1	.	30	2	3	.	55	2	.	.	6	2	.	1	7	2
To sea - - - -	5	.	2	.	28	.	4	1	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted - - -	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged -	.	2	1	1	.	9	.	.	4	9	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	2
Absconded and not recovered	3	.	8	.	2	2	.	1	14	2	.	5	.	.	2	.	7	.
Total -	63	53	27	15	213	138	45	24	440	138	2	21	60	51	8	15	106	51
	Subsequent Character and Circumstances.																	
Since dead - - -	2	2	2	1	9	6	3	.	19	6	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.
Doing well - - -	51	46	19	10	180	105	29	22	357	105	2	10	44	24	3	13	72	24
Doubtful - - -	1	.	2	.	1	.	6	.	10	.	.	5	6	19	1	1	13	19
Convicted of crime - -	5	2	3	2	18	27	1	1	32	27	.	2	6	4	2	.	10	4
Unknown - - -	4	3	1	2	5	.	6	1	22	.	.	4	2	4	2	1	9	4
Total -	63	53	27	15	213	138	45	24	440	138	2	21	60	51	8	15	106	51

APPENDIX VI.—No. 1 (*a*).—Abstract.

	Discharges for Years 1863, 1864, and 1865.		Results to December 31, 1866.				
	How discharged.	Total.	Since dead.	Doing well.	Doubtful.	Convicted of Crime.	Unknown.
ENGLAND:							
Boys, Protestant	To employment or service	483	5	384	16	65	13
	To friends	653	12	449	27	128	37
	Emigrated	235	10	175	12	11	27
	To sea	378	13	267	14	22	62
	Enlisted	39	.	33	1	1	4
	Specially discharged	46	3	7	4	16	16
	Absconded	56	.	13	3	15	25
	Total	1,890	43	1,328	77	258	184
Boys, Catholic	To employment or service	72	3	43	3	18	5
	To friends	152	3	81	10	45	13
	Emigrated	15	1	7	.	.	7
	To sea	29	3	20	1	5	.
	Enlisted	4	.	3	.	1	.
	Specially discharged	30	5	12	2	7	4
	Absconded	23	1	5	1	1	15
	Total	325	16	171	17	77	39
Girls, Protestant	To service	251	2	186	44	8	11
	To friends	151	2	97	18	16	18
	Emigrated	1	.	1	.	.	.
	Specially discharged	18	2	8	1	5	2
	Absconded	14	1	4	1	2	6
	Total	435	7	296	64	31	37
Girls, Catholic	To service	72	5	51	5	6	5
	To friends	56	3	34	3	9	7
	Emigrated	4	.	2	.	.	2
	Specially discharged	1	.	1	.	.	.
	Absconded	2	.	1	.	.	1
	Total	135	8	89	8	15	15
SCOTLAND:							
Boys, Protestant	To employment or service	241	6	203	4	22	6
	To friends	83	9	63	2	4	5
	Emigrated	55	1	47	.	3	4
	To sea	40	1	35	2	1	1
	Enlisted	3	.	3	.	.	.
	Specially discharged	4	1	2	.	1	.
	Absconded	14	1	4	2	1	6
	Total	440	19	357	10	32	22
Boys, Catholic	To employment or service	125	5	96	.	24	.
	To friends	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Emigrated	2	.	2	.	.	.
	To sea	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Specially discharged	9	1	5	.	3	.
	Absconded	2	.	2	.	.	.
	Total	138	6	105	.	27	.
Girls, Protestant	To service	51	.	39	7	4	1
	To friends	40	2	26	6	4	2
	Emigrated	7	.	7	.	.	.
	Specially discharged	1	.	.	.	1	.
	Absconded	7	.	.	.	1	6
	Total	106	2	72	13	10	9
Girls, Catholic	To service	25	.	12	12	.	1
	To friends	22	.	11	7	3	1
	Emigrated	2	.	1	.	.	1
	Specially discharged	2	.	.	.	1	1
	Absconded	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total	51	.	24	19	4	4

APPENDIX VI.—No 1 (*b*).

PER-CENTAGE of cases doing well or re-convicted of Crime on the Number discharged in the years 1863, 1864, and 1865, as shown by the School Returns.

SCHOOL.	Total No. Discharged in 1863, 1864, 1865.	No. per Cent. doing well.	No. per Cent. convicted of Crime.	SCHOOL.	Total No. Discharged in 1863, 1864, 1865.	No. per Cent. doing well.	No. per Cent. convicted of Crime.
ENGLAND.—Boys.							
Bedford - -	28	68	21·4	Home in the East -	57	70	17·5
Bradwall - -	52	55·7	23	Brook Green, Catholic	94	62·7	24·4
Cumberland - -	20	75	20	Monmouth - -	11	63·6	18
Devon - - -	26	75	20	Buxton - - -	24	70·8	12·5
Dorset - - -	25	56	13	Northampton - -	30	70	13·3
Essex - - -	22	68	4·5	North Eastern -	110	71·8	16·3
"Cornwall" - -	167	85	4·9	Suffolk - - -	44	86·3	9
Glamorgan - -	34	67·6	17·6	Red Hill - -	229	75·5	15·3
Hardwicke - -	56	85·7	10·7	Wandsworth - -	91	75·8	19·7
Kingswood - -	75	82·6	14·6	Saltley - - -	57	70	8·7
Hants - - -	49	85·7	6	Warwick - -	47	76·7	4
Herts - - -	43	67·5	16	Wilts - - -	38	76·3	8
"Akbar" - -	141	46·8	9·9	Woodbury - -	25	64	20
Liverpool Farm -	68	72	14·7	Stoke Farm - -	35	71·4	17
"Clarence," Catholic	5	40	40	Calder Farm - -	71	78·8	18·3
North Lancashire -	50	66	24	Castle Howard -	46	76	8·7
Manchester & Salford	34	56	26·5	Leeds - - -	42	47·6	28·5
Mount St. Bernard, Catholic.	51	45·9	11·7	Yorkshire, Catholic -	159	54·3	28·9
ENGLAND.—Girls.							
Devon - - -	51	72·5	4	Limpley Stoke -	27	70·3	7·4
Arno's Court, Catholic	113	72·5	11·5	Yorkshire, Catholic -	15	50	14·2
Red Lodge - -	56	75	5·3	Doncaster - -	27	63	3·7
Liverpool - -	65	66	3·7	Sunderland - -	44	78	9·8
Toxteth Park - -	22	60	18	Ipswich - -	17	76·5	11·7
Hampstead - -	70	64·3	10	Birmingham - -	27	62·8	7·4
Surrey - - -	6	66·6	—	Allesley - - -	16	87	12·5

APPENDIX VI.—No 1 (*b*).—*continued.*

School.	Total No. Discharged in 1863, 1864, 1865.	No. per Cent. doing well.	No. per Cent. convicted of Crime.	School.	Total No. Discharged in 1863, 1864, 1865.	No. per Cent. doing well.	No. per Cent. convicted of Crime.
				Scotland.—Boys.			
Old Mill - -	61	83·6	8·3	Glasgow - -	204	88·2	8·8
Wellington Farm -	51	90·2	4	Parkhead, Catholic -	132	79·6	20·4
Rossie - - -	25	76	12	Kibble - - -	42	69	2·4
Inverness - -	14	71·4	14	Stranraer - -	24	91	4
				Scotland.—Girls.			
Aberdeen - -	2	2	—	Dalbeth, Catholic -	51	47	7·8
Dalry - - -	21	47·6	9·5	Paisley - -	8	37	25
Glasgow -	58	76	10·3	Stranraer - -	15	86·7	—

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—RETURN of DISCHARGES for the YEARS 1863, CRIME, &c. since their DISCHARGE

—	ENGLAND.															
	Chester.		Birkenhead.		Stockport.		Macclesfield.		Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Walthamstow, Catholic.	"Havannah," Cardiff.	Park Row, Bristol.	Clifton.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.		
DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1863, 1864, AND 1865:																
To employment or service	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	14	3	16	25		
Returned to friends	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	5	10	5		
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.		
To sea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	8	7		
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2		
Specially discharged	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.		
Absconded	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.		
Total	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	26	14	40	39		
Committed to Reformatory Schools	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	.		
Subsequent character and circumstances:																
Since dead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1		
Doing well	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	7	10	27	27		
Doubtful	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	2	3		
Convicted of Crime	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	1	1	2	3		
Unknown	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	9	5		
Total	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	26	14	40	39		

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

1864, 1865, showing the NUMBER DOING WELL, CONVICTED OF to DECEMBER 31, 1866.

ENGLAND.																	
Bolton.		Manchester.		Liverpool.		St. George's, Liverpool, Catholic.		St. Elizabeth's, Liverpool, Catholic.	St. Mary's, Kirkdale.		Boys' Home.	Church Farm.	East London.	Cripples' Home.		—	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.			
																DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1863, 1864, AND 1865:	
.	.	15	7	6	2	12	8	1	2	2	6	.	1	1		To employment or service.	
.	.	16	5	5	1	10	6	1	2	.	6	.	.	1		Returned to friends.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		Emigrated.	
.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.		To sea.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		Enlisted.	
7	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		Specially discharged.	
.	.	12	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.		Absconded.	
7	.	48	12	16	3	22	14	2	6	2	17	.	1	2		Total.	
1	.	4	.	4	1	9	2	.	9	.	.	.	1	.		Committed to Reformatory Schools.	
																Subsequent character and circumstances:	
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.		Since dead.	
.	.	29	10	9	2	.	13	2	4	.	5	.	1	1		Doing well.	
.	.	4	2	5	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1		Doubtful.	
.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.		Convicted of Crime.	
7	.	11	.	1	1	22	.	.	.	2	11	.	.	.		Unknown.	
7	.	48	12	16	3	22	14	2	6	2	17	.	1	2		Total.	

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

Industrial Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1863, 1864, 1865, to December 31,

—	ENGLAND—*cont.*															
	Sloane Street.	School of Discipline.	Lisson Street.	St. Margaret's Home, Catholic.	Franklin's Row.	Newcastle.		Somersetshire.	Winson Green.	Penn Street, Birmingham.	Coventry.	Bradford.		Hull.	
	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1863, 1864, AND 1865:															
To employment or service	3	4	3	13	.	25	8	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.
Returned to friends	.	1	2	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
To sea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Absconded	.	.	1	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	3	5	7	21	.	30	11	.	.	4	.	.	.	7	.
Committed to Reformatory Schools	.	1	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Subsequent character and circumstances:															
Since dead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Doing well	1	4	.	.	.	24	6	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.
Doubtful	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Convicted of Crime	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Unknown	.	.	6	21	.	5	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Total	3	5	7	21	.	30	11	.	.	4	.	.	.	7	.

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

showing the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge 1866—*continued.*

Leeds.		York.		SCOTLAND. Aberdeen.		Ayr.		Kilmarnock.		Bute.		Dumfries.		—
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
														DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1862, 1863, AND 1864:
12	.	4	2	13	12	6	1	6	.	.	.	1	2	To employment or service.
.	.	11	3	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	2	Returned to friends.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	To sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
.	.	5	.	2	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Specially discharged.
3	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	Absconded.
15	1	25	5	17	15	9	1	6	2	.	.	6	4	Total.
4	1	.	1	5	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	Committed to Reformatory Schools.
														Subsequent character and circumstances:
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Since dead.
12	.	13	4	9	10	7	1	6	1	.	.	1	3	Doing well.
.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Doubtful.
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Convicted of Crime.
3	1	9	1	7	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	1	Unknown.
15	1	25	5	17	15	9	1	6	2	.	.	6	4	Total.

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

Industrial Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1863, 1864, 1865, to December 31,

SCOTLAND.—*continued.*

—	Edinburgh (Original), Ramsay Lane.		Marionville.	Edinburgh, United.		Leith.		Arbroath.		Dundee.		Glasgow.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1863, 1864, AND 1865:													
To employment or service	2	2	7	15	5	26	1	4	1	6	.	28	13
Returned to friends	2	.	3	4	1	2	1	.	.	3	.	7	3
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
To sea	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	3	1	1	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Absconded	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	4	.	12	.	7	3
Total	7	3	12	27	6	29	2	8	1	22	.	44	20
Committed to Reformatory Schools	.	.	.	19	2	4	.	.	.	3	.	1	.
Subsequent character and circumstances:													
Since dead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Doing well	2	3	3	17	5	25	2	2	1	11	.	22	10
Doubtful	3	.	3	3	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	9	3
Convicted of Crime	2	.	1	3	1	2	.	.	.	5	.	1	2
Unknown	.	.	5	4	.	1	.	3	.	6	.	12	4
Total	7	3	12	27	6	29	2	8	1	22	.	44	20

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

showing the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge 1866—*continued.*

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Glasgow Catholic Orphanage.		Perth, Ladies, Craigie.	Perth Fechney.	Perth, Girls.	Greenock.		Paisley.		Newton Stewart.	—
Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	
										DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1862, 1863, AND 1864:
4	3	4	4	2	7	1	.	.	6	To employment or service.
4	1	.	2	.	6	4	1	.	.	Returned to friends.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	To sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	5	Specially discharged.
.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	Absconded.
10	4	4	6	2	26	9	1	.	11	Total.
2	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	1	Committed to Reformatory Schools.
										Subsequent character and circumstances:
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	Since dead.
10	4	2	6	2	6	3	1	.	4	Doing well.
.	.	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	Doubtful.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Convicted of Crime.
.	.	.	.	.	15	5	.	.	5	Unknown.
10	4	4	6	2	26	9	1	.	11	Total.

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.—Abstract.

Discharges for the Years 1863, 1864, and 1865.	England.				Scotland.				Total.	
	Protestant.		Catholic.		Protestant.		Catholic.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Mode of Discharge:										
To employment or service	121	32	26	22	125	50	4	3	276	107
To friends - -	65	13	19	14	33	13	4	1	121	41
Emigrated - -	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
To sea - - -	32	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	41	.
Enlisted - -	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Specially discharged -	20	2	2	.	19	12	2	.	43	14
Absconded - -	28	4	1	1	34	5	.	.	63	10
Total - -	275	51	48	37	220	80	10	4	553	172
Committed to Reformatory Schools -	37	4	16	6	45	3	2	.	100	13
Subsequent Character and Circumstances:										
Since dead - -	7	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	7	3
Doing well - -	173	28	7	15	118	47	10	4	308	94
Doubtful - -	16	6	9	1	29	7	.	.	54	14
Convicted of Crime -	15	3	1	.	16	3	.	.	32	6
Unknown - -	64	14	31	21	57	20	.	.	152	55
Total - -	275	51	48	37	220	80	10	4	553	172

APPENDIX VII. (*a.*)

RETURN from Governors of Prisons of Males and Females re-convicted during the Year ending December 31, 1866, after Detention in a Reformatory School.

ENGLAND.

Counties.	Prisons.	Males.	Females
BERKS	Reading	4	—
BUCKS	Aylesbury	1	—
CAMBRIDGE	Wisbeach	1	—
	Cambridge Borough	—	1
CHESHIRE	Chester	8	—
	Knutsford	1	1
	Chester City	1	—
CORNWALL	Bodmin	—	1
CUMBERLAND	Carlisle	2	—
DERBY	Derby	2	—
DEVON	Exeter	3	—
DORSET	Dorchester	2	—
DURHAM	Durham	9	—
ESSEX	Springfield	2	—
	Little Ilford	1	—
GLOUCESTER	Gloucester	6	—
HANTS	Winchester	2	—
HEREFORD	Hereford	1	—
	Hereford City	1	—
HERTFORD	Hertford	4	—
KENT	Canterbury	2	—
	Maidstone	—	1
	Canterbury City	1	—
	Dover Borough	3	—
LANCASHIRE	Kirkdale	5	1
	Preston	2	—
	Salford	11	—
	Lancaster	—	1
	Liverpool Borough	40	9
	Manchester City	16	—
LEICESTER	Leicester	2	—
LINCOLNSHIRE	Kirton Lindsay	1	—
MIDDLESEX	Cold Bath Fields	13	—
	Newgate	6	—
	Holloway, City	2	—
	Westminster, Female	—	6
MONMOUTH	Monmouth	—	1
	Usk	—	1
NORFOLK	Swaffham	2	—
	Norwich City	1	—
	Great Yarmouth Borough	2	—
NORTHAMPTON	Northampton	1	—
	Northampton Borough	1	—
NORTHUMBERLAND	Morpeth	2	—
	Newcastle Borough	4	—
OXFORD	Oxford	2	—
RUTLAND	Oakham	1	—
SALOP	Shrewsbury	1	—
SOMERSET	Taunton	1	1
	Shepton Mallet	1	—
	Bristol City	1	—
	Bristol Bridewell	5	—
STAFFORDSHIRE	Stafford	3	—
	Walsall	1	—
SUFFOLK	Ipswich	1	—
SURREY	Horsemonger Lane	—	1
	Wandsworth	14	1
SUSSEX	Lewes	3	1
	Petworth	1	—

APPENDIX VII. (*a*).—*continued.*

RETURN from Governors of Prisons of Males and Females re-convicted during the Year ending December 31, 1866, after Detention in a Reformatory School—*continued.*

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Counties.	Prisons.	Males.	Females
WARWICK	Warwick	2	—
	Birmingham Borough	10	1
WESTMORELAND	Kendal	—	1
WILTS	Salisbury	1	—
WORCESTER	Worcester	8	1
	Worcester City	2	—
YORKSHIRE	Beverley	1	—
	Hull	1	1
	North Allerton	4	—
	Leeds Borough	15	2
	Wakefield Borough and County	26	4
GLAMORGAN	Cardiff	3	—
	Swansea	1	—
	Total	277	37

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN	Aberdeen	5	1
AYR	Ayr	3	—
	Kilmarnock	1	1
BUTE	Rothesay	—	1
DUMBARTON	Dumbarton	1	—
DUMFRIES	Dumfries	1	1
EAST LOTHIAN	Haddington	1	—
EDINBURGH	Edinburgh	8	10
ELGIN	Elgin	1	—
FORFAR	Dundee	2	1
LANARK	Glasgow	81	31
RENFREW	Paisley	3	3
	Greenock	2	—
PERTH	Perth General Prison	6	4
WIGTOWN	Stranraer	1	—
	Total	116	53

APPENDIX VII. (*b.*)

RETURN showing the Reformatory Schools to which the before-mentioned 277 Males and 37 Females (England), and 116 Males and 53 Females (Scotland), re-convicted in the year 1866, belong respectively, together with the total number of Discharges from the same Schools, up to December 31, 1866, with Per-centage of Re-convictions.

Reformatory School. — ENGLAND.	Total No. of Discharges from the School, deducting the dead and transferred.	Reconvictions in 1866.	Per-centage.
BOYS—			
Bedfordshire	68	1	1·5
Berks	33	—	—
Bradwall	171	8	4·7
Cumberland	81	3	3·7
Devon and Exeter	88	2	2·2
Dorset	63	3	4·7
Sunderland	49	2	4·0
Essex	62	2	3·2
"Cornwall" Ship	300	3	1·0
Glamorganshire	74	7	9·4
Hardwicke	177	5	2·8
Kingswood	231	7	3·0
Hants	112	3	2·7
Herts	82	4	4·8
"Akbar" Ship	421	11	2·6
Liverpool Farm	107	4	3·7
"Clarence" Ship (Cath).	8	4	50·0
North Lancashire	110	4	3·6
Manchester and Salford.	79	4	5·0
Leicestershire	57	—	—
Mount St. Bernard's (Catholic).	537	35	6·5
Home in the East	123	1	8·0
Brook Green (Cath).	277	20	8·0
Monmouth	21	—	—
Buxton	108	3	2·7
Northampton	79	6	7·6
North Eastern	307	12	3·9
Suffolk	119	4	3·3
Redhill	614	20	3·2
Wandsworth	179	12	6·7
Saltley	184	8	4·4
Warwickshire	117	1	0·9
Wilts	82	3	3·6
Woodbury Hill	93	7	7·5
Stoke Farm	98	9	9·2
Calder Farm	155	13	8·4
Castle Howard	116	6	5·0
Leeds	112	9	8·0
Market Weighton (Catholic).	286	31	10·8
	5,980	277	4·63
GIRLS—			
Devon and Exeter	96	2	2·0
Sunderland	66	—	—
Arno's Court (Cath.)	256	11	4·3
Red Lodge	152	3	2·0
Liverpool	140	4	2·8
Toxteth Park	61	5	8·2
Rescue	13	—	—
Hampstead	125	5	4·0
Ipswich	37	—	—
Surrey	19	1	5·0
Allesley Farm	67	—	—
Birmingham	80	—	—
Limpley Stoke	48	2	4·2
Yorkshire (Catholic)	31	2	6·4
Wakefield	54	2	4·0
Doncaster	44	—	—
	1,289	37	2·87

Reformatory School. — SCOTLAND.	Total No. of Discharges from the School, deducting the dead and transferred.	Reconvictions in 1866.	Per-centage.
BOYS—			
Old Mill	120	7	5·4
Wellington Farm	82	—	—
Rossie	55	2	3·6
Inverness	48	—	—
House of Refuge, Glasgow.	691	45	6·5
Parkhead (Catholic).	213	55	25·8
Kibble	70	3	4·3
Stanraer	85	4	4·7
Total	1,364	116	8·50
GIRLS—			
Aberdeen	7	—	—
Dalry	63	9	14·8
Inverness	8	—	—
House of Refuge, Glasgow.	219	29	13·0
Dalbeth (Catholic)	83	10	12·0
Paisley	19	3	15·7
Stranraer	36	2	5·6
Total	435	53	12·18

NOTE.—The total number of discharges from Reformatory Schools for Great Britain up to December 31, 1866 (after deducting the dead and those transferred from one school to another), was—

England and Wales	Boys		5,980
	Girls		1,289
Scotland	Boys		1,364
	Girls		435
	Total		9,068

ABSTRACT.

ENGLAND—			
Boys, Protestant	4,872	187	3·83
Boys, Catholic	1,108	90	8·12
	5,980	277	4·63
Girls, Protestant	1,002	24	2·39
Girls, Catholic	287	13	4·50
	1,289	37	2·87
SCOTLAND—			
Boys, Protestant	1,151	61	5·29
Boys, Catholic	213	55	25·82
	1,364	116	8·50
Girls, Protestant	352	43	12·21
Girls, Catholic	83	10	12·04
	435	53	12·18

APPENDIX VIII. (*a.*) - - - -

RETURN showing COUNTIES from which JUVENILE OFFENDERS received in the Certi- 1866, have been COMMITTED, and the NUMBER of such Offenders COMMITTED to

	Bedford.	Berks.	Bucks.	Cambridge.	Cheshire.	Cornwall.	Cumberland.	Derby.	Devon.	Dorset.	Durham.	Essex.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Herts.	Huntingdon.	Kent.	Lancashire.	Leicestershire.	Lincoln.	Middlesex.
	Commitments to Reformatories to December 31, 1866.																				
Boys -	87	94	26	40	234	26	41	70	177	74	288	79	372	39	74	3	175	2,209	56	57	1,224
Girls -	6	13	8	8	58	6	3	30	60	16	87	17	83	8	7	5	40	467	14	27	316
	Commitments to Prison for the Eleven Years ending September 29, 1866.																				
Boys:																					
1856 -	46	68	46	52	242	31	44	79	202	52	73	175	382	18	94	11	285	1,737	84	63	3,606
1857 -	42	62	38	62	179	40	22	69	188	47	213	163	297	18	58	9	279	1,539	110	89	3,133
1858 -	25	62	40	35	149	29	41	49	153	38	158	128	226	14	65	23	225	1,226	139	77	2,644
1859 -	28	45	42	46	117	16	23	39	159	22	137	86	259	25	49	9	236	1,033	89	77	2,281
1860 -	33	59	23	66	132	44	16	46	146	35	85	126	218	34	52	12	257	890	74	74	1,865
1861 -	47	83	38	54	118	44	12	36	168	38	117	148	261	25	54	9	234	937	84	89	1,762
1862 -	34	76	43	54	99	38	26	49	187	33	129	118	271	17	45	12	273	994	101	95	1,335
1863 -	34	91	29	40	158	35	30	39	181	31	145	134	299	27	65	9	220	1,033	94	80	1,426
1864 -	36	72	27	48	131	35	23	52	188	48	128	149	214	26	37	8	231	884	85	121	1,864
1865 -	44	49	30	27	161	35	12	44	113	48	157	147	289	29	51	12	265	1,041	83	114	2,111
1866 -	31	84	27	37	138	42	22	59	102	32	165	156	265	39	69	14	251	1,058	78	106	2,120
Girls:																					
1856 -	2	18	5	5	47	12	9	10	34	8	20	17	61	5	12	4	53	430	16	25	507
1857 -	3	14	4	8	31	3	11	12	36	7	37	13	48	7	4	5	50	286	16	20	398
1858 -	5	7	2	4	18	12	5	4	35	12	39	15	25	4	6	6	34	202	18	39	368
1859 -	4	12	2	5	20	13	6	23	22	6	39	12	31	3	1	1	40	171	11	25	278
1860 -	3	14	5	5	25	10	4	16	33	10	25	16	41	3	5	2	38	155	6	26	315
1861 -	5	18	6	11	15	8	3	11	52	4	23	19	49	4	4	5	55	188	21	26	287
1862 -	2	11	5	7	24	11	6	9	39	7	31	19	25	7	5	5	33	176	14	31	176
1863 -	3	7	2	8	27	9	12	9	30	5	43	18	27	4	5	4	24	164	7	20	238
1864	1	10	6	11	32	12	6	10	30	6	44	15	38	3	6	.	41	174	11	37	256
1865 -	3	5	4	7	19	8	8	12	19	4	26	18	50	9	8	2	43	162	10	29	266
1866 -	1	11	9	8	30	6	1	5	17	3	29	13	39	2	6	2	28	158	10	19	273

Note.—The Youthful Offenders Act requires that every Young Offender sentenced to Detention
Numbers returned above as committed to Prison

APPENDIX VIII. (*a*.)

fied Reformatories of England and Wales from August 1854 to December Prison in the same Counties for the Eleven Years ending September 29, 1866.

Monmouth.	Norfolk.	Northampton.	Northumberland.	Nottingham.	Oxford.	Rutland.	Salop.	Somerset.	Southampton.	Stafford.	Suffolk.	Surrey.	Sussex.	Warwickshire.	Westmoreland.	Wilts.	Worcester.	Yorkshire.	Glamorgan.	Other Welsh Counties.	Totals.	
Commitments to Reformatories to December 31, 1866.																						
41	159	85	328	11	29	.	38	192	150	209	129	556	110	583	14	78	145	1,048	92	56	9,598	Boys.
26	10	14	38	14	3	1	9	64	22	64	10	82	22	113	2	23	41	267	11	32	2,147	Girls.
Commitments to Prison for the Eleven Years ending September 29, 1866.																						
42	187	79	220	119	44	4	67	171	239	209	123	1,317	150	366	12	37	80	796	92	64	11,808	Boys: 1856.
35	188	63	162	134	43	4	28	142	255	222	104	1,437	146	309	12	56	61	568	132	64	10,822	1857.
42	147	64	188	132	53	2	31	100	189	189	79	968	94	221	9	47	75	510	114	37	8,837	1858.
21	116	67	150	88	23	1	46	132	144	179	78	701	107	199	8	59	74	443	95	33	7,582	1859.
43	140	44	87	69	27	4	36	87	182	235	67	611	100	130	5	44	84	384	60	39	6,765	1860.
27	210	72	107	123	45	3	48	120	201	245	64	716	117	186	5	50	84	480	64	48	7,373	1861.
37	206	63	118	102	67	5	62	123	223	205	112	737	144	165	5	45	65	463	62	42	7,080	1862.
43	201	55	129	110	41	2	40	128	229	170	78	780	108	179	7	54	72	495	48	39	7,208	1863.
26	198	56	119	120	36	2	34	118	242	191	81	845	130	201	21	47	57	499	74	32	7,536	1864.
31	167	53	150	167	53	3	51	127	222	185	95	1,073	123	215	12	49	76	546	52	38	8,350	1865.
33	162	60	110	119	35	2	46	121	221	220	81	902	103	226	14	80	72	495	76	26	8,099	1866.
34	15	10	79	17	7	.	20	35	42	77	15	161	31	63	8	9	29	111	90	20	2,173	Girls: 1856.
13	15	9	36	23	7	.	17	36	23	22	7	144	38	45	1	12	22	94	86	16	1,679	1857.
14	11	9	33	17	6	1	12	28	27	26	21	117	23	28	3	7	27	129	77	16	1,492	1858.
10	8	8	46	13	5	.	8	15	31	37	11	143	26	39	5	15	18	96	63	8	1,330	1859.
23	17	15	23	10	5	.	12	12	34	57	13	77	27	32	3	9	16	87	26	9	1,264	1860.
29	29	10	34	6	5	.	10	31	39	65	17	94	23	31	2	12	22	112	32	11	1,428	1861.
32	18	11	16	14	8	3	15	24	40	86	19	97	26	30	1	15	31	84	42	14	1,269	1862.
14	17	6	36	16	10	.	13	21	25	66	11	107	30	40	2	4	21	84	43	1	1,251	1863.
13	20	7	31	11	9	2	11	17	40	59	10	102	28	32	.	12	16	100	31	21	1,321	1864.
13	20	7	25	25	4	.	9	10	44	53	7	108	31	45	.	7	35	94	28	13	1,296	1865.
17	18	10	22	18	11	1	9	28	52	59	7	88	25	59	2	10	16	88	41	6	1,257	1866.

in a Reformatory School should undergo a previous Imprisonment of at least 14 days. The include those also sentenced to Reformatories.

APPENDIX VIII. (*b.*)

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CHILDREN COMMITTED to CERTIFIED RE- for the Years 1861, 1862,

COUNTIES.	1861.			1862.			1863.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Bedford	11	.	11	7	.	7	6	.	6
Berks	9	1	10	11	.	11	7	3	10
Bucks	5	1	6	3	1	4	2	.	2
Cambridge	8	.	8	1	3	4	5	.	5
Cheshire	14	4	18	20	8	28	21	8	29
Cornwall	2	.	2	2	1	3	4	.	4
Cumberland	4	.	4	3	.	3	.	1	1
Derby	9	3	12	10	4	14	7	7	14
Devon	21	10	31	17	5	22	13	6	19
Dorset	5	4	9	7	.	7	6	2	8
Durham	30	10	40	21	11	32	17	15	32
Essex	13	5	18	1	.	1	14	4	18
Gloucester	31	8	39	30	8	38	30	5	35
Hereford	6	.	6	4	1	5	2	.	2
Herts	12	.	12	9	.	9	5	.	5
Hunts	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	1	3
Kent	16	7	23	24	2	26	17	3	20
Lancashire	188	34	222	194	45	239	179	27	206
Leicestershire	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	.	3
Lincoln	3	3	6	5	3	8	6	5	11
Middlesex	172	59	231	93	23	116	43	27	70
Monmouth	7	7	14	2	3	5	5	1	6
Norfolk	10	2	12	11	1	12	14	1	15
Northampton	2	.	2	13	1	14	9	1	10
Northumberland	33	5	38	30	2	32	30	5	35
Notts	9	1	10	19	2	21	13	1	14
Oxford	8	.	8	3	.	3	1	.	1
Rutland	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
Salop	7	.	7	5	1	6	.	1	1
Somerset	20	17	37	22	5	27	14	4	18
Southampton	8	5	13	10	2	12	13	1	14
Stafford	26	7	33	13	7	20	13	7	20
Suffolk	11	1	12	19	3	22	8	.	8
Surrey	63	12	75	60	15	75	37	8	45
Sussex	8	4	12	16	2	18	6	3	9
Warwickshire	68	10	78	33	3	36	51	6	57
Westmoreland	1	.	1	1	1	2	.	.	.
Wilts	5	2	7	7	2	9	4	1	5
Worcestershire	18	6	24	12	5	17	5	5	10
Yorkshire	98	31	129	71	23	94	105	24	129
Glamorgan	9	.	9	9	4	13	6	.	6
Other WELSH COUNTIES	7	1	8	6	.	6	2	4	6
Totals	978	261	1,239	825	201	1,026	725	187	912

APPENDIX VIII. (*b.*)

FORMATORY SCHOOLS in ENGLAND and WALES from the different COUNTIES, 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866.

1864.			1865.			1866.			COUNTIES.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
8	.	8	10	1	11	6	.	6	Bedford.
4	.	4	6	1	7	3	1	4	Berks.
1	.	1	2	.	2	6	3	9	Bucks.
7	1	8	4	.	4	3	3	6	Cambridge.
20	8	28	14	1	15	13	11	24	Cheshire.
7	1	8	5	.	5	5	1	6	Cornwall.
5	.	5	1	1	2	5	.	5	Cumberland.
10	2	12	2	1	3	9	.	9	Derby.
19	5	24	20	3	23	12	5	17	Devon.
9	.	9	8	2	10	7	2	9	Dorset.
22	11	33	24	13	37	29	7	36	Durham.
11	.	11	12	4	16	12	2	14	Essex.
18	13	31	29	14	43	32	13	45	Gloucester.
4	.	4	7	3	10	5	1	6	Hereford.
6	3	9	5	.	5	9	.	9	Herts.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Hunts.
19	8	27	24	6	30	16	4	20	Kent.
194	35	229	276	47	323	230	40	270	Lancashire.
2	.	2	5	.	5	5	2	7	Leicestershire.
6	3	9	10	2	12	8	4	12	Lincoln.
64	26	90	109	50	159	160	40	200	Middlesex.
1	2	3	6	2	8	6	1	7	Monmouth.
11	2	13	6	1	7	14	1	15	Norfolk.
4	.	4	3	4	7	3	1	4	Northampton.
23	8	31	24	2	26	22	5	27	Northumberland.
17	1	18	6	1	7	17	4	21	Notts.
3	1	4	1	2	3	2	.	2	Oxford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rutland.
5	.	5	2	1	3	4	.	4	Salop.
17	7	24	26	7	33	30	7	37	Somerset.
14	.	14	18	1	19	14	6	20	Southampton.
20	9	29	27	13	40	32	9	41	Stafford.
12	.	12	7	.	7	12	.	12	Suffolk.
66	6	72	67	14	81	112	14	126	Surrey.
10	.	10	9	4	13	12	3	15	Sussex.
53	11	64	63	14	77	47	16	63	Warwickshire.
1	.	1	2	.	2	3	.	3	Westmoreland.
2	1	3	7	.	7	13	6	19	Wilts.
11	1	12	8	6	14	14	6	20	Worcestershire.
101	21	122	119	29	148	113	29	142	Yorkshire.
14	1	15	15	1	16	8	2	10	Glamorgan.
9	4	13	4	5	9	11	2	13	Other WELSH COUNTIES.
830	192	1,022	993	256	1,249	1,064	251	1,315	Totals.

APPENDIX VIII. (*c.*)

RETURN showing INCREASE and DECREASE in the NUMBER and COMMITMENT of JUVENILE OFFENDERS in the COUNTIES of ENGLAND and WALES, for the Year ending September 29, 1866, as compared with the year preceding.

COUNTY.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bedford	.	13	.	2	.	15
Berks	35	.	6	.	41	.
Bucks	.	3	5	.	2	.
Cambridge	10	.	1	.	11	.
Cheshire	.	23	11	.	.	12
Cornwall	7	.	.	2	5	.
Cumberland	10	.	.	7	3	.
Derby	15	.	.	7	8	.
Devon	.	11	.	2	.	13
Dorset	.	16	.	1	.	17
Durham	8	.	3	.	11	.
Essex	9	.	.	5	4	.
Gloucester	.	24	.	11	.	35
Hereford	10	.	.	7	3	.
Herts	18	.	.	2	16	.
Hunts	2	.	.	.	2	.
Kent	.	14	.	15	.	29
Lancashire	17	.	.	4	13	.
Leicester	.	5	.	.	.	5
Lincoln	.	8	.	10	.	18
Middlesex	.	37	.	6	.	43
Monmouth	2	.	4	.	6	.
Norfolk	.	5	.	2	.	7
Northampton	7	.	3	.	10	.
Northumberland	.	40	.	3	.	43
Nottingham	.	48	.	7	.	55
Oxford	.	18	7	.	.	11
Rutland	.	1	1	.	.	.
Salop	.	5	.	.	.	5
Somerset	.	6	18	.	12	.
Southampton	.	1	8	.	7	.
Stafford	35	.	6	.	41	.
Suffolk	.	14	.	.	.	14
Surrey	.	171	.	20	.	191
Sussex	.	20	.	6	.	26
Warwick	11	.	14	.	25	.
Westmoreland	2	.	2	.	4	.
Wilts	31	.	3	.	34	.
Worcester	.	4	.	19	.	23
Yorkshire	.	51	.	6	.	57
Glamorgan	24	.	13	.	37	.
Other Welsh Counties	.	12	.	7	.	19
Total	253	550	105	151	295	638

Increase.		*Decrease.*	
Boys	253	Boys	550
Girls	105	Girls	151
	358		701
		Deduct increase	358
		Balance, decrease on the year	343

APPENDIX IX. (*a.*)

Certified Reformatory Schools.

RETURN

OF

Receipts and Expenditure on account of Maintenance, Industrial Training, &c.

For the Year ending December 31, 1866.

APPENDIX IX. (*a.*)

Certified Reformatory Schools.

RETURN

OF

Receipts and Expenditure on account of Maintenance, Industrial Training, &c.

For the Year ending December 31, 1866.

Note.—The following Tables have been prepared with the view,—1st, of showing the cost of each Certified Reformatory under the distinct heads of management, maintenance and disposal of inmates, and buildings; and 2dly, of comparing the expenses of the different schools fairly together, and so enabling the various managers to judge what the charges for their schools ought to be.

In reference to the first of these objects,—All charges connected with the superintendence, food, clothing, and lodging of the inmates are classed and summed up separately. The result gives the cost of maintenance and training, and divided by the average number of inmates gives the cost per head for these.

Rent of school premises, cost of disposal of inmates by emigration or employment in England, and building expenses, are taken separately. The rent of the land attached to the school is included in the "Farm account," and makes an item in the industrial expenses.

The profit or loss on account of the industrial departments are given separately. In estimating the profit or loss of the industrial employments carried on in any reformatory, the increase or decrease of the value of the stock has been taken into account.

In reference to the second object,—The schools are arranged according to the number of their inmates, boys' schools and girls' schools being classed respectively together, and the Scotch reformatories being taken separately from the English ones, The annual cost of food and clothing of the inmates is added as an important element of the comparison.

It will be seen that the cost per head for food in the year 1866, averaged—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For boys, England	7	6	1
For boys, Scotland	6	9	5
For girls, England	6	19	9
For girls, Scotland	5	11	3

Also, that the cost per head for clothing averaged—

For boys, England	2	11	6
For boys, Scotland	2	18	1
For girls, England	2	9	6
For girls, Scotland	1	11	5

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The total Expenditure for Reformatories for the year was	102,191	15	4

The Receipts were—

* Treasury payments for maintenance	67,978	13	2
* Parents' payments through Inspector	2,803	17	4
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	7,480	1	10
Contributions from Rates	11,742	16	4
Ditto Voluntary Associations and Payments for voluntary inmates	796	12	3
Sundries	1,943	18	11
Balance of Profit on Industrial Departments	11,572	14	2
Total	£104,318	14	0

A separate table [Appendix IX. (*b.*)] is annexed at the end of these returns, showing, in one view, the total cost per head of each reformatory to its supporters under all the ordinary heads of expenditure for the year. In this the total cost for maintenance and management is first given, including rent. The amount expended on the emigration or other mode of disposal of the inmate, follows next, and then the profit realized or the loss sustained from the industrial department. The result divided by the number of inmates gives the gross expense of each inmate for the year.

In the succeeding table, Appendix IX. (*c.*), is shown the comparative cost per head for the items of food, clothing, and salaries, to which is added the profit per head realized during the past twelve months.

* These items comprise the amounts actually received within the year, that is, those due for the last quarter of 1865 and the first three quarters of 1866.

APPENDIX IX. (*a*.) - - -

RETURN of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND—BOYS.				
	MONMOUTH. Boys, 15. Officers, 3.	DEVON AND EXETER. Boys, 26. Officers, 5.	ESSEX. Boys, 26. Officers, 3.	WILTS. Boys, 26. Officers, 4.	HERTS. Boys, 27. Officers, 4.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	197 18 8	377 8 6	350 8 10	362 9 0	381 5 7
Parents' Payments	15 8 6	22 1 3	33 13 6	20 5 3	29 5 9
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	68 16 0	72 0 0	54 9 6	19 14 0	419 6 11
Payments from Rates	7 10 0	160 19 4	- -	199 6 2	- -
Payments, Voluntary Associations	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 2 8
Sundries	2 0 5	- -	35 17 8	- -	26 16 0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	291 13 7	632 9 1	474 9 6	601 14 5	868 16 11
EXPENDITURE.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	97 5 0	176 16 6	135 9 10	209 14 0	258 16 0
Food of Inmates	126 13 1	253 9 10	184 10 1	202 1 1	215 7 9
Clothing „	63 15 6	60 15 3	77 12 1	82 11 4	87 1 1
Washing, Fuel, and Light	22 16 11	35 3 1	52 0 5	43 4 11	47 6 0
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	2 17 5	17 8 7	4 9 5	22 14 8	4 6 4
Furniture and House Sundries	22 9 7	24 16 11	19 1 3	32 9 0	27 14 9
Printing and Office Expenses	10 9 3	17 18 5	20 3 8	24 7 6	14 19 11
Travelling and Police	5 19 6	- -	7 0 6	7 16 4	2 0 3
Medical Expenses and Funerals	7 4 6	10 16 8	5 5 0	8 8 0	8 9 11
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	3 0 6	13 4 10	11 13 2	- -	2 2 0
Total Ordinary Charges	362 11 3	610 10 1	517 5 5	633 6 10	668 4 0
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	24 3 5	23 9 7	19 17 11	24 7 2	24 14 11
Ditto Food	8 8 10	9 15 0	7 1 11	7 15 5	7 19 7
Ditto Clothing	4 5 0	2 6 9	2 19 8	3 3 6	3 4 6
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises	- -	18 8 0	34 8 0	- -	92 18 4
Disposal, Home	5 19 7	20 7 5	8 6 11	30 12 2	2 6 5
„ Emigration	- -	- -	28 6 8	- -	17 4 10
Building, Land, and Sundries.	- -	- -	- -	- -	162 7 6
Total Extra Charges	5 19 7	38 15 5	71 1 7	30 12 2	274 17 1
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	368 10 10	649 5 6	588 7 0	663 19 0	943 1 1
Industrial Departments.					
Profit (including stock in hand)	52 13 10	31 19 4	125 1 8	93 17 7	111 18 1
Loss Ditto	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

APPENDIX IX. (*a*.)

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1866.

ENGLAND—Boys.

Receipts and Expenditure.	Woodbury Hill. Boys, 29. Officers, 5.	Bedford. Boys, 31. Officers, 4.	Buxton. Boys, 32. Officers, 6.	Northampton. Boys, 32. Officers, 3.	Dorset. Boys, 35. Officers, 3.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Receipts.					
Treasury Allowance.	396 8 10	443 4 2	459 16 3	473 8 5	499 9 8
Parents' Payments.	28 9 6	16 15 0	14 5 3	16 2 0	39 6 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	- -	- -	- -	73 10 6	48 8 0
Payments from Rates.	2 18 6	33 5 9	26 13 0	21 6 0	20 8 6
Payments, Voluntary Associations.	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 0 0
Sundries.	- -	10 2 10	21 17 6	- -	6 7 4
Total Receipts.	427 16 10	503 7 9	522 12 0	584 6 11	623 19 6
Expenditure.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay and Rations.	205 6 9	229 15 3	150 4 0	146 12 6	154 13 4
Food of Inmates.	268 7 5	267 12 0	219 4 1	257 7 0	276 2 11
Clothing „	86 0 9	60 17 8	78 0 7	101 13 10	125 1 6
Washing, Fuel, and Light.	50 10 10	42 11 11	49 6 3	50 5 4	64 8 10
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.	8 18 3	5 3 2	24 3 9	3 11 10	30 16 11
Furniture and House Sundries.	20 10 2	15 7 2	37 0 5	37 16 8	14 0 8
Printing and Office Expenses.	8 7 5	6 1 9	13 5 1	11 14 10	13 18 2
Travelling and Police.	4 10 3	2 5 3	2 11 6	9 16 3	6 1 4
Medical Expenses and Funerals.	4 11 2	15 2 6	4 0 9	4 13 2	5 13 2
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	3 10 11	- -	9 1 10	24 9 6	10 10 9
Total Ordinary Charges.	660 13 11	644 16 8	586 18 3	648 0 11	701 7 7
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.	22 15 8	20 16 0	18 6 9	20 5 0	20 0 9
Ditto Food.	9 5 1	8 12 8	6 17 0	8 0 10	7 17 9
Ditto Clothing.	2 19 4	1 19 3	2 8 9	3 3 7	3 11 5
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises.	- -	- -	13 0 0	- -	- -
Disposal, Home.	9 4 1	10 5 0	15 1 5	39 0 4	10 2 10
„ Emigration.	- -	11 16 4	29 2 10	- -	- -
Building Land, and Sundries.	- -	- -	- -	137 0 8	- -
Total Extra Charges.	9 4 1	22 1 4	57 4 3	176 1 0	10 2 10
Total Expenditure.	669 18 0	666 18 0	644 2 6	824 1 11	711 10 5
Industrial Departments.					
Profit (including stock in hand.)	60 11 4	246 8 2	49 13 9	180 13 1	96 18 10
Loss Ditto.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

APPENDIX IX. (*a.*) - - -

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—Boys.											
	Cumberland. Boys, 42. Officers, 4.			Glamorgan. Boys, 44. Officers, 3.			Hardwicke. Boys, 44. Officers, 5.			Suffolk. Boys, 45. Officers, 5.			Bradwall. Boys, 53. Officers, 6.		
Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Treasury Allowance - -	579	10	3	668	17	9	595	15	0	673	6	11	737	6	9
Parents' Payments - -	40	12	0	17	3	6	58	13	9	55	1	9	60	1	0
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c. -	134	19	1	202	9	6	-	-	-	13	2	6	-	-	-
Payments from Rates - -	115	12	8	91	9	5	237	16	6	-	-	-	189	5	5
Payments, Voluntary Associations - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	0	0
Sundries - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	6
Total Receipts -	870	14	0	980	0	2	892	5	3	741	11	2	1031	13	8
Expenditure.															
Ordinary Charges.															
Officers' Pay and Rations -	167	12	0	223	16	8	233	0	8	230	0	0	346	4	8
Food of Inmates - -	305	13	0	262	12	6	288	19	6	282	10	0	439	15	6
Clothing „ - - -	149	2	6	86	0	3	97	19	10	76	2	11	126	7	10
Washing, Fuel, and Light -	47	0	11	28	7	0	95	9	4	48	13	11	54	15	2
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes -	13	17	9	41	19	9	-	-	-	15	14	0	14	1	5
Furniture and House Sundries	58	0	2	52	5	0	42	6	10	23	15	6	34	6	8
Printing and Office Expenses	14	15	11	43	4	10	14	17	2	12	19	1	8	7	4
Travelling and Police - -	1	18	0	8	3	7	23	17	2	0	10	0	5	3	10
Medical Expenses and Funerals	10	16	8	10	17	8	5	5	9	1	4	0	17	6	10
Sundries, Rewards, &c. - -	7	0	7	6	17	1	20	6	11	6	19	9	35	4	1
Total Ordinary Charges -	775	17	6	764	4	4	822	3	2	698	9	2	1081	13	4
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management -	18	9	5	17	7	4	18	13	8	15	10	5	20	8	2
Ditto Food - - -	7	5	7	5	19	4	6	11	4	6	5	7	8	5	11
Ditto Clothing - -	3	11	0	1	19	1	2	4	6	1	13	10	2	7	8
Extra Charges.															
Rent of School Premises -	50	0	0	30	0	0	50	10	6	18	0	0	-	-	-
Disposal, Home - - -	26	14	5	7	13	7	38	19	9	81	11	7	3	15	3
„ Emigration - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	1	-	-	-	77	0	10
Building, Land, and Sundries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	12	8	-	-	-
Total Extra Charges -	76	14	5	37	13	7	98	16	4	147	4	3	80	16	1
Total Expenditure -	852	11	11	801	17	11	920	19	6	845	13	5	1162	9	5
Industrial Departments.															
Profit (including stock in hand) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	206	5	9	50	3	3	155	1	4
Loss Ditto - -	13	9	0	16	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX IX. (*a.*)

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1866—*continued.*

ENGLAND—Boys.					
Manchester and Salford. Boys, 53. Officers, 7.	Hants. Boys, 54. Officers, 8.	Leeds. Boys, 58. Officers, 8.	Home in the East. Boys, 60. Officers, 6.	Stoke Farm. Boys, 65. Officers, 8.	Receipts and Expenditure.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
756 18 10	769 10 2	854 18 6	854 9 11	937 19 10	Treasury Allowance.
46 13 3	56 14 0	24 17 0	72 17 0	23 8 0	Parents' Payments.
233 18 1	289 13 0	216 0 6	146 4 6	200 0 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
139 18 9	293 7 11	160 19 1	- -	- -	Payments from Rates.
- -	30 4 9	- -	- -	- -	Payments, Voluntary Associations
- -	18 0 9	0 2 6	- -	- -	Sundries.
1,177 8 11	1,457 10 7	1,256 17 7	1,073 11 5	1,161 7 10	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
					Ordinary Charges.
302 12 0	294 17 10	241 15 6	295 7 4	260 12 3	Officers' Pay and Rations.
370 16 0	352 7 1	417 8 10	447 13 5	574 0 2	Food of Inmates.
93 14 3	178 5 11	196 8 3	85 19 5	167 12 0	Clothing „
119 19 9	108 12 9	71 17 9	67 17 6	90 11 3	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
140 0 9	45 14 4	72 5 1	58 13 4	30 12 1	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
57 1 11	65 5 4	69 15 11	34 13 10	90 7 6	Furniture and House Sundries.
35 9 2	27 4 2	32 7 10	18 13 8	31 11 5	Printing and Office Expenses.
12 12 8	5 5 6	28 7 10	7 1 7	13 10 8	Travelling and Police.
12 6 1	4 17 10	13 0 2	53 11 0	1 8 2	Medical Expenses and Funerals
26 17 11	72 0 7	38 2 7	27 5 8	11 5 1	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,171 10 6	1,154 11 4	1,181 9 9	1,096 16 9	1,271 10 7	Total Ordinary Charges.
22 2 1	21 7 7	20 7 5	18 5 7	19 11 3	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
6 19 11	6 10 6	7 3 11	7 9 2	8 16 7	Ditto Food.
1 15 4	3 6 0	3 7 9	1 8 8	2 11 7	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
- -	48 5 5	- -	42 4 6	40 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
31 19 4	41 3 10	72 19 0	20 11 7	- -	Disposal, Home.
16 16 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	„ Emigration.
- -	22 18 0	80 0 0	- -	568 12 4	Building, Land, and Sundries.
48 16 3	112 7 3	152 19 0	62 16 1	608 12 4	Total Extra Charges.
1,220 6 9	1,266 18 7	1,334 8 9	1,159 12 10	1,880 2 11	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
47 12 5	- -	- -	52 9 1	139 12 6	Profit (including stock in hand).
- -	58 6 3	117 3 2	- -	- -	Loss Ditto.

APPENDIX IX. (*a.*)

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—Boys.				
	Castle Howard.	North Lancashire.	Warwickshire.	Saltley.	Calder Farm.
	Boys, 65. Officers, 9.	Boys, 72. Officers, 11.	Boys, 72. Officers, 9.	Boys. 79. Officers, 9.	Boys, 80. Officers, 8.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	967 12 10	1,000 16 7	1,047 6 3	1,166 7 2	1,129 10 3
Parents' Payments	68 5 6	69 1 8	57 15 11	51 0 4	105 15 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	200 0 0	1 4 6	344 17 6	148 10 6	106 9 6
Payments from Rates	280 11 3	170 2 4	- -	216 13 5	201 14 3
Payments, Voluntary Associations	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Sundries	1 8 0	17 13 6	52 8 0	58 16 5	221 3 11
Total Receipts	1,517 17 7	1,258 18 7	1,502 7 8	1,641 7 10	1,764 12 11
Expenditure.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	466 4 6	216 2 1	343 1 0	400 12 0	513 19 11
Food of Inmates	473 15 8	480 10 7	453 14 5	443 1 0	698 7 6
Clothing „	199 9 9	175 13 6	127 10 0	167 16 1	180 7 3
Washing, Fuel, and Light	74 7 11	78 3 7	153 0 4	64 14 9	115 18 8
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	42 8 11	28 6 5	72 0 3	39 14 3	45 18 7
Furniture and House Sundries	106 13 4	92 13 11	71 17 3	56 4 6	28 4 4
Printing and Office Expenses	86 4 6	28 9 11	69 2 8	46 8 10	31 18 10
Travelling and Police	74 9 9	11 14 6	14 7 7	7 5 10	16 15 0
Medical Expenses and Funerals	15 0 0	6 12 1	26 15 8	10 16 3	13 15 4
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	- -	81 0 5	25 10 0	27 14 8	23 18 2
Total Ordinary Charges	1,538 14 4	1,199 7 0	1,356 19 2	1,264 8 2	1,669 3 7
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	23 13 5	16 13 2	18 16 11	16 0 1	20 17 3
Ditto Food	7 5 9	6 13 6	6 6 0	5 12 2	8 14 7
Ditto Clothing	3 1 4	2 8 9	1 15 5	2 2 6	2 5 1
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises	- -	- -	- -	- -	185 0 0
Disposal, Home	66 0 5	55 11 0	137 13 0	- -	4 13 3
„ Emigration	- -	31 9 1	16 3 1	46 11 3	21 0 0
Building, Land, and Sundries	97 3 7	115 5 10	41 10 6	- -	30 12 6
Total Extra Charges	163 4 0	202 5 11	195 6 7	46 11 3	241 5 9
Total Expenditure	1,701 18 4	1,401 12 11	1,552 5 9	1,310 19 5	1,910 9 4
Industrial Departments.					
Profit (including stock in hand)	136 13 7	97 13 9	368 5 9	177 13 1	25 2 11
Loss Ditto	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -

APPENDIX IX. (*a.*)

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1866—*continued.*

ENGLAND—Boys.					
Liverpool Farm. Boys, 84. Officers, 9.	Kingswood. Boys, 94. Officers, 8.	Brook Green. Catholic. Boys, 120. Officers, 10.	Wandsworth. Boys, 127. Officers, 9.	North Eastern. Boys, 141. Officers, 11.	Receipts and Expenditure.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
1,189 11 5	1,362 10 2	1,714 17 9	1,317 9 4	2,079 18 11	Treasury Allowance.
57 5 0	72 4 0	47 7 6	58 4 0	56 9 9	Parents' Payments.
191 15 0	5 4 0	194 18 0	500 0 0	349 8 6	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
98 8 6	480 14 4	280 4 0	75 2 7	- -	Payments from Rates.
- -	- -	29 0 0	69 17 5	- -	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
6 0 0	- -	- -	- -	17 19 6	Sundries.
1,542 19 11	1,920 12 6	2,266 7 3	2,020 13 4	2,503 16 8	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
					Ordinary Charges.
311 6 0	658 18 3	358 11 3	502 10 1	406 0 10	Officers' Pay and Rations.
562 8 8	603 11 7	769 17 3	941 15 3	1,105 10 3	Food of Inmates.
204 12 8	150 3 10	248 2 6	356 15 5	269 13 8	Clothing „
87 0 8	89 18 5	75 17 2	157 12 8	85 19 2	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
24 8 5	332 5 10	370 17 0	161 11 0	152 10 11	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
64 0 10	96 0 0	111 16 11	146 11 10	142 8 6	Furniture and House Sundries.
101 19 11	43 15 8	30 1 4	65 10 0	104 12 8	Printing and Office Expenses.
37 16 1	10 0 0	7 8 0	35 13 1	13 10 10	Travelling and Police.
26 17 9	23 17 6	31 9 7	20 10 0	25 0 0	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
27 16 5	83 9 2	63 0 7	90 16 5	- -	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,448 7 5	2,092 0 3	2,067 1 7	2,479 5 9	2,305 6 10	Total Ordinary Charges.
17 4 10	22 5 1	17 4 6	19 10 5	16 7 0	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
6 13 11	6 8 5	6 8 4	7 8 4	7 16 10	Ditto Food.
2 8 8	1 12 0	2 1 4	2 16 2	1 18 3	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
124 0 0	- -	137 2 8	130 0 0	- -	Rent of School Premises.
91 0 0	15 4 9	34 10 0	173 9 0	89 4 10	Disposal, Home.
- -	48 0 0	- -	- -	- -	„ Emigration.
- -	- -	- -	782 15 6	166 12 9	Building, Land, and Sundries.
215 0 0	63 4 9	171 12 8	1,086 4 6	255 17 7	Total Extra Charges.
1,663 7 5	1,929 5 0	2,238 14 3	3,565 10 3	2,561 4 5	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
63 19 2	669 7 8	217 6 11	405 1 3	- -	Profit (including stock in hand.)
- -	- -	- -	- -	127 19 0	Loss Ditto.

APPENDIX IX. (*a*.) - - -

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—Boys.											
	Mt. Saint Bernard's Catholic.			"Akbar."			"The Cornwall."			"Clarence." Catholic.			Market Weighton. Catholic.		
	Boys, 167. Officers, 21.			Boys, 181. Officers, 11.			Boys, 185. Officers, 12.			Boys, 189. Officers, 11.			Boys, 210. Officers, 18.		
Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Treasury Allowance - -	2,352	13	0	2,607	2	4	2,585	0	7	3,262	0	4	3,809	15	1
Parents' Payments - -	65	10	6	139	3	9	179	3	3	55	17	6	82	0	0
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c. -	405	13	3	162	5	8	70	9	0	305	11	9	357	13	1
Payments from Rates - -	546	2	0	357	1	1	829	17	7	194	6	8	380	9	6
Payments, Voluntary Associations - - - -	51	8	6	-		-	14	1	8	-		-	-		-
Sundries - - -	-		-	269	15	8	42	12	10	97	9	8	27	8	5
Total Receipts -	3,421	7	3	3,535	8	6	3,721	4	11	3,915	5	11	3,937	6	1
Expenditure.															
Ordinary Charges.															
Officers' Pay and Rations -	604	10	10	1,222	19	9	1,153	3	8	1,034	18	4	926	15	0
Food of Inmates - -	1,387	13	0	1,045	5	10	1,075	14	8	996	14	2	1,503	8	3
Clothing „ - -	348	3	1	357	5	9	403	7	8	473	8	8	923	2	0
Washing, Fuel, and Light -	218	7	8	180	17	10	205	16	1	145	17	8	300	15	0
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes -	124	1	1	456	11	1	394	16	11	-		-	75	3	8
Furniture and House Sundries	53	8	1	43	2	8	103	4	10	195	14	6	45	19	9
Printing and Office Expenses -	65	12	1	102	7	1	57	11	4	41	9	5	60	18	8
Travelling and Police - -	66	10	1	24	5	8	111	7	3	12	0	9	46	18	2
Medical Expenses and Funerals	87	1	5	83	9	8	75	2	2	85	11	4	51	2	2
Sundries, Rewards, &c. -	108	11	4	36	11	8	17	9	3	130	16	7	73	8	3
Total Ordinary Charges -	3,063	18	8	3,552	17	0	3,602	13	10	3,116	11	5	4,012	10	11
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management -	18	6	11	19	12	7	19	9	6	16	9	9	19	2	2
Ditto Food - - -	8	6	2	5	15	6	5	16	4	5	5	5	7	3	2
Ditto Clothing - -	2	1	8	1	19	6	2	4	2	2	10	1	4	8	5
Extra Charges.															
Rent of School Premises -	125	0	0	-		-	-		-	-		-	50	0	0
Disposal, Home - - -	234	11	8	197	19	7	173	10	6	-		-	241	0	1
„ Emigration - -	29	5	6	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-
Building and Land - -	317	0	9	-		-	-		-	500	0	0	176	17	4
Total Extra Charges -	705	17	11	197	19	7	173	10	6	500	0	0	467	17	5
Total Expenditure -	3,769	16	7	3,750	16	7	3,776	4	4	3,616	11	5	4,480	8	4
Industrial Departments.															
Profit (including Stock in hand) - - -	353	15	6	96	7	0	-		-	43	15	0	716	6	7
Loss Ditto - -	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-

APPENDIX IX. (*a.*)

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1866—*continued.*

ENGLAND—Girls.					
Red Hill.	Allesley.	Toxteth Park.	Surrey.	Ipswich.	Receipts and Expenditure.
Boys, 256. Officers, 32	Girls, 20. Officers, 3.	Girls, 24. Officers, 3.	Girls, 25. Officers, 3.	Girls, 33. Officers, 2.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
3,531 6 10	283 15 1	392 5 8	331 17 1	344 3 0	Treasury Allowance.
303 7 1	10 12 0	29 1 6	24 11 6	20 17 0	Parents' Payments.
478 6 0	153 3 6	80 5 6	41 5 0	195 17 7	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
1,110 2 6	39 0 3	18 9 11	123 13 2	- -	Payments from Rates.
269 2 4	- -	7 7 0	34 6 9	- -	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
375 7 11	13 0 0	14 9 11	0 19 0	- -	Sundries.
6,067 12 8	499 10 10	541 19 6	556 12 6	560 17 7	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
					Ordinary Charges.
1,741 4 7	114 10 0	134 3 9	160 0 0	120 0 0	Officers' Pay and Rations.
2,079 0 1	174 9 6	181 4 11	194 9 3	209 6 7	Food of Inmates.
692 2 1	66 19 0	83 17 5	52 11 4	59 16 5	Clothing ,,
516 9 11	42 1 7	41 19 6	48 11 10	24 3 6	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
228 6 0	6 4 7	58 11 11	35 17 1	43 19 1	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
327 15 7	55 11 0	47 2 4	30 1 6	33 16 7	Furniture and House Sundries.
402 8 6	7 0 7	11 10 2	8 6 2	16 12 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
104 14 3	4 15 3	7 4 7	5 1 0	- -	Travelling and Police.
83 1 1	4 15 6	5 6 6	8 10 7	4 2 6	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
29 10 6	22 16 7	9 4 2	25 12 9	15 0 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
6,204 12 7	499 3 7	580 5 3	569 1 6	526 16 8	Total Ordinary Charges.
24 4 9	24 19 2	24 3 6	22 15 3	15 19 3	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
8 2 5	8 14 6	7 11 0	7 15 7	6 6 10	Ditto Food.
2 14 1	3 6 11	3 9 10	2 2 0	1 16 3	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
- -	10 0 0	- -	44 5 0	42 12 0	Rent of School Premises.
140 19 3	42 18 7	16 11 11	32 2 6	99 5 6	Disposal, Home.
253 15 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	,, Emigration.
89 8 11	91 12 8	132 3 2	- -	- -	Building and Land
484 3 9	144 11 3	148 15 1	76 7 6	141 17 6	Total Extra Charges.
6,688 16 4	643 14 10	729 0 4	645 9 0	668 14 2	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
1,242 16 11	61 11 4	113 15 8	104 9 5	199 19 1	Profit (including stock in hand).
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss Ditto.

APPENDIX IX. *(a.)*

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—Girls.				
	Birmingham. Girls, 37. Officers, 4.	Devon and Exeter. Girls, 43. Officers, 5.	Sunderland. Girls, 43. Officers, 2.	Doncaster. Girls, 47. Officers, 4.	Limpley Stoke. Girls, 60. Officers, 5.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	496 17 2	600 8 4	558 8 6	634 7 5	773 15 4
Parents' Payments	23 11 4	20 6 0	48 14 6	60 2 1	33 8 3
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	81 4 6	- -	22 10 0	69 5 0	98 2 11
Payments from Rates	7 3 0	269 8 8	- -	171 4 9	195 9 3
Payments, Voluntary Associations	6 10 0	- -	30 14 0	- - -	15 15 0
Sundries	- -	- -	4 10 1	63 4 3	- -
Total Receipts	615 6 0	890 3 0	664 17 1	998 3 6	1,116 10 9
Expenditure.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	212 8 6	257 16 3	126 0 0	222 13 2	236 8 3
Food of Inmates	222 16 11	255 3 5	292 1 2	326 7 10	419 5 7
Clothing „	62 2 9	124 15 0	101 19 4	171 4 7	163 19 7
Washing, Fuel, and Light	42 8 11	101 0 4	81 0 6	43 12 11	94 10 1
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	28 10 10	41 0 10	14 14 9	85 6 5	68 3 2
Furniture and House Sundries	44 11 1	29 1 2	34 18 3	118 16 6	49 3 7
Printing and Office Expenses	11 1 7	60 12 2	21 9 4	47 17 11	44 19 9
Travelling and Police	6 6 2	15 8 5	3 16 6	12 10 7	10 4 1
Medical Expenses and Funerals	3 0 0	4 0 8	8 4 11	8 18 1	14 14 4
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	14 0 6	2 2 5	3 4 10	32 7 0	22 5 1
Total Ordinary Charges	647 7 3	891 0 8	687 9 7	1,069 15 0	1,123 13 6
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	17 9 11	20 14 5	15 19 9	22 15 2	18 14 7
Ditto Food	6 0 5	5 18 8	6 15 10	6 18 11	6 19 9
Ditto Clothing	1 13 7	2 18 0	2 7 5	3 12 10	2 14 8
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises	100 6 8	- -	22 2 6	- -	50 0
Disposal, Home	20 12 0	- -	- -	52 3 3	90 6 4
„ Emigration	- -	20 8 5	- -	- -	- -
Building and Land	- -	- -	- -	42 14 4	165 17 0
Total Extra Charges	120 18 8	20 8 5	22 2 6	94 17 7	306 3 4
Total Expenditure	768 5 11	911 9 1	709 12 1	1,164 12 7	1,429 16 10
Industrial Departments.					
Profit (including stock in hand)	150 13 6	146 15 8	99 7 6	118 10 4	365 3 10
Ditto	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

APPENDIX IX. (*a*.)

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1866—*continued*.

ENGLAND—GIRLS.

RED LODGE. Girls, 62. Officers, 8.	LIVERPOOL. Girls, 63. Officers, 5.	YORKSHIRE Catholic. Girls, 75. Officers, 8.	HAMPSTEAD. Girls, 98. Officers, 5.	ARNO'S COURT. Catholic. Girls, 99. Officers, 15.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
905 3 0	910 12 2	1,022 4 3	1,376 15 1	1,447 1 9	Treasury Allowance.
51 4 9	48 1 3	26 2 0	93 7 0	26 11 0	Parents' Payments.
- - -	162 5 8	100 0 0	33 18 0	- - -	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
240 11 0	96 14 3	- - -	556 4 11	91 6 4	Payments from Rates.
30 8 0	- - -	- - -	28 15 6	6 11 6	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
84 5 5	32 9 4	44 8 9	18 10 6	- - -	Sundries.
1,311 12 2	1,250 2 8	1,192 15 0	2,107 11 0	1,571 10 7	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
					EXPENDITURE.
					Ordinary Charges.
274 5 4	210 11 8	170 17 1	420 3 3	458 4 0	Officers' Pay and Rations.
390 16 7	425 17 3	492 6 4	777 8 6	712 11 10	Food of Inmates.
125 6 6	164 3 3	132 10 10	254 19 3	159 18 0	Clothing „
49 15 11	147 5 9	125 10 3	206 15 3	76 18 4	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
80 2 6	73 16 2	72 11 9	146 0 5	66 16 6	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
61 5 10	9 17 1	107 11 11	81 14 1	75 19 4	Furniture and House Sundries.
28 14 11	72 11 9	25 9 4	61 2 10	17 5 4	Printing and Office Expenses.
13 0 2	9 3 2	14 7 3	22 11 6	9 4 0	Travelling and Police.
15 9 10	48 15 7	11 15 11	27 9 7	38 8 5	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
36 17 8	28 7 10	66 15 0	105 5 1	83 5 11	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,075 15 3	1,190 9 6	1,219 15 8	2,103 9 9	1,698 11 8	Total Ordinary Charges.
17 7 0	18 17 11	16 5 3	21 9 3	17 3 2	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
6 6 1	6 15 2	6 11 3	7 18 8	7 3 11	Ditto Food.
2 0 5	2 12 1	1 15 4	2 12 0	1 12 3	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
73 0 0	- - -	50 0 0	- - -	15 3 5	Rent of School Premises.
68 17 7	58 9 0	121 11 8	100 0 0	51 12 7	Disposal, Home.
- - -	- - -	9 3 6	- - -	- - -	„ Emigration.
- - -	- - -	33 9 8	114 18 4	- - -	Building, Land, and Sundries.
141 17 7	58 9 0	214 4 10	214 18 4	66 16 0	Total Extra Charges.
1,217 12 10	1,248 18 6	1,434 0 6	2,318 8 1	1,765 7 8	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
					Industrial Departments.
64 7 10	370 3 0	255 11 6	565 11 0	193 17 1	Profit (including stock in hand).
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Loss - Ditto.

APPENDIX IX. (*a.*) - - -

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of

Receipts and Expenditure.	SCOTLAND—Boys.				
	Rossie. Boys, 36. Officers, 7.	Kibble. Boys, 52. Officers, 9.	Inverness. Boys, 55. Officers, 6.	Stranraer. Boys, 47 / Girls, 27 } 74 Officers, 4.	Wellington Farm. Boys, 96. Officers, 10.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Receipts.					
Treasury Allowance - -	539 4 6	804 4 8	847 3 3	1,093 16 5	1,431 3 11
Parents' Payments - -	- -	2 4 6	- -	- -	25 2 6
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c. -	47 0 0	- -	45 5 11	3 1 0	176 12 0
Payments from Rates -	200 0 0	- -	- -	100 0 0	- -
Payments, Voluntary Associations - - -	8 8 0	- -	10 18 2	3 3 0	- -
Sundries - - - - -	- -	286 15 10	- -	5 0 4	- -
Total Receipts - -	794 12 6	1,093 5 0	903 7 4	1,205 0 9	1,632 18 5
Expenditure.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay and Rations -	151 0 0	205 10 9	283 9 4	194 14 0	336 7 4
Food of Inmates - -	271 17 6	419 15 9	391 8 11	490 16 8	648 1 2
Clothing „ - -	121 17 0	173 15 10	73 17 5	198 16 7	305 16 5
Washing, Fuel, and Light -	38 0 0	64 6 4	58 10 9	144 13 2	104 13 7
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes -	30 5 0	117 3 1	32 6 10	38 15 1	31 17 9
Furniture and House Sundries	6 0 0	108 7 5	25 9 6	191 18 1	79 12 4
Printing and Office Expenses	16 0 0	37 0 5	12 14 4	23 6 8	30 10 2
Travelling and Police -	12 16 0	6 3 4	14 3 6	- -	18 3 3
Medical Expenses and Funerals	10 0 0	8 14 10	3 0 9	6 14 2	10 18 2
Sundries, Rewards, &c. -	12 2 0	9 18 8	- -	32 3 0	28 13 9
Total Ordinary Charges -	669 17 6	1,150 16 5	895 1 4	1,321 17 5	1,594 13 11
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management -	18 12 2	22 2 7	16 5 6	17 17 3	16 12 3
Ditto Food - -	7 11 0	8 1 5	7 2 4	6 12 8	6 15 0
Ditto Clothing - -	3 7 8	3 6 10	1 6 10	2 13 9	3 3 9
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises -	44 0 0	- -	- -	71 15 6	80 6 0
Disposal, Home - -	- -	38 13 10	- -	21 19 6	27 9 7
„ Emigration - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	33 6 6
Building, Land, and Sundries	210 15 1	- -	- -	35 7 7	73 9 1
Total Extra Charges -	254 15 1	38 13 10	- -	129 2 7	214 11 2
Total Expenditure -	924 12 7	1,189 10 3	895 1 4	1,451 0 0	1,809 5 1
Industrial Departments.					
Profit (including stock in hand) - -	36 11 11	49 14 3	18 12 0	342 5 9	254 15 5
Loss Ditto - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

APPENDIX IX. (*a.*)

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1866—*continued.*

SCOTLAND—Boys.					Girls.		
Old Mill.	Parkhead, Catholic.	Glasgow.	Paisley.	Aberdeen.		Receipts and Expenditure.
Boys, 112. Officers, 7.	Boys, 172. Officers, 16.	Boys, 305.* Officers, 51.	Girls, 8. Officers, .	Girls, 26. Officers, 2.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.		
						Receipts.
1,692 15 2	2,618 12 11	3,625 10 2	133 14 8	393 6 5		Treasury Allowance.
- -	9 17 6	67 17 3	- -	- -		Parents' Payments.
43 0 11	- -	- -	- -	14 5 0		Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
100 0 0	- -	2,201 5 4	- -	18 0 0		Payments from Rates.
18 0 0	- -	16 12 0	- -	- -		Payments, Voluntary Associations.
56 10 0	- -	- -	- -	1 6 8		Sundries.
1,910 6 1	2,628 10 5	5,911 4 9	133 14 8	426 18 1		Total Receipts.
						Expenditure.
						Ordinary Charges.
259 18 6	837 16 1	1,504 18 11		103 7 8		Officers' Pay and Rations.
593 17 8	813 17 7	1,715 15 5		107 2 4		Food of Inmates.
370 0 5	292 0 2	1,309 5 1		43 16 11		Clothing ,,
129 15 8	137 0 0	381 7 8		36 17 8		Washing, Fuel, and Light.
59 16 1	50 16 1	233 18 2		77 18 4		Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
47 8 11	31 10 1	136 11 5		42 19 1		Furniture and House Sundries.
181 9 1	24 12 3	181 7 8		31 13 8		Printing and Office Expenses.
29 12 0	47 5 1	12 15 8		4 3 3		Travelling and Police.
18 9 0	18 11 0	148 5 4		2 13 7		Medical Expenses and Funera
21 19 11	39 19 3	509 17 9		8 4 0		Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,712 7 3	2,293 7 7	6,134 3 1		458 16 6		Total Ordinary Cha ges.
15 5 9	13 6 8	20 2 3		17 12 11		Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
5 6 0	4 14 7	5 12 6		4 2 5		Ditto Food.
3 6 1	1 14 0	4 5 10		1 13 9		Ditto Clothing.
						Extra Charges.
194 3 1	280 0 0	- -		- -		Rent of School Premises.
- -	90 4 10	- -		- -		Disposal, Home.
- -	52 5 0	242 10 2		- -		,, Emigration.
74 5 0	246 3 1	- -		- -		Building, Land, and Sundries.
268 8 1	668 12 11	242 10 2		- -		Total Extra Charges.
1,980 15 4	2,962 0 6	6,376 13 3		458 16 6		Total Expenditure.
						Industrial Departments.
355 6 9	223 4 1	586 6 2		38 12 0		Profit (including stock in hand).
- -	- -	- -		- -		Loss Ditto.

This School is also certified under the Original Industrial Schools Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 74, and the Expenditure on the Reformatory Department cannot be separately given.

* Including Voluntaries.

APPENDIX IX. (*a.*)

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of Certified Reformatory Schools for 1866—*cont.*

Receipts and Expenditure.	SCOTLAND—Girls.		
	Dalry.	Dalbeth, Catholic.	Glasgow.
	Girls, 55. Officers, 3.	Girls, 81. Officers, 11.	Girls, 136.* Officers, 9.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	733 5 6	1,150 19 3	1,036 13 8
Parents' Payments	2 2 0	1 1 0	14 12 5
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	97 1 0	- -	1 0 0
Payments from Rates	- -	- -	391 18 6
Payments, Voluntary Associations	15 13 0	26 15 0	10 18 0
Sundries	3 19 6	- -	- -
Total Receipts	852 1 0	1,178 15 3	1,455 2 7
Expenditure.			
Ordinary Charges.			
Officers' Pay and Rations	164 0 0	407 2 0	439 2 6
Food of Inmates	323 18 5	552 8 7	739 1 4
Clothing „	96 0 0	91 1 4	235 6 10
Washing, Fuel and Light	46 0 0	42 2 2	159 16 6
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	18 9 6	52 2 10	66 6 4
Furniture and House Sundries	59 16 8	10 16 1	8 13 3
Printing and Office Expenses	11 12 7	4 15 4	92 8 6
Travelling and Police	10 0 6	4 0 10	92 8 6
Medical Expenses and Funerals	6 0 0	44 16 2	65 16 8
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	5 4 1	29 1 9	- -
Total Ordinary Charges	741 1 9	1,238 7 1	1,899 0 5
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	13 9 6	15 5 9	13 19 3
Ditto Food	5 17 9	6 16 5	5 8 8
Ditto Clothing	1 14 11	1 2 6	1 14 7
Extra Charges.			
Rent of School Premises	- -	174 16 0	- -
Disposal, Home	15 0 0	59 16 11	- -
„ Emigration	- -	- -	- -
Building and Land	267 19 0	- -	- -
Total Extra Charges	282 19 0	234 12 11	- -
Total Expenditure	1,024 0 9	1,473 0 0	1,899 0 5
Industrial Departments.			
Profit (including stock in hand)	125 17 6	296 17 1	453 2 11
Loss Ditto	- -	- -	- -

* Including Voluntaries.

Certified Reformatory Schools.

APPENDIX IX. (*b.*)

SUMMARY

OF THE

ACCOUNTS for EXPENDITURE in REFORMATORY SCHOOLS for MAINTENANCE, MANAGEMENT, and DISPOSAL, including Profit or Loss from Industrial Departments, with the Gross Cost per Head,

For the Year 1866.

APPENDIX IX. (*b.*)

SUMMARY of the ACCOUNTS in Reformatory Schools, for Maintenance, Management, and Disposal, including Profit or Loss from Industrial Departments, for the Year 1866.

Name of Reformatory.	Average No. of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance and Rent.	Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add Industrial Loss.	Gross Cost per Head, including Disposal.
ENGLAND.—BOYS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Monmouth	15	362 11 3	5 19 7	52 13 10	- - -	21 1 1
Devon and Exeter	26	628 18 1	20 7 5	31 19 4	- - -	23 14 10
Essex	26	551 13 5	36 13 7	125 1 8	- - -	17 16 4
Wilts	26	633 6 10	30 12 2	93 17 7	- - -	21 18 6
Herts	27	761 2 4	19 11 3	111 18 1	- - -	24 15 5
Woodbury Hill	29	660 13 11	9 4 1	60 11 4	- - -	20 0 3
Bedford	31	644 16 8	24 4 8	246 8 2	- - -	13 11 3
Buxton	32	599 18 3	44 4 3	49 13 9	- - -	18 11 6
Northampton	32	648 0 11	39 0 4	180 13 1	- - -	15 16 6
Dorset	35	701 7 7	10 2 10	96 18 10	- - -	17 11 2
Cumberland	42	825 17 6	26 14 5	- - -	13 9 0	20 12 5
Glamorgan	44	794 4 4	7 13 7	- - -	16 16 1	18 12 1
Hardwicke	44	872 13 8	48 5 10	206 5 9	- - -	16 4 10
Suffolk	45	716 9 2	81 11 7	50 3 3	- - -	16 12 5
Bradwall	53	1,081 13 4	80 16 1	155 1 4	- - -	19 0 2
Manchester and Salford	53	1,171 10 6	48 16 3	47 12 5	- - -	22 2 6
Hants	54	1,202 16 9	41 3 10	- - -	58 6 3	24 2 4
Leeds	58	1,181 9 9	72 19 0	- - -	117 3 2	23 12 11
Home in the East	60	1,139 1 3	20 11 7	52 9 1	- - -	18 9 1
Stoke Farm	65	1,311 10 7	- - -	139 12 6	- - -	18 0 7
Castle Howard	65	1,538 14 4	66 0 5	136 13 7	- - -	22 11 8
North Lancashire	72	1,199 7 0	87 0 1	97 13 9	- - -	16 10 2
Warwickshire	72	1,356 19 2	153 16 1	368 5 9	- - -	15 17 4
Saltley	79	1,264 8 2	46 11 3	177 13 1	- - -	14 6 11
Calder Farm	80	1,854 3 7	25 13 3	25 2 11	- - -	23 3 8
Liverpool Farm	84	1,572 7 5	91 0 0	63 19 2	- - -	19 0 9
Kingswood	94	2,092 0 3	63 4 9	469 7 8	- - -	15 16 1
Brook Green, Catholic	120	2,204 4 3	34 10 0	217 6 11	- - -	16 16 10
Wandsworth	127	2,609 5 9	173 9 0	405 1 3	- - -	18 14 5
North Eastern	141	2,305 6 10	89 4 10	- - -	127 19 0	17 17 9
Mount St. Bernard's, Cathc.	167	3,188 18 8	263 17 2	353 15 6	- - -	18 11 1
"Akbar" Ship	181	3,552 17 0	197 19 7	96 7 0	- - -	20 3 9
"Cornwall" Ship	185	3,602 13 10	173 10 6	- - -	- - -	20 8 3
"Clarence" Ship, Catholic	189	3,116 11 5	- - -	43 15 0	- - -	16 5 2
Market Weighton, Catholic	210	4,062 10 11	241 0 1	716 6 7	- - -	17 1 7
Red Hill	256	6,204 12 7	394 14 10	1,242 16 11	- - -	20 18 5

APPENDIX IX. (*b.*)

Summary of the Accounts for 1866.—*cont.*

Name of School.	Average No. of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance and Rent.	Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add Industrial Loss.	Gross Cost per Head, including Disposal.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ENGLAND.—GIRLS.						
Allesley Farm	20	509 3 7	42 18 7	61 11 4	- - -	24 10 6
Toxteth Park	24	580 5 3	16 11 11	113 15 8	- - -	20 2 6
Surrey	25	613 6 6	32 2 6	104 9 5	- - -	21 12 9
Ipswich	33	569 8 8	99 5 6	199 19 1	- - -	14 4 1
Birmingham	37	747 13 11	20 12 0	150 13 6	- - -	16 13 11
Devon and Exeter	43	891 0 8	20 8 5	146 15 8	- - -	17 15 7
Sunderland	43	709 12 1	- - -	99 7 6	- - -	14 3 10
Doncaster	47	1,069 15 0	52 3 3	118 10 4	- - -	21 6 11
Limpley Stoke	60	1,173 13 6	90 6 4	365 3 10	- - -	14 19 8
Red Lodge	62	1,148 15 3	68 17 7	64 7 10	- - -	18 12 0
Liverpool	63	1,190 9 6	58 9 0	370 3 0	- - -	13 18 11
Yorkshire, Catholic	75	1,269 15 8	130 15 2	255 11 6	- - -	15 5 2
Hampstead	98	2,103 9 9	100 0 0	565 11 0	- - -	16 14 3
Arno's Court, Catholic	99	1,713 15 1	51 12 7	193 17 1	- - -	15 17 6
SCOTLAND.—BOYS.						
Rossie	36	713 17 6	- - -	36 11 11	- - -	18 16 3
Stranraer { Boys, 47 / Girls, 27 }	74	1,393 12 11	21 19 6	342 5 9	- - -	14 10 1
Kibble	52	1,150 16 5	38 13 10	49 14 3	- - -	21 18 4
Inverness	55	895 1 4	- - -	18 12 0	- - -	15 18 8
Wellington Farm	93	1,674 19 11	60 16 1	254 15 5	- - -	15 8 6
Old Mill	112	1,906 10 4	- - -	355 6 9	- - -	13 16 11
Parkhead, Catholic	172	2,573 7 7	142 9 10	223 4 1	- - -	14 9 10
Glasgow	305	6,134 3 1	242 10 2	586 6 2	- - -	18 19 8
SCOTLAND.—GIRLS.						
Aberdeen	26	458 16 6	- - -	38 12 0	- - -	16 3 3
Dalry	55	741 1 9	15 0 0	125 17 6	- - -	11 9 2
Glasgow	136	1,899 0 5	- - -	453 2 11	- - -	10 12 7
Dalbeth, Catholic	81	1,413 3 1	59 16 11	296 17 1	- - -	14 10 5

APPENDIX IX. (*c.*)

Table of Comparative Cost per Head for Food, Clothing, Salaries and Profits.

I.—Reformatory Schools.

The first column contains the name of the school. The second the average number of inmates. The third, fourth, and fifth the cost per head for food, clothing, and superintendence, and the sixth the profit per head as shown by the Industrial Return.

Boys' Schools containing less than 50 inmates.

School.	Boys.	Food.	Clothing.	Salaries.	Profit.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Monmouth	15	8 8 0	4 5 0	6 10 0	3 10 0
Devon	26	9 15 0	2 15 0	6 6 0	1 5 0
Essex	26	7 1 0	2 19 0	5 5 0	4 16 0
Wilts	26	7 15 0	3 3 0	8 1 0	3 12 0
Herts	27	7 19 0	3 4 0	9 1 0	4 3 0
Woodbury Hill	29	9 5 0	2 19 0	7 2 0	2 2 0
Bedford	31	8 13 0	1 19 0	7 8 0	7 19 0
Buxton	32	6 17 0	2 9 0	4 14 0	1 11 0
Northampton	32	8 1 0	3 4 0	4 12 0	5 13 0
Dorset	35	7 18 0	3 7 0	4 8 0	2 15 0
Cumberland*	42	7 6 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	—
Glamorgan*	44	5 19 0	1 19 0	5 2 0	—
Hardwicke	44	6 11 0	2 4 0	5 6 0	4 14 0
Suffolk	45	6 6 0	1 14 0	5 2 0	1 2 0
Boys' Schools containing from 50 to 100 inmates.					
Bradwall	53	8 8 0	2 8 0	6 11 0	2 19 0
Manchester	53	7 0 0	1 15 0	5 14 0	0 18 0
Hants†	54	6 13 0	3 6 0	5 9 0	—
Leeds†	58	7 4 0	3 8 0	4 3 0	—
Home in East	60	7 9 0	1 9 0	4 8 0	0 17 0
Stoke Farm	65	8 17 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	2 3 0
Castle Howard	65	7 6 0	3 1 0	7 3 0	2 2 0
North Lancashire	72	6 8 0	2 9 0	3 0 0	1 7 0
Warwickshire	72	6 3 0	1 15 0	4 15 0	5 2 0
Saltley	79	5 2 0	2 2 0	5 1 0	2 5 0
Calder Farm	80	8 15 0	2 5 0	6 8 0	0 6 0
Liverpool Farm	84	6 4 0	2 6 0	3 14 0	0 15 0
Kingswood	94	6 7 0	1 12 0	4 17 0	5 0 0
Boys' Schools containing above 100 inmates.					
Brook Green, Catholic	120	6 8 0	2 1 0	3 0 0	1 16 0
Wandsworth	127	7 8 0	2 16 0	3 19 0	3 4 0
North Eastern‡	141	7 11 0	1 18 0	2 18 0	—
St. Bernard's, Catholic	167	8 6 0	2 1 0	3 12 0	2 2 0
Market Weighton, Catholic	210	7 3 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0
Red Hill	256	8 2 0	2 6 0	6 6 0	4 17 0
"Akbar" Ship	181	5 16 0	1 19 0	6 15 0	0 11 0
"Cornwall" Ship‡	185	5 16 0	2 4 0	6 5 0	—
"Clarence" Ship, Catholic	189	5 5 0	2 10 0	5 9 0	0 5 0

* Industrial loss at Cumberland of 13*l.* 9*s.*; at Glamorgan, 16*l.* 6*s.*; or 6*s.* 6*d.* and 7*s.* 6*d.* per head respectively.

† Loss at Hants, 58*l.* 6*s.*; at Leeds, 117*l.* 3*s.*; or 1*l.* 3*s.* and 2*l.* per head respectively.

‡ Industrial loss, North Eastern, 127*l.* 19*s.*, or 18*s.* per head. "Cornwall" profit and loss, nil.

APPENDIX IX. (*c.*)

Table of Comparative Cost—*cont.*

I.—Reformatory Schools.

Girls' Schools containing less than 50 inmates.*

Schools.	Boys.	Food.	Clothing.	Salaries.	Profit.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Allesley Farm	20	8 14 0	3 7 0	5 14 0	3 1 0
Toxteth Park	24	7 11 0	3 10 0	5 12 0	4 14 0
Surrey	25	7 8 0	2 2 0	6 8 0	4 3 0
Ipswich	33	6 6 0	1 16 0	3 13 0	6 1 0
Birmingham	37	6 0 0	2 4 0	5 15 0	4 2 0
Devon	43	5 19 0	2 18 0	6 0 0	3 8 0
Sunderland	43	6 16 0	2 7 0	2 19 0	2 6 0
Doncaster	47	6 19 0	3 13 0	4 15 0	2 1 0
Girls' Schools containing above 50 inmates.					
Limpley Stoke	60	7 0 0	2 15 0	3 19 0	6 2 0
Red Lodge	62	6 6 0	2 0 0	4 8 0	1 1 0
Liverpool	63	6 15 0	2 12 0	4 5 0	5 17 0
Yorkshire, Catholic	75	6 11 0	1 1 0	2 5 0	3 8 0
Hampstead	98	7 19 0	2 12 0	4 6 0	5 15 0
Arno's Court, Catholic	99	7 4 0	1 12 0	4 8 0	2 0 0

The following gives the results under the same heads for Scotland.

Boys' Schools under 100 inmates.

Rossie	36	7 11 0	3 8 0	4 4 0	1 0 0
Kibble	52	8 1 0	3 7 0	3 19 0	0 19 0
Inverness*	55	7 2 0	1 7 0	5 3 0	0 7 0
Wellington Farm	96	6 15 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	2 13 0

Boys' Schools with above 100 inmates.

Old Mill	112	5 6 0	3 0 0	2 6 0	3 4 0
Parkhead, Catholic	172	4 15 0	1 13 0	4 17 0	1 7 0
Glasgow	305	5 13 0	4 0 0	4 19 0	1 18 0

Girls' Schools.

Aberdeen	26	4 2 0	1 14 0	4 2 0	1 10 0
Dalry	55	5 18 0	1 5 0	3 0 0	2 6 0
Glasgow†	72	5 8 0	1 15 0	3 4 0	3 2 0
Dalbeth, Catholic	81	6 16 0	1 1 0	5 0 0	3 12 0

Note.—The accounts for Stranraer do not distinguish the expenses and earnings of the boys' department from that of the girls. On the whole institution, on an average of 74 inmates, the cost per head was, for food 6*l.* 13*s.*, for clothing 2*l.* 14*s.*, for salaries 2*l.* 12*s.*, and the industrial profit 4*l.* 12*s.*

* The expenses of the industrial training are mixed up with the salaries in this school.

† The total number of inmates, including 64 voluntary cases in the penitentiary department, was 136. The number of girls in the reformatory was 72. The cost per head is estimated on the whole number.

APPENDIX IX. (*c.*)

II.—Industrial Schools.

Comparative Table of Industrial Schools, for Boys or Girls only, in which all the Children are entirely boarded.

Name of School.	Average No. under Detention.	Average No. boarded.	Total Cost of Maintenance.	Cost of Food.	Cost of Clothing.	Cost of Salaries.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ENGLAND.						
Boys.						
Devon	51	50	1,066 4 1	300 15 3	182 2 1	245 7 1
Clifton	71	72	1,485 5 4	537 17 4	303 3 0	207 13 2
Park Row	57	64	988 7 7	399 6 10	116 13 2	247 5 0
Boys' Home	18	58	1,141 7 2	332 7 0	123 6 4	282 14 0
Church Farm	8	32	698 12 0	252 10 2	142 2 7	151 14 10
Walthamstow, Catholic	84	84	1,200 8 3	438 19 7	203 3 9	292 17 0
Girls.						
School of Discipline	20	41	746 16 0	328 9 1	84 4 9	166 14 1
Lisson Street	11	32	485 16 0	179 2 8	33 14 4	153 0 0
Sloane Street	10	50	670 2 0	336 8 11	101 12 9	150 7 0
Coventry	10	29	561 6 0	249 9 9	58 18 8	149 11 11
St. Elizabeth, Liverpool, Cath.	18	45	818 2 0	213 1 0	86 13 5	191 0 10
St. Margaret's Home, Catholic	32	40	765 4 0	300 12 1	168 0 1	119 14 5
SCOTLAND.						
Boys.						
Perth, Fechney	64	69	840 18 0	341 15 5	121 15 5	140 18 8
Girls.						
Newton Stewart	44	48	749 10 0	257 7 11	195 8 10	140 0 0
Perth, Girls	17	52	467 13 0	231 1 6	68 8 4	109 11 8
„ Craigie	31	52	526 6 0	260 18 8	65 1 3	110 0 0

Note.—The Schools at Kirkdale, Paisley, and Arbroath are not included in the above return, the expenditure for the different classes of scholars being so much mixed up that no fair comparison could be made with that of other schools.

APPENDIX IX. (*c.*)

II. Industrial Schools.

Comparative Table of Industrial Schools, for both Boys and Girls, in which a Proportion of the Children attend as Day Scholars, and are only partially boarded.

Name of School.	Average No. under Detention.	Average No. attending and boarded or partially fed.	Total Cost of Maintenance.	Cost of Food.	Cost of Clothing.	Cost of Salaries.
ENGLAND.						
Boys and Girls.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Chester	35	65	715 19 10	276 14 0	49 7 0	186 8 0
Birkenhead	25	78	1,074 1 7	460 11 1	145 4 8	122 6 0
Bolton	22	35	481 13 5	225 12 7	40 11 5	112 12 4
Manchester	79	162	1,891 3 5	813 14 7	187 4 3	385 3 8
Liverpool	91	165	1,908 16 1	684 17 1	221 5 8	508 10 3
Newcastle	75	214	1,976 8 7	625 7 4	263 1 1	615 0 9
York	73	141	1,290 13 1	695 1 2	122 7 4	273 8 8
Hull	62	180	1,307 13 5	431 14 2	188 11 2	357 15 10
Leeds	54	165	944 0 4	391 7 2	172 3 1	237 18 7
SCOTLAND.						
Boys and Girls.						
Aberdeen	23	111	964 9 8	420 17 9	45 12 0	269 11 1
Ayr	66	92	739 7 4	336 19 2	58 11 7	170 5 10
Kilmarnock	35	37	496 9 8	184 3 6	94 6 0	136 4 1
Dumfries	40	93	533 18 1	242 5 6	68 5 0	117 10 0
Edinburgh, Original	56	222	2,853 2 1	1,038 2 8	451 9 7	693 5 1
Edinburgh, United	84	160	1,947 15 2	718 17 5	71 19 4	568 17 6
Leith	29	75	831 2 9	295 12 2	102 18 4	209 6 6
Dundee	11	90	900 19 8	321 6 7	53 4 3	277 14 0
Glasgow	143	258	2,750 0 0	1,094 13 5	453 4 11	447 18 0
„ Catholic	170	163	1,738 13 3	760 0 0	256 1 2	392 0 0
Greenock	60	120	1,041 3 10	408 8 7	75 2 0	267 17 4

APPENDIX X.

Payments from Parents.

A List of the Places from which Payments have been received on account of Youthful Offenders under Detention in Reformatory and Industrial Schools, during the Year ending December 31, 1866, and the Amount collected at each such Place.

(*a*) On account of Young Offenders under Detention in Reformatory Schools.

		£	s.	d.
Bedford	Bedford	12	8	0
	Luton	0	4	0
	Woburn	4	0	6
	Sharnbrook	2	13	9
	Leighton Buzzard	1	16	0
Berks	Reading	15	6	6
	Windsor	0	13	0
	Clewer	1	11	0
	Faringdon	0	2	6
	Newbury	1	4	0
	Wokingham	4	7	6
Buckingham	High Wycombe	0	8	0
	Slough	0	8	0
Cambridge and Isle of Ely.	Cambridge	14	19	6
	Chesterton	1	6	0
	Ely	1	6	0
	Wisbeach	3	18	0
Cheshire	Birkenhead	12	16	6
	Hyde	6	10	0
	Macclesfield	3	4	0
	Middlewich	1	15	0
	Stockport	14	2	6
	Stalybridge	2	8	0
	Lymm	7	10	0
Cornwall	Truro	5	4	0
	Liskeard	2	12	0
	Falmouth	3	2	0
Cumberland	Whitehaven	4	6	0
	Carlisle	0	16	0
Derby	Derby	4	1	0
	Ashbourne	2	4	0
	Litchurch	5	14	0
Devon	Exeter	6	1	3
	Paignton	13	1	6
	Teignmouth	10	5	0
	Cullompton	0	17	0
	Copplestone	4	18	6
	Chudleigh	3	11	0
	Devonport	23	1	6
	Southmolton	1	19	0
Dorset	Dorchester	5	8	0
	Beaminster	2	1	2
	Sherborne	3	18	0
	Sturminster	1	2	6
	Wimborne	0	9	0
	Weymouth	4	1	0
	Blandford	0	4	6
	Poole	1	12	0
Durham	Sunderland	52	15	6
	South Shields	22	2	0
	Gateshead	3	13	0
	Bishop Auckland	8	1	0
	West Hartlepool	6	2	3
	Berry Edge	0	10	0
	Castle Eden	1	14	0
Essex	Colchester	5	12	0
	Braintree	3	3	6
	Brentwood	1	6	0
	Dunmow	0	14	6
Gloucester	Gloucester	16	16	6
	Bristol	57	2	0
	Stroud	32	8	6
	Staple Hill	1	1	0
	Cheltenham	9	6	3
	Chipping Campden	1	15	0
	Coleford	3	9	6
	Dursley	0	16	0
	Chipping Sodbury	1	6	0
Hants	Southampton	5	5	6
	Winchester	1	11	0
	Portsmouth	35	19	6
	Ringwood	1	15	6
	Newport, Isle of Wight.	3	8	0
	Lyndhurst	0	13	0
	Alton	1	5	6
	Gosport	1	6	0
	Aldershot	1	2	0
	Bitterne	0	19	0
Hereford	Hereford	1	6	0
	Ross	1	11	3
Herts	Hertford	6	9	6
	Hitchin	0	7	6
	Hemel Hempstead	10	10	0
	Watford	2	0	9
	Buntingford	1	19	0
	St. Albans	1	6	0
	Gt. Berkhampstead	0	5	0
	Stevenage	0	13	0
Kent	Canterbury	5	4	0
	Chatham	6	6	6
	Cranbrook	4	1	0
	Dartford	1	19	0
	Deal	3	18	0
	Dover	11	17	0
	Folkestone	1	2	0
	Gravesend	14	18	0
	Margate	0	13	0
	Rochester	5	0	0
	Sandwich	1	4	6
	Seabrook	1	14	6
	Sittingbourne	3	6	0
	Tunbridge	0	19	6
	Tunbridge Wells	5	15	0
	Ashford	5	11	6
Lancaster	Lancaster	2	0	0
	Liverpool	227	4	0
	Manchester	135	8	2
	Ashton-under-Lyne	5	0	0
	Blackburn	7	8	0
	Bolton	42	0	5
	Little Bolton	2	18	6
	Burnley	2	12	0
	Bury	4	6	0
	Chorley	0	19	0
	Oldham	10	15	3

APPENDIX X.

Payments from Parents (Reformatories)—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
Lancaster	Old Swan	5	4	0
	Ormskirk	3	5	0
	Old Trafford	2	0	0
	Prescot	8	17	6
	Preston	18	17	9
	Rochdale	4	8	0
	Salford	7	12	6
	Skerton	3	4	7
	St. Helens	5	5	0
	Warrington	4	4	0
	Wigan	2	12	0
	Wilshaw	2	5	0
Leicester	Leicester	6	6	0
	Loughborough	3	18	0
Lincoln	Lincoln	1	3	0
	Boston	2	18	6
	Skirbeck	0	18	0
	Brigg	1	16	0
	Grimsby	5	2	0
	Grantham	7	7	0
	Epworth	2	12	0
	Market Rasen	3	5	0
	Gainsborough	10	8	0
Middlesex	London	639	3	9
Monmouth	Newport	9	4	6
	Pontypool	3	5	0
	Tredegar	2	12	0
	Abergavenny	1	16	0
	Chepstow	1	8	0
Norfolk	Norwich	10	9	3
	North Walsham	1	19	0
	Downham	1	6	0
	East Dereham	2	14	0
	Pulham	0	19	0
	Walsingham	0	6	0
	Yarmouth	0	10	0
Northampton	Northampton	2	0	6
	Peterboro'	1	8	0
	Towcester	1	6	0
	Weedon	1	6	0
	Oundle	3	0	0
Northumberland	Newcastle-on-Tyne	12	2	0
	Morpeth	1	6	0
	Alnwick	4	11	6
	Tynemouth	4	1	0
Nottingham	Nottingham	2	4	0
	Newark	8	18	6
	Mansfield	3	5	0
	East Retford	5	7	6
Oxford	Oxford	1	19	0
Shropshire	Bridgenorth	0	11	8
	Whitchurch	2	12	0
	Oswestry	2	12	0
Somerset	Bath	12	1	0
	Axbridge	6	13	6
	Frome	2	18	6
	Long Ashton	1	19	0
	Ilminster	2	12	0
	Taunton	1	6	0
	Weston	0	13	0
	Wincanton	1	2	8
	Yeovil	0	13	0
	Bridgewater	4	1	0
Stafford	Wolverhampton	18	10	6
	West Bromwich	2	1	0
	Bilston	1	5	0
	Burslem	16	14	6
	Burton-on-Trent	1	17	0
	Hanley	4	14	6
	Kingswinford	4	15	0
	Longton	2	9	6
	Newcastle-under-Lyne.	3	19	6
	Tipton	1	9	3
	Walsall	15	10	6
	Wednesbury	1	10	0
Suffolk	Ipswich	13	15	6
	Ixworth	2	0	0
	Beccles	7	1	9
	Boxford	1	4	0
	Clare	3	13	0
	Bury St. Edmunds	2	2	0
	Eye	4	6	0
	Lowestoft	7	14	0
	Mildenhall	1	6	0
	Sudbury	0	13	0
Surrey	Guildford	3	5	0
	Farnham	7	16	6
	Chertsey	4	9	0
Sussex	Chichester	4	6	8
	Brighton	34	12	0
	Cuckfield	2	12	0
	Hailsham	1	6	6
	Hastings	4	7	9
	Horsham	0	8	0
	Hove	0	19	6
	Lewes	2	12	6
	Rye	2	12	0
	Steyning	4	1	0
Warwick	Warwick	10	4	6
	Birmingham	50	12	0
	Aston	10	17	0
	Coventry	5	12	0
	Kenilworth	3	9	0
	Foleshill	4	3	6
	Henley-in-Arden	0	16	0
	Leamington	1	3	0
	Rugby	0	9	0
	Shipston-on-Stour	1	7	0
Westmoreland	Kendal	3	18	0
Wilts	Salisbury	3	11	6
	Hindon	3	6	0
	Swindon	1	19	0
	Trowbridge	6	9	0
	Warminster	0	9	9
Worcester	Worcester	4	14	0
	Bromsgrove	8	9	0
	Halesowen	5	2	0
	Kidderminster	3	12	0
	Pershore	4	11	0
	Stourport	2	11	6
	Stourbridge	1	9	0
	Upton-on-Severn	4	3	6
	Dudley	2	1	0
York	Barnsley	4	13	0
	Beverley	7	19	3
	Bradford	78	3	6
	Dewsbury	10	4	0
	Doncaster	15	5	6
	Goole	4	18	0

APPENDIX X.

Payments from Parents (Reformatories)—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
YORK	Halifax	15	1	6
	Huddersfield	17	11	0
	Hull	78	6	9
	Leeds	14	1	0
	Leven	1	4	0
	Market Weighton	1	19	0
	Middlesborough	6	17	0
	Rotherham	9	15	1
	Richmond	3	2	0
	Saddleworth	7	2	6
	Scarborough	8	15	6
	Sheffield	83	14	3
	Tadcaster	1	9	3
	Wakefield	10	15	6
	Whitby	2	8	9
	Total £	2,650	12	8

WALES.		£	s.	d.
BRECON	Brecon	0	19	6
CARMARTHEN	Llanelly	10	8	0
CARNARVON	Bangor	5	10	6
	Portmadoc	2	12	0
DENBIGH	Denbigh	0	7	6
	Wrexham	3	6	0
GLAMORGAN	Cardiff	3	3	0
	Merthyr Tydvil	1	11	0
	Neath	3	18	0
	Swansea	3	0	0
PEMBROKE	Haverfordwest	3	0	0
	Total	37	15	6

SCOTLAND.		£	s.	d.
EDINBURGH	Edinburgh	27	4	6
LANARK	Glasgow	87	6	2
RENFREW	Paisley	0	18	6
	Total £	115	9	2
	GRAND TOTAL £	2,803	17	4

APPENDIX X.

Payments from Parents.

(*b.*) On account of Children under Detention in Certified Industrial Schools.

		£	s.	d.
Cheshire	Chester	4	18	0
	Lymm	1	4	0
	Macclesfield	0	14	0
	Middlewich	2	5	0
	Birkenhead	1	7	0
Cumberland	Carlisle	2	7	0
Devon	Exeter	30	17	0
	Barnstaple	8	2	6
	Chudleigh	1	19	0
	Devonport	7	1	0
	Honiton	6	10	0
	Paignton	7	10	0
	Plymouth	0	10	6
	Teignmouth	2	12	0
Dorset	Beaminster	7	15	6
Durham	Bishop Auckland	0	16	6
	Gateshead	5	11	6
	Sunderland	16	16	6
	West Hartlepool	1	17	6
Gloucester	Bristol	43	11	6
	Gloucester	8	1	6
	Sodbury	0	9	6
	Staple Hill	1	8	0
Lancashire	Bolton	24	19	0
	Liverpool	60	2	0
	Manchester	72	17	0
	Old Trafford	2	12	0
	Prescot	8	18	6
	St. Helen's	2	15	0
	Warrington	5	4	0
Middlesex	London	133	18	4
Northumberland.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	42	8	8
Nottingham	Nottingham	6	16	0
Somerset	Axbridge	7	16	0
	Bath	0	4	6
	Temple Cloud	0	5	9
Stafford	Burslem	7	5	6
	Hanley	3	0	0
	Longton	2	4	0
	Walsall	1	0	0
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's	2	12	0
	Lowestoft	5	4	0
Surrey	Farnham	0	12	0
Warwickshire	Birmingham	7	5	6
	Nuneaton	3	18	0
York	Doncaster	6	0	0
	Guisborough	3	10	0
	Hull	90	16	0
	Keighley	2	14	0
	Leven	1	3	0
	Leeds	12	8	0
	Middlesborough	23	5	0
	Otley	3	3	0
	Rotherham	8	7	0
	Sheffield	4	8	6
	York	2	9	0
	Bradford	5	0	0
	Total £	729	6	3

WALES.

		£	s.	d.
Denbigh	Denbigh	1	10	0
Glamorgan	Cardiff	5	10	0
	Total £	7	0	0

SCOTLAND.

		£	s.	d.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	57	18	0
Ayr	Ayr	22	4	3
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	122	0	11
	Leith	1	19	0
Forfar	Dundee	6	10	0
Lanark	Glasgow	556	10	4
Perth	Perth	39	1	1
	Total £	806	3	7
	Grand Total £	1,542	9	10

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS

OF

IRELAND,

CERTIFIED UNDER THE 21ST AND 22ND VIC., CAP. 103.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1867.

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SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS OF IRELAND,

CERTIFIED UNDER THE 21ST AND 22ND VIC., CAP. 103.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD NAAS, M.P.,

Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Office of Inspector of Reformatory Schools,
The Castle, Dublin, March, 1867.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to submit the Sixth Annual Report upon the condition and operations of the Reformatory Schools under my inspection.

The following return shows the number of young offenders in the Irish Reformatory Schools, the 31st December in each year since the passing of the Act:—

1859,	140	1863,	606
1860,	384	1864,	638
1861,	539	1865,	628
1862,	591	1866,	632

The next table, No. I., shows the numbers in each Reformatory School on the last day of each month in the year 1866.

TABLE No. I.—Reformatory Schools, 1866; Number in each on last day of Month.

MONTH.	BELFAST. "Malone."	CORK. "St. Patrick's," Upton.	DUBLIN. 3, Rehoboth-place.	WICKLOW. "St. Kevin's," Glencree.	DUBLIN. 103, Cork-street.
January,	40	143	33	277	17
February,	41	143	34	284	17
March,	41	142	32	298	18
April,	38	139	31	293	16
May,	37	130	31	302	15
June,	37	123	30	313	17
July,	40	123	28	310	17
August,	44	119	30	306	17
September,	43	121	30	306	17
October,	42	120	29	307	18
November,	42	122	30	306	16
December,	44	121	31	308	15

MONTH.	DUBLIN CO. High Park.	LIMERICK. "St. Joseph's."	MONAGHAN. "Spark's Lake."	GALWAY. Ballinasloe.	Total.
January,	39	31	45	7	—
February,	39	31	43	7	—
March,	39	33	42	7	—
April,	38	33	43	8	—
May,	39	32	41	8	—
June,	39	31	41	8	—
July,	39	30	42	9	—
August,	39	30	42	9	—
September,	39	31	40	9	—
October,	39	29	42	9	—
November,	38	27	41	9	—
December,	39	23	42	9	—

TOTALS.

Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	493	139	632
February,	502	137	639
March,	513	139	652
April,	501	138	639
May,	500	135	635
June,	493	136	629
July,	501	137	638
August,	499	137	636
September,	500	136	636
October,	498	137	635
November,	500	131	631
December,	504	128	632

The next table, No. II., shows the number of young offenders who were received into Reformatory Schools in the year 1866; Table No. III. shows the offences of which the young offenders, received as in No. II., were convicted; and Table No. IV. shows their ages, social condition, state of instruction, and previous commitments.

TABLE No. II., showing the NUMBER of YOUNG OFFENDERS who were sentenced as under, and received into REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in IRELAND in the year ending December 31st, 1866.

CERTIFIED SCHOOLS to which Commitments were made.	COMMITTED.							SENTENCE.								
	On Indictment.			TOTAL.	Summary Convictions.		TOTAL.	Previous Imprisonment.					Reformatory Schools.			
	Judges of Superior Courts.	Recorder of Dublin.	Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.		Bench at Petty Sessions.	Divisional Justices at Dublin Police Courts.		14 Days.	1 Month and above 14 Days.	2 Months and above 1.	4 Months and above 2	Above 4 Months	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.
BOYS.																
St. Kevin's, Glencree,	3	.	15	18	27	41	68	54	27	5	.	.	.	10	9	67
3, Rehoboth-place, Dublin,	.	1	.	1	1	5	6	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	5
Malone, Belfast,	.	.	.	.	11	.	11	9	2	.	.	.	.	4	1	6
Upton, County of Cork,	2	.	1	3	28	1	29	20	10	1	1	.	.	1	.	31
Total Boys,	5	1	16	22	67	47	114	89	40	6	1	.	.	15	12	109
GIRLS.																
High Park, Drumcondra, County of Dublin,	.	.	.	.	1	7	8	4	2	1	1	.	.	1	1	6
St. Joseph's, Limerick,	.	.	2	2	5	1	6	6	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	7
103, Cork-street, Dublin,	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	2
Spark's Lake, Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	3	3	6	3	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	4
St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe,	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Total Girls,	.	.	2	2	13	12	25	15	8	3	1	.	1	2	5	19
Total Boys and Girls,	5	1	18	24	80	59	139	104	48	9	2	.	1	17	17	128
Total Roman Catholics,	5	.	18	23	66	53	119	88	44	8	2	.	.	13	14	115
Total Protestants,	.	1	.	1	14	6	20	16	4	1	.	.	1	4	3	13

TABLE No. III.—RETURN of OFFENCES of which the YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS were CONVICTED who were received into REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, in the year ended 31st December, 1866.

OFFENCES.	COMMITTED.						SENTENCE.																	
	On Indictment.		Summary Convictions		TOTAL.		Previous Punishment.										Reformatory Schools.							
							14 Days.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		2 Months and above 1 Month.		4 Months and above 2 Months.		Above 4 Months.		2 Years.		3 Years and above 2.		4 Years and above 3.		5 Years and above 4.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Larceny and Petty Theft,	2	1	50	15	52	16	30	10	18	5	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	1	1	2	45	12
„ of Fixtures,	.	.	8	.	8	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	6	.
„ by Servant,	.	.	4	3	4	3	3	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3
„ from Person,	2	.	7	.	9	.	6	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	6	.
„ in Dwelling-house,	.	.	11	6	11	6	8	3	2	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	7	4
Attempt to Steal,	.	.	11	.	11	.	8	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	10	.
Unlawful Possession of Goods,	2	.	6	.	8	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.
Receiving Stolen Goods,	1	.	4	.	5	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Fraudulent Offences,	2	1	2	.	4	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	1
Embezzlement,	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Horse Stealing,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep Stealing,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cattle Stealing,	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Housebreaking, Shopbreaking, &c.,	4	.	2	.	6	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Burglary,	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Robbery on the Highway,	2	.	2	.	4	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.
Attempts to break into Houses, &c.,	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Arson and Wilful Burning,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wilful Damage and other Malicious Offences,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault,	1	.	4	1	5	1	4	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	1
Assault with intent to Ravish,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forgery,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering Counterfeit Coin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vagrancy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Offences,	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Total,	22	2	114	25	136	27	89	15	40	9	6	3	.	1	1	.	.	1	15	2	12	3	109	21

TABLE No. IV.—RETURN showing the AGE, SOCIAL CONDITION, STATE of INSTRUCTION, and PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS, so far as can be ascertained, of the YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS received into REFORMATORY SCHOOLS during the year ending 31st December, 1866.

AGES WHEN ADMITTED.	TOTAL.	SOCIAL CONDITION ON ADMISSION.										STATE OF INSTRUCTION ON ADMISSION.					PREVIOUSLY COMMITTED TO ANY PRISON.								
		Parents dead.		Deserted by Parents		Parents in Prison		Otherwise uncontrolled by Parents.		Under Parental Control.		Neither read nor write.	Read or read and write imperfectly.	Read and write well.	Superior Instruction.	Instruction not ascertained.	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	4 Times.	5 Times.	7 Times and above 5.	10 Times and above 7.	Above 10 times.	Not previously committed.
		One only.	Both	One only.	Both	One only.	Both	One only.	Both	One only.	Both														
10 Years and under:																									
Males,	15	5	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	5	2	11	4	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Females,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
11 Years and above 10:																									
Males,	12	5	.	1	1	.	2	1	1	1	1	7	5	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Females,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12 Years and above 11:																									
Males,	25	12	1	1	2	.	.	3	5	4	1	13	11	1	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
Females,	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
13 Years and above 12:																									
Males,	28	10	6	.	.	.	.	3	3	4	5	11	13	3	1	.	6	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	20
Females,	10	3	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	6	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
14 Years and above 13:																									
Males,	22	6	7	3	.	.	1	1	2	1	4	8	11	2	1	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Females,	8	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
15 Years and above 14:																									
Males,	13	5	2	1	.	.	.	1	2	2	2	4	5	2	2	.	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	6
Females,	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Under 16 and above 15 Years:																									
Males,	21	6	5	4	.	.	.	3	4	2	1	7	7	4	3	.	6	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	10
Females,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	136	49	25	11	4	.	3	12	17	19	16	61	56	12	7	.	37	13	3	1	.	.	.	.	82
„ Females,	27	8	7	2	.	.	.	1	3	2	10	14	10	3	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
Total,	163	57	32	13	4	.	3	13	20	21	26	75	66	15	7	.	41	14	3	1	.	.	.	.	104

The next table, No. V., is very satisfactory. It shows the sums contributed by parents, in the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, towards the care and maintenance of their children in Reformatory Schools during the year 1866.

TABLE No. V.—Parental Payments, Dublin City, 1866.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
January,	19	10	1	July,	17	19	2
February,	15	19	0	August,	16	1	5
March,	19	0	4	September,	16	3	0
Total for Quarter,	54	9	5	Total for Quarter,	50	3	7
April,	17	7	6	October,	18	17	1
May,	17	4	10	November,	16	11	4
June,	18	0	4	December,	20	0	9
Total for Quarter,	52	12	8	Total for Quarter,	55	9	2

Grand Total for Year, . £212 14 10

The following return shows how fully the power given by the Reformatory Schools Act of compelling parents to contribute towards the support of their children in Reformatory Schools has been carried out in the Dublin Metropolitan Police District. To the tact and zeal of Mr. John Ryan, the collector of parental payments in the district, very great credit is due, for the most satisfactory manner in which the payments have been made. His duties are most arduous and disagreeable, as can be well understood when it is known that he has to seek for payments so low as three pence per week.

The return furnished by Mr. Ryan shows the number of warrants issued for payment of parental money, in Dublin, during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866:—

1860.

Number of warrants issued,	27
Number of those who paid,	24
Number who went to prison,	3
Number not paid,	none.
Number whose goods were seized,	none.

1861.

Number of warrants issued,	44
Number of those who paid,	36
Number who went to prison,	3
Number not paid,	8
Number whose goods were seized,	none.

1862.

Number of warrants issued,	53
Number of those who paid,	42
Number who went to prison,	3
Number not paid,	8
Number whose goods were seized,	none.

1863.

Number of warrants issued,	52
Number of those who paid,	44
Number who went to prison,	8
Number not paid,	none.
Number whose goods were seized,	none.
Number who paid in prison,	2

1864.

Number of warrants issued,	63
Number of those who paid,	45
Number who went to prison,	15
Number not paid,	3
Number whose goods were seized,	none.
Number who paid in prison,	3

1865.

Number of warrants issued,	81
Number of those who paid,	66
Number who went to prison,	11
Number not paid,	2
Number whose goods were seized,	1
Number who paid in prison,	2
Number who paid on the way to prison,	1

1866.

Number of warrants issued,	75
Number of those who paid,	67
Number who went to prison,	6
Number not paid,	1
Number whose goods were seized,	none.
Number who paid in prison,	1
Number who paid on the way to prison,	1

The next table, No. VI., shows the payments collected, during 1866, by the Constabulary, in the Provinces, from parents for the care of their children in Reformatory Schools:

TABLE No. VI.—Parental Payments from Provinces.

	£	s.	d.
First Quarter,	26	5	4
Second Quarter,	27	11	3
Third Quarter,	25	12	5
Fourth Quarter,	28	2	3
Grand Total for Year,	107	11	3

The totals stand thus:—

	£	s.	d.
From Dublin Metropolitan Police District,	212	14	10
From the Provinces,	107	11	3
Grand Total for Year,	320	6	1

The next table, No. VII., is of considerable interest.

TABLE No. VII.—A List of the Places from which Payments have been received from Parents on account of Young Offenders under detention in Reformatory Schools, during the year ending 31st December, 1866 :—

		£	s.	d.
ANTRIM,	Antrim,	1	5	8
„	Belfast,	38	18	10
„	Carrickfergus,	0	2	4
„	Lisburn,	2	4	0
ARMAGH,	Armagh,	0	9	6
„	Ballybot, Newry,	0	17	0
„	Portadown,	1	2	6
CORK,	Cork,	9	3	2
„	Bandon,	1	2	0
„	Passage West,	1	8	0
„	Skull,	2	11	0
„	Youghal,	0	13	3
DUBLIN,	Dublin,	212	15	10
„	Clontarf,	3	0	0
„	Rathfarnham,	1	6	0
DOWN,	Banbridge,	1	6	0
„	Newtownards,	1	15	6
FERMANAGH,	Lisnaskea,	2	7	6
GALWAY,	Ballinasloe,	1	16	4
KILDARE,	Naas,	0	8	9
KING'S,	Parsonstown,	1	14	8
LIMERICK,	Limerick,	12	12	6
„	Bruff,	0	6	0
LONDONDERRY,	Londonderry,	2	12	0
MEATH,	Drogheda,	2	8	6
MAYO,	Swinford,	0	13	0
QUEEN'S,	Carlowgraigue,	0	8	8
ROSCOMMON,	Boyle,	0	11	0
TIPPERARY,	Dundrum,	0	6	0
„	Tipperary,	0	12	0
TYRONE,	Aughnacloy,	1	15	0
WATERFORD,	Waterford,	0	15	6
WESTMEATH,	Delvin,	0	2	8
„	Kilbeggan,	0	14	8
„	Mullingar,	0	1	9
WEXFORD,	Wexford,	1	3	0
„	Gorey,	6	3	6
WICKLOW,	Wicklow,	2	13	6
	Total,	320	7	1

[TABLE No. VIII.

TABLE No. VIII.—Showing the Quarterly Payments by the Treasury towards the care and maintenance of Young Offenders in the Reformatory Schools, in the year 1866 :—

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.	QUARTER ENDING									TOTAL.		
	March 31st.			June 30th.			Sept. 30th.			Dec. 31st.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Malone, Belfast, .	153	1	5	143	9	5	159	13	3	162	13	5	618	17	6
Upton, Co. Cork,	582	6	11	544	4	9	489	10	5	482	12	2	2,098	14	3
Rehoboth, Dublin,	121	6	2	114	5	6	108	13	4	106	14	1	450	19	1
St. Kevin's, Glencree, . .	1,056	5	5	1,127	10	0	1,170	12	9	1,163	0	8	4,517	8	10
Cork-street, Dublin	65	4	2	61	11	3	66	7	3	64	6	11	257	9	7
High Park, county Dublin, . .	145	11	8	148	5	6	148	19	5	149	0	0	591	16	7
St. Joseph's, Limerick, . .	122	5	7	127	8	4	118	7	1	105	12	1	473	13	1
Spark's Lake, Monaghan, . .	169	2	0	162	2	0	161	12	2	160	19	6	653	15	8
St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe, . .	26	15	1	30	18	4	34	16	2	34	19	1	127	8	8
Total, .	2,441	18	5	2,459	15	1	2,458	11	10	2,429	17	11	9,790	3	3

TABLE No. IX.—Showing the Amount received, quarterly, from Parents towards the care and maintenance of their Children in Reformatory Schools during the year 1866, and the Amount paid to each School.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.	QUARTER ENDING												TOTAL.		
	March 31st.			June 30th.			Sept. 30th.			Dec. 31st.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Malone, Belfast, . . .	5	17	9	7	10	9	5	16	7	7	9	5	26	14	6
Upton, county Cork, . .	7	3	10	7	0	0	7	15	7	7	7	8	29	7	1
Rehoboth, Dublin, . .	7	7	10	7	4	6	6	19	6	11	4	2	32	16	0
St. Kevin's, Glencree, . .	42	7	2	41	18	0	38	12	8	42	9	1	165	6	11
Cork-street, Dublin, . .	2	5	0	1	15	0	1	14	6	2	8	6	8	3	0
High Park, county Dublin, .	7	8	4	5	19	4	5	11	9	4	3	9	23	3	2
St. Joseph's, Limerick, .	3	12	8	3	17	10	3	12	2	3	11	6	14	14	2
Spark's Lake, Monaghan, .	4	7	5	4	14	10	5	3	0	4	6	8	18	11	9
St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe, .	0	4	10	0	4	10	0	10	1	0	10	8	1	10	6
Total, . .	80	14	9	80	5	1	75	15	10	83	11	5	320	7	1

TABLE No. X.—The following Table shows the sums paid by the Schools to which the money was paid, and the amounts contri- Grand Juries or Town Councils named (excepting the Grand head per week; but the Grand Jury of Antrim fixed their scale contributes 3*s.* 6*d.* per week to Glencree, and 3*s.* per week to may be sent:—

LOCALITY.	Malone, Belfast.			Upton, Co. Cork.			Rehoboth, Dublin.			St. Kevin's, Glencree.			Cork-street, Dublin.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
County Antrim, .	90	19	0	44	12	8	—			81	1	0	7	15	0
„ Armagh, .	18	4	0	—			—			35	4	11	—		
„ Cork, . .	—			141	7	6	—			—			—		
City of Cork, . .	—			115	17	1	—			—			—		
County Donegal, .	—			—			—			6	6	7	—		
„ Down, . .	15	19	6	—			—			9	13	3	3	18	0
Borough of Drogheda,	—			—			—			15	12	11	—		
County Dublin, .	—			20	1	4	6	17	0	125	6	4	—		
City of Dublin, .	—			329	2	5	130	9	4	1,408	17	6	44	10	3
County Fermanagh, .	—			20	17	1	3	11	0	18	0	4	14	13	8
„ Galway, .	—			2	12	7	—			17	8	0	—		
Borough of Galway, .	—			2	11	9	—			5	3	4	—		
unty Kerry, . .	—			21	11	11	—			18	9	5	—		
Kildare, .	—			—			—			14	14	7	—		
Kilkenny, .	—			5	4	6	—			7	6	2	—		
of Kilkenny, .	—			—			—			7	5	4	—		
ing's County, .	—			4	13	8	—			17	10	7	—		
County Limerick, .	—			12	17	5	—			12	7	5	—		
City of Limerick, .	—			[illegible]	0	0	—			49	5	9	—		
County Londonderry,	5	4	4	[illegible]	10	3	—			15	12	11	—		
„ Longford, .	—			4	10	7	—			—			—		
„ Louth, . .	—			—			—			11	12	0	—		
„ Mayo, . .	—			—			—			6	14	3	—		
„ Meath, . .	—			20	14	5	—			12	10	3	—		
„ Roscommon, .	—			—			—			15	4	4	—		
„ Tipperary, N.R.	—			10	11	2	—			5	4	4	—		
„ Tipperary, S.R.	—			13	2	10	—			24	10	10	—		
„ Tyrone, . .	16	13	7	—			—			—			—		
„ Waterford, .	—			14	14	7	—			—			—		
City of Waterford, .	—			19	11	1	—			—			—		
County Westmeath, .	—			—			6	18	8	10	8	7	3	9	4
„ Wexford, .	—			—			—			3	3	9	—		
Total, . .	147	0	5	887	4	10	147	16	0	1,954	14	8	74	6	3

Grand Juries or Town Councils during the year 1866, with the buted to each. The total is £3,717 19*s.* 5*d.*; and each of the Jury of the county Antrim), contributes at the rate of 2*s.* per at 1*s.* 6*d.* per head per week; and the Town Council of Dublin, all other Reformatories to which children convicted in Dublin

High Park.			St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe.			Spark's Lake, Monaghan.			St. Joseph's, Limerick.			Total paid by each County.			Locality.
£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	
—			—			22	9	5	—			246	17	1	County Antrim.
—			—			—			—			53	8	11	„ Armagh.
—			—			—			—			141	7	6	„ Cork.
10	14	0	—			—			30	17	2	157	8	3	City of Cork.
—			—			—			—			6	6	7	County Donegal.
—			—			—			—			29	10	9	„ Down.
—			—			—			—			15	12	11	Borough of Drogheda
—			—			—			—			152	4	8	County Dublin.
113	16	3	—			148	16	5	17	10	7	2,193	2	9	City of Dublin.
—			—			—			—			57	2	1	County Fermanagh.
—			5	4	0	—			—			25	4	7	„ Galway.
—			6	2	9	—			—			13	17	10	Borough of Galway
—			—			—			29	6	6	69	7	10	County Kerry. 3
—			3	14	9	—			—			18	9	4	„ Kildare
—			—			—			—			12	10	8	„ Kilkenny
—			—			—			—			7	5	4	City of Kilkenny
—			—			—			—			22	4	3	King's County.
—			—			—			—			25	4	10	County Limerick.
—			—			—			32	10	0	121	15	9	City of Limerick.
—			—			—			—			63	7	6	County Londonderry.
—			—			—			—			4	10	7	„ Longford.
—			—			—			—			11	12	0	„ Louth.
68	8	4	5	4	0	—			—			80	6	7	„ Mayo.
—			—			—			—			33	4	8	„ Meath.
—			2	7	9	—			—			17	12	1	„ Roscommon.
—			—			—			—			15	15	6	„ Tipperary, N.R.
—			—			—			—			37	13	8	„ Tipperary, S.R.
—			—			—			—			16	13	7	„ Tyrone.
—			—			—			—			14	14	7	„ Waterford.
—			—			—			—			19	11	1	City of Waterford.
—			—			—			—			20	16	7	County Westmeath.
9	15	4	—			—			—			12	19	1	„ Wexford.
202	13	11	22	13	3	171	5	10	110	4	3	3,717	19	5	Total.

[Return.

RETURN of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the several REFORMATORY ending 31st

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	BOYS.											
	BELFAST. Malone.			CORK. Upton.			DUBLIN. 3, Rehoboth-place.			WICKLOW. St. Kevin's, Glencree.		
	Boys, 42. Officers, 4.			Boys, 127. Officers, 14.			Boys, 31. Officers, 2.			Boys, 303. Officers, 27.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
RECEIPTS.												
Treasury Allowance,	596	9	10	2,227	15	5	468	7	7	4,352	10	1
Payments of Parents,	27	18	9	30	2	6	26	18	6	167	10	10
Payments from Rates,	147	0	5	887	4	10	147	16	0	1,954	14	8
Subscriptions and Legacies,	197	18	0	7	10	6	30	16	0	275	18	6
Loans,	23	4	0	227	8	0	—			—		
Sundries,	13	9	8	9	19	10	—			—		
Total Receipts,	1,006	0	8	3,390	1	1	673	18	1	6,750	14	1
EXPENDITURE.												
Ordinary Charges.												
Salaries and Allowances to Officers,	193	1	8	496	5	4	154	3	9	713	0	0
Provisions,	325	6	10	1,441	3	11⅛	248	2	2	3,022	15	0
Clothing (Suits, Boots, Shirts, &c.)	157	9	8	361	0	1½	87	10	10	780	0	0
Washing, Fuel, and Light,	88	0	6	274	19	3	77	0	5	490	10	0
Rent of School Premises,	70	0	6	—			27	10	0	80	10	6
Repairs, Rates, Taxes, Insurance,	78	18	11	69	19	5	19	3	8	260	10	6
Furniture, Bedding, and House Sundries,	51	18	5	247	14	6½	27	4	3	240	6	2
Printing, Postage, Books, Office Expenses, &c.,	31	10	4	80	5	1½	21	6	7	126	10	4
Travelling and Police Charges,	14	3	3	61	11	7½	6	5	0	136	6	6
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.,	15	11	8	38	5	2	8	0	11	52	0	0
Rewards to Boys in School,	2	15	8	14	0	5½	5	17	10	87	10	0
Chapel Expenses, Rent of Sittings, &c.,	14	0	0	33	4	4½	—			97	10	4
Sundries,	13	6	3	75	19	0½	4	12	3	167	5	6
Total Ordinary Charges,	1,055	17	8	3,194	8	5	686	17	8	6,254	14	10
Cost per Head,	25	2	9½	24	7	3½	22	3	1¾	20	12	10
Ditto Food (weekly),	0	2	11¼	0	4	4¾	0	3	0¾	0	3	10
Ditto Clothing (ditto),	0	1	5¼	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Extra Charges.												
Outfits, Home,	1	12	7	147	14	5	36	13	7	70	0	0
Outfits and Passage, Emigration,	9	6	2	269	9	9½	—			195	0	0
Building,	158	17	0	594	14	3	—			200	0	0
Total Extra Charges,	169	15	9	1,011	18	5½	—			465	0	0
Industrial Departments.												
Profit,	168	6	0	352	11	4	81	15	4	—		
Loss,	—			—			—			67	0	0
Stock in Hand, 1865,	230	10	4	843	15	11	33	3	0	317	0	0
Ditto, 1866,	184	9	5	959	19	4	42	18	0	260	0	0

SCHOOLS on account of Maintenance, &c., for the year December, 1866.

GIRLS.													
BALLINASLOE. St. Joseph's. Girls, 8. Officers, 3.			DUBLIN. 103, Cork-st. Girls, 17. Officers, 2.			DUBLIN CO. High Park. Girls, 39. Officers, 6.			LIMERICK. St. Joseph's. Girls, 31. Officers, 7.			MONAGHAN. Spark's Lake. Girls, 42. Officers, 7.			RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
															RECEIPTS.
119	11	7	251	3	6	596	0	3	493	17	10	653	15	6	Treasury Allowance.
1	4	10	8	6	6	18	19	5	14	3	0	18	11	9	Payments of Parents.
22	13	3	74	6	3	202	13	11	110	4	3	171	5	10	Payments from Rates.
—			48	13	2	20	2	0	—			—			Subscriptions & Legacies.
—			—			—			—			—			Loans.
—			—			—			—			—			Sundries.
143	9	8	382	9	5	837	15	7	618	5	1	843	13	1	Total Receipts.
															EXPENDITURE.
															Ordinary Charges.
40	0	0	113	0	0	220	0	0	200	0	0	120	0	0	Salaries and Allowances to Officers.
63	0	8	115	11	7	356	15	1	220	0	0	353	5	1	Provisions.
13	4	7	51	0	6	35	19	0	73	10	0	150	19	7	Clothing.
12	4	8	40	14	11	61	9	8	65	19	8½	62	19	2	Washing, Fuel, and Light
30	0	0	35	0	0	50	0	0	30	0	0	50	0	0	Rent of School Premises.
6	8	6	7	1	7	17	5	4	58	13	4	45	8	11	Repairs, Rates, Taxes, Insurance.
4	8	0	17	2	3	8	17	8	11	5	0	26	5	5	Furniture, Bedding, and House Sundries.
1	10	0	13	15	6	7	18	0	5	2	5½	9	6	7	Printing, Postage, Books, Office Expenses, &c.
—			2	4	10	7	2	9	—			3	14	10	Travelling and Police Charges.
0	2	6	14	2	2	21	1	5	21	5	5	11	0	0	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
1	5	0	3	8	2	3	13	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	Rewards to Girls in School.
—			—			5	0	0	10	0	0	15	5	3	Chapel Expenses, Rent of Sittings, &c.
1	4	6	3	3	8	3	1	6	3	9	6½	3	2	7	Sundries.
173	5	5	416	5	2	798	3	5	705	5	5½	854	6	7	Total Ordinary Charges.
21	13	2	24	9	8½	20	9	3¾	22	15	0½	20	6	9½	Cost per Head.
0	3	0½	0	2	7½	0	3	6	0	2	8½	0	3	2¾	Ditto Food (weekly).
0	0	7½	0	1	1¾	0	0	4¼	0	0	10¾	0	1	4½	Ditto Clothing (ditto).
															Extra Charges.
—			14	3	3	22	4	4	43	15	0	20	0	0	Outfits, Home.
—			—			3	4	5	54	0	0	28	10	0	Outfits and Passage, Emigration.
—			29	10	9	170	0	0	75	0	0	77	10	4	Building.
—			43	14	0	195	8	9	172	15	0	126	0	4	Total Extra Charges.
															Industrial Departments.
—			40	0	8	60	18	9	143	7	9	6	0	0	Profit.
—			—			—			—			—			Loss.
—			2	14	8	—			—			26	6	8	Stock in Hand, 1865.
—			3	19	1	—			—			26	16	8	Ditto, 1866.

TABLE No. XI.—Rejections, 1866.

1. Rejected, too young (13 years) for the short sentence of 2 years.
2. Ditto, sentence too short (1 year).

TABLE No. XII.—Return showing the Number of Boys or Girls committed under the Act 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 103, who were Discharged between 1st January, 1866, and December 31st, 1866, with their subsequent Character and Circumstances as far as known :—

DISCHARGED, viz.:—	Total.	Subsequent Character and Circumstances.				
		Since Dead.	Doing well.	Doubtful.	Convicted of Crime.	Unknown.
Apprenticed, or to Service,	26	.	24	2	.	.
Placed under care of Friends,	49	.	42	7	.	.
Emigrated,	57	1	56	.	.	.
Enlisted,	5	.	5	.	.	.
Sent to Sea,	9	.	8	1	.	.
Entered the Navy,	1	.	1	.	.	.
Absconded and not retaken,	6	.	.	.	.	6
Discharged as Incorrigible,	3	.	.	.	2	1
Discharged on account of Disease,	2	.	.	1	.	1
Total,	158	1	136	11	2	8
Died in School,	1	.	.	.	.	.

The following table, No. XIII., shows the numbers on licence from each Reformatory School, 31st December, 1866 :—

BOYS.

Malone,	1
St. Patrick's, Upton,	–
Rehoboth-place,	1
St. Kevin's,	22
	24

GIRLS.

Cork-street, Dublin,	–
High Park, county Dublin,	–
St. Joseph's, Limerick,	3
Spark's Lake, Monaghan,	–
St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe,	–
	3

The next return, No. XIV., shows the numbers transferred from one Reformatory School to another during the year 1866 :—

1866, No boys, No girls.

The following return, No. XV., shows the numbers who absconded from the Reformatory Schools, and who were not retaken, during the year 1866 :—

1866, . . 5 boys, . . . 1 girl.

I regret to find that the Upton, county Cork, Reformatory School is, owing to some misunderstanding of the Justices, who do not use the power of committal to it which the law gives, likely to be closed from paucity of inmates. This would be a matter most deeply to be deplored, as the institution has been always most ably, usefully, and zealously managed; and I think myself bound, in fairness to the Director, the Rev. Mr. Furlong, to place before you, thus officially, the following letter from that gentleman :—

" Upton Reformatory,
" *March*, 1867.

" P. J. Murray, Esq.,
" Inspector of Reformatory Schools,
" Dublin Castle.

" Sir,

" I regret to have to report to you that the number of inmates of this school has fallen so low that it is no longer self-supporting. There are now seventy vacancies in the establishment.

" If this indicated a marked diminution in juvenile crime, it would, of course, be a subject of rejoicing, rather than of regret. But unfortunately it is not so. I know from the best sources of information, that the city and county of Cork abound with young 'Arabs,' leading a life of crime, and growing up hardened criminals. Some of these remain entirely away from their parents; others absent themselves for several nights in the week; and others, again, are actually trained by their parents into the ways of crime.

" The absence of a night-watch in the city of Cork, renders it easy for most of these vagrants to escape detection. Still a large number are caught and brought before the magistrates. Scarcely a day elapses without some wretched urchin appearing in the dock of the police-court. I enclose for your private inspection a schedule of cases lately reported in the local journals. Some of the magistrates zealously co-operate in the good work for which this Institution exists. But in the minds of others there exists a strange misconception, which induces them to believe it a greater charity to send boys back to lead a life of crime, rather than enable them to avail of the Reformatory Institution which the wisdom of the legislature provides for them.

" I wish I could see my way to removing this misconception. It seems anomalous to have seventy vacancies in this establishment,

while in the city and county of Cork alone there must be more than double that number of lads leading a life of crime, and growing up to be the pests of society.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"MOSES FURLONG,

"*Manager.*

"SCHEDULE of Cases referred to in foregoing Letter.

"As well as I remember from the notes which I penned down at the time, the following are some of the cases alluded to in the above letter :—

"September 1st.—Young lad, Barry, brought up for larceny; discharged with an admonition. Also girl, Haly, on same day.

"September 4th.—Young lads, Aspin and REILLY, for stealing caps.

Note.—In these cases, as well as those of the 6th, I quite forget the sentence passed, but likely it was a mere admonition.

"September 6th.—Boys, Haly, Collins, REILLY, and another lad for larceny.

"September 7th.—Boys, Murphy and REILLY, stealing two collars, imprisoned for twenty-four hours, and whipping.

"September 13th.—Patrick Wells, larceny (meerschaum pipe), fourteen days' imprisonment, and hard labour.

"September 21st.—Boy, Sullivan, stealing tobacco; imprisonment for twenty-four hours, and whipping.

"Subsequently Reilly, Wells, and Haly have been committed to this school for five years.

"Reilly was four times convicted for larceny. According to his own statement, he has been consorting with thieves for the last five or six months. His father drinks.

"Wells has been twice convicted for larceny. He states that his father is often drunk, and that he himself is one out of a gang of twelve young 'Arabs,' who are constantly pilfering and prowling the streets of Cork.

"Haly, twice convicted of larceny; states that he has been neglected by his parents, and formed one of a gang of thieves.

"Leary, another lad not yet twelve years old, was sentenced to this school in November last. He states that he has been thieving in Cork city for the last three years; but being so expert a thief, was never caught all that time by the police!!

"Another, and perhaps a more striking case than any, was recorded in the *Cork Examiner* of Saturday last, 23rd February, 1867. The Court News says :—

"'John M'Carthy, a notorious young thief, was charged with

larceny of four pair of stockings, the property of a street dealer named Mary Crane, of Austin's-lane. He was for a long time "wanted" by the police, as having been implicated with three young fellows who were committed for stealing butter.

"'The Bench, Mr. Young, J.P., asked the mother if she was willing to have him sent to the Reformatory for five years? But she said her husband would not consent.

"'The case was remanded for a day, and the boy was afterwards sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, and to receive twelve stripes with a birch rod.'

"A good and worthy magistrate informed me some time ago that he had three young lads brought up before him for larceny, and was on the point of sending them to the Upton Reformatory; but, owing to the entreaties and promises on the part of the parents, he dismissed them.

"Scarcely a week passes by without mention being made in the papers of sometimes two or three young lads brought up in *Cork City* ALONE upon the charge of larceny; and yet, during the year ended 31st December, 1866, Cork City has only sent to this school nine boys.

"At present we have vacancies for seventy boys.

"M. FURLONG."

I have reason to believe that a Roman Catholic Girls' Reformatory School will be shortly opened in Wexford, through the liberality of Mr. Devereux.

I have found the managers of the Reformatory Schools most willing, as they always have been, to adopt any suggestions which, from time to time, I thought it my duty during the year to make. Indeed they are now so fully acquainted with the best mode of conducting their schools, I have rarely occasion to suggest a change of any kind.

To the Constabulary in the provinces I have occasionally, in cases of absconding and in the collection from parents, to give considerable trouble; but I have always found them active, zealous, and most willing to aid me in every way within their power.

Mr. Luscombe, who discharges the duties of sole clerk in this office, still deserves the approval expressed by me in former reports; and I have, during the year 1866, owing to pressure of my work as Director of Convict Prisons, been obliged to depend upon his zeal and ability very frequently, and he has proved himself a genuine assistant.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your obedient servant,

PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX, No. I.

List of Reformatory Schools, showing their Locality, Date of Certificate, Name of Corresponding Manager, and amount of Accommodation :—

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Antrim, . . .	Malone Reformatory School, for Protestant Boys, Belfast. Certified March 13th, 1860. Accommodation for 60 Boys. Charles W. Shaw, Esq., at the School.
Cork, . . .	Reformatory School, for Roman Catholic Boys, Upton. Certified July 6th, 1860. Accommodation for 160 Boys. Rev. Moses Furlong, at the School.
Dublin, . .	Reformatory School for Protestant Girls, 103, Cork-street, Dublin. Certified April 12th, 1859. Accommodation for 25 Girls. Rev. Thomas R. Shore, B.D., at the School, or 53, Summer-hill, Dublin.
„ . . .	Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, High Park. Certified December 21st, 1858. Accommodation for 45 Girls. Mrs. Mary O'Callaghan, at the School, Drumcondra.
„ . . .	Reformatory School for Protestant Boys, 3, Rehoboth-place. Certified November 18th, 1859. Accommodation for 40 Boys. Rev. Thomas R. Shore, B.D., at the School, or at 53, Summer-hill, Dublin.
Galway, . . .	St. Joseph's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Society-street, Ballinasloe. Certified February 11th, 1864. Accommodation for 25 Girls. Mrs. Mary Burke, at the School.
Limerick, . .	St. Joseph's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Limerick. Certified January 25th, 1859. Accommodation for 50 Girls. Mrs. Amelia Von Neuvenhove, at the School.
Monaghan, . .	Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Spark's Lake, Monaghan. Certified May 3rd, 1859. Accommodation for 50 Girls. Mrs. Genevieve Beale, at the School.
Wicklow, . .	St. Kevin's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Boys, Glencree, Enniskerry. Certified April 12th, 1859. Accommodation for 310 Boys. Rev. Francis J. Lynch, at the School.

RETURN of YOUNG OFFENDERS under Detention, and in the Reformatory Schools, December 31st, 1866.

	1866.	
	Boys.	Girls.
Malone Protestant Reformatory School, Belfast,	44	.
Roman Catholic Reformatory School, Upton, county Cork,	121	.
Protestant Reformatory School, 3, Rehoboth-place, Dublin,	31	.
St. Kevin's Roman Catholic Reformatory School, Glencree, county Wicklow,	308	.
Protestant Reformatory School, 103, Cork-street, Dublin,	.	15
High Park Roman Catholic Reformatory School, Drumcondra, county Dublin,	.	39
Golden-bridge Roman Catholic Reformatory School, county Dublin,	.	.
St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Reformatory School, Limerick,	.	23
Spark's Lake Roman Catholic Reformatory School, Monaghan,	.	42
St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Reformatory, Ballinasloe,	.	9
	504	128
Total,	632	

APPENDIX, No. II.

DETAILED REPORT ON CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

COUNTY ANTRIM.

THE MALONE PROTESTANT REFORMATORY SCHOOL for BOYS at BELFAST.

This, the only male reformatory school in the province of Ulster, is most admirably managed, and fully bears out all I have stated in my former reports.

The educational training is very good. The boys are well taught both in writing and ciphering.

Agriculture is well and carefully attended to. There are nearly forty acres of land attached to the school; its condition is very good, being well worked by spade husbandry. There are two cows and some pigs kept; and the corn crops yield a very good return.

In addition to agriculture, the boys are instructed in shoe-making, tailoring, and sack-making.

They get plenty of work for Belfast at tailoring and shoe-making. All the boys' clothing is made in the house. They even make their own shirts.

The visits of friends to the boys are only permitted once in two months, and never but as a reward for good conduct. Visits are never allowed save in the presence and hearing of a member of the staff.

Only first-class boys are allowed to go out with pass as messengers.

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1866, was 44; the average monthly number during the year was 41.

The following figures show the cost per head in the year 1866 :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head,	25	2	9½
Ditto (food weekly),	0	2	11½
Ditto (clothing ditto),	0	1	5¼

The payments by parents in 1866 amounted to £27 18*s.* 9*d.*
The industrial profit in 1866 amounted to £168 6*s.*

County Cork.

Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Boys, Upton.

Though the educational and industrial training of the boys is both well and carefully attended to, yet from the large tract of ground (110 acres) attached to this school, the manager, Rev. Mr. Furlong, has thought it advisable to employ the greater number of the boys at agricultural labour. This has proved a valuable acquisition in cases of emigration; hence many of the boys have started to begin a new life in the New World of Brazil.

The conduct of the boys discharged has been most satisfactory, and the rev. manager has spared neither money nor exertions to give them a fair chance of success.

The band and drill are carefully attended to. The band is very good.

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1866, was 121; the average monthly number during the year was 135.

The following figures show the cost per head in 1866 :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head,	24	7	3½
Ditto (food weekly),	0	4	4¾
Ditto (clothing ditto),	0	1	1

The payments by parents in 1866 amounted to £30 2*s.* 6*d.*
The industrial profit in 1866 was £352 11*s.* 4*d.*

Dublin.

Reformatory School for Protestant Boys, 3, Rehoboth-place.

It is most satisfactory to me to be able to state that, in the seventh year of its existence, this school more than realizes its early promise.

To the Rev. Mr. Shore too much praise cannot be given, for the unwearied care and almost paternal solicitude with which he watches over the boys whilst at the school, and the earnest zeal with which he tries to further them in life.

The school is worked under the mastership of Mr. Hanna, who ably and efficiently performs this duty.

Though market-gardening is the chief occupation of the boys, other branches of industrial training are not neglected; they make, mend, and wash their outer clothing, cook, clean the house, and keep it in repair.

The reading, writing, and ciphering are quite as good as I should have expected in an ordinary National school.

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1866, was 31; the average monthly number during the year was 31.

The following figures show the cost per head in the year 1866:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head, ...	22	3	1¾
Ditto (food weekly), ...	0	3	0¾
Ditto (clothing ditto), . . .	0	1	1

The payments by parents in 1866 amounted to £26 18*s.* 6*d.*
The industrial profit in 1866 was £81 15*s.* 4*d.*

County Wicklow.

St. Kevin's Reformatory School, Glencree, for Roman Catholic Boys.

As the value of an institution can be tested only by its results, too much praise cannot be given to this, the first certified and largest in extent of the Male Reformatory Schools in Ireland.

To the careful training and prudent kindness of the manager, the Rev. Mr. Lynch, and his admirable staff, may be attributed all of the success which has crowned their labours.

Tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, cabinet-making, turning, quarrying, gas-making (the whole establishment is lighted with gas), and agriculture, form the occupation of the boys. The shoes and clothing of the staff and inmates are made entirely by the boys, and their workmanship is most creditable. The carpentry, cabinet-making, and turning are much approved by furniture dealers, and by the friends of the Reformatory, some of whom have ordered elaborately carved chairs.

Thus, the boys are fitted, according to their capabilities, to earn an honest livelihood in the various walks of life; and the rev. manager has had ample testimony of the success of his training in the many grateful letters received by him from boys at a distance, and in occasional visits from those nearer home.

Many of the boys have got respectable situations in Dublin, and are giving much satisfaction to their employers. Mr. Vernet, a valuable and most efficient member of the Glencree staff, keeps a kindly supervision over them by frequent visiting. This is most useful, as he is a great favourite with the boys.

The band and drill are admirably conducted, and visitors have expressed much surprise at the perfection which the boys have attained in those acquirements.

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1866, was 308; the average monthly number during the year was 300.

The following figures show the cost per head during the year 1866 :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head,	20	12	10
Ditto (food weekly),	0	3	10
Ditto (clothing ditto),	0	1	0

The payments by parents in 1866 amounted to £167 10*s.* 10*d.*

Dublin.

The Cork-street Reformatory School for Protestant Girls.

This school continues to deserve the approval which in each succeeding Report I have been able to bestow upon it.

The assiduous care with which the girls are trained by Miss Cook, the lady who manages the school, and her efficient assistant Miss Sharp, has been fully recognised by the Committee. They have done much for the young people intrusted to their charge, and the good conduct of those girls whom they have changed from evil habits to honest principles, must be to them a source of pride and pleasure.

To the Rev. Mr. Shore, who so zealously attends this school, too much praise cannot be given. His services are beyond praise, as, to the advice and supervision of this good man, much of the success which has attended this school from the beginning must be attributed.

The total number under detention on the 31st December, 1866, was 15; the average monthly number during the year was 17.

The following figures show the cost per head during the year 1866 :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head,	24	9	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto (food weekly),	0	2	$7\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto (clothing ditto),	0	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$

The payments by parents in 1866 amounted to £8 3*s.*

The industrial profit in 1866 amounted to £40 0*s.* 8*d.*

Dublin.

High Park Reformatory, School for Roman Catholic Girls.

When I consider the difficulties by which this school is surrounded, I am almost surprised at its success. The nearness to a great metropolis is, in itself, a serious obstacle to reformation. The many temptations to which girls of their class are exposed when coming from the quietude of their school to the vicious gaiety of a large city, places them in a position of trial, the resistance to which is a strong test of their thorough change.

There are other troubles with which High Park School has had

to contend, the difficulty of getting situations for girls on release has been a serious, though happily, not an insurmountable one; and even within the city there are many girls employed in various ways, and giving every satisfaction to their employers.

I never think of, or visit this school, but I am impressed with the beautiful thought of Mary Carpenter :—

"May many labourers be raised up who will endeavour to rescue these lost ones—to save a soul from death, and thus cover a multitude of sins."

The industrial training is conducted in a highly satisfactory manner. The needlework, both in quality and quantity, is unequalled : this fact has been admitted by several visitors competent to give an opinion on this all-important branch of female industry.

In addition to needlework, the girls are employed in washing, ironing, and the general duties of a laundry-maid; all the bread used in the reformatory is made and baked by the girls.

The educational training is most efficiently attended to—reading, writing, and ciphering are taught with such zeal and ability, that the children acquire a thorough knowledge of all that is essential to their class and position.

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1866, was 39 ; the average monthly number during the year was 39.

The following figures show the cost per head during the year 1866 :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head,	20	9	3¾
Ditto (food weekly),	0	3	6
Ditto (clothing ditto),	0	0	4¼

The payments by parents in 1866 amounted to £18 19*s.* 5*d.*
The industrial profit in 1866 amounted to £60 18*s.* 9*d.*

County Galway.

St. Joseph's Reformatory School, Ballinasloe, for Roman Catholic Girls.

Of this little school, now three years in existence, I can only speak in the present, as the future must tell for itself. Judging, however, from the careful training and maternal vigilance with which those children are looked after, I think I may augur successful results.

It is to be regretted that the numbers are not increasing. That the fault does not lie with Mrs. Burke, or the intelligent staff of ladies by whom she is assisted, is clear. It would be well if the magistrates and chairmen of counties of the Province took a greater interest in this matter, both for the benefit of society, and the advantage to those poor children who, if evil, are deprived not only of the chance of reformation, but of being taught to earn an honest livelihood.

The buildings are well ventilated, and fully adapted to accommodate twenty, though at the time of inspection there were only nine inmates.

Knitting, for which they are fairly paid, is the only work taken in, as the children are fully occupied working for the Institution.

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1866, was 9; the average monthly number during the year was 8.

The following figures show the cost per head during the year 1866 :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head, ...	21	13	2
Ditto (food weekly), ...	0	3	0
Ditto (clothing do.), ...	0	0	7½

County Limerick.

St. Joseph's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Limerick.

Every succeeding year proves the complete success of the system of reformatory training adopted in this school. Girls who, from the very earliest age, seemed, from their depraved and vicious habits, to be altogether irreclaimable, have, under Mrs. Lockhart's wise and kind management, become thoroughly reformed.

One case in particular I had watched with great anxiety, and, I must admit, with scarcely a hope as to a favourable result. It was that of a girl who, from her earliest childhood, had been most vicious, and before her transmission to a reformatory school, had gone through a career of crime almost unprecedented for one of her years. She had been in more than one reformatory, and was regarded even by the police as hopelessly irreclaimable. This poor girl, however, had the good fortune to be placed under Mrs. Lockhart's care, and so thorough has been her reformation, that she is now, through the kindness of her good mother (as she so justly calls Mrs. Lockhart), in a happy and respectable home, where she is employed as kitchen-maid.

Both educational and industrial training are carefully attended to. Great progress has been made in reading, writing, and ciphering.

Of the industrial occupation I cannot speak too highly; as, for girls in their class, it is both moral training and future well-doing. The industrial profit from the laundry alone, shows how, and with what advantage to the girls, this most useful branch of industry is cultivated. Shirt-making, lace-making, and embroidery, are also well attended to.

The total number of young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1866, was 23; the average monthly number during the year was 31.

The following figures show the cost per head during the year 1866 :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head, ...	22	15	0¼
Ditto (food weekly), ...	0	2	8¾
Ditto (clothing do.), ...	0	0	10¾

The payments by parents in 1866 amounted to £14 3*s.*

The industrial profit in 1866 amounted to £143 7*s.* 9*d.*

County Monaghan.

Spark's Lake Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls.

It would be impossible to over-estimate the value of this institution to the reformatory system. The class of "incorrigibles" which from time to time were received by Mrs. Beale, and the wonderful reformations that have been effected, prove the ardent zeal and indomitable perseverance with which the efficient and intelligent staff of ladies by whom Mrs. Beale is assisted, work out their mission.

The system of individualization, followed by perfect classification, which has been adopted, has to her, from the first, been a great assistance in her arduous and sometimes almost hopeless labours. That her labours have not proved hopeless, and that girls the most vicious and refractory have been thoroughly changed, not only in conduct but even in nature, must have been to her and her staff a source of pure and heartfelt gratification.

The letters received from the girls who have emigrated are most interesting. Some have married most respectably, and write in terms of gratitude and affection to those kind ladies who, acting the part of Christian mothers, saved them from the depraved lives for which their own unnatural mothers had designed them.

The needle-work done by the girls of this school is very superior indeed, and can fairly compete with the work of any school in Ireland, whether reformatory or ordinary.

The industrial training, however, does not rest with needle-work. The girls are employed at field-work, and in the cultivation of a large garden. They have also the care of a dairy and a small farm-yard, in which are pigs and fowl.

The educational instruction is well and carefully attended to; and reading, writing, and ciphering are well taught.

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1866, was 42; the average monthly number during the year was 42.

The following figures show the cost per head during the year 1866:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head,	20	6	9¾
Ditto (food weekly),	0	3	2¾
Ditto (clothing do.),	0	1	4½

The payments by parents in 1866 amounted to £18 11*s.* 9*d.*

The industrial profit in 1866 amounted to £6.

The work done in this school is most admirable, but unfortunately there is no sale for it on the spot, and frequently it is disposed of at a loss.

APPENDIX, No. III.

Monaghan Reformatory School.

Children we know to be doing well at Home.

A. M'C., a child of eleven years, was prosecuted by a gentleman who was interested in her. Having discovered that she had stolen articles from his house, and fearing she would grow up dishonest, he had her sent here. She was the second child received. Her bad habits were soon eradicated, and none of our children have given more satisfaction. She remained here some months after the expiration of her sentence, and then returned to Belfast, and is earning an honest and respectable livelihood at the sewing-machine.

M. D. came here a very small child, but on account of the poverty of her parents was already at service. She was in the habit of stealing sugar and throwing it out through the windows to her companions; at length she robbed her mistress of some articles of clothing, for which she was prosecuted. Though very young, she was obstinate and self-willed, but by degrees became docile, very honest, and industrious. She returned to her parents in Dublin, and is going on well.

B. M'G., the first girl discharged, being only sentenced for two years, returned to a delicate mother in Longford, towards whom she discharged the duties of an affectionate child. We received most cheering accounts from the clergyman of the parish of her exemplary conduct, being a model for the young girls of the place. Later she entered domestic service, and gave great satisfaction. She is now in Scotland, earning an honest livelihood.

M. M'G., a girl of sixteen years of age, was convicted of burglary and robbery. She had a violent temper, which gradually calmed down. She was a strong, healthy girl, and active employment being most suited to her, she applied herself to it heartily. She was frequently employed in the garden, on one of which occasions a young man in the service of a neighbouring gentleman, who was assisting the gardener, was so much struck with her modesty, activity, and industry, that he determined to ask her in marriage. This being made known to us, we sent for him, and finding his intentions to be honourable, and that he was a man of good character, honest, and industrious, we consented, and obtained from the Chief Secretary the pardon of the girl, who wanted a year of completing her sentence. The ceremony was performed in the chapel of the establishment. The marriage proved happy, for though poor, they are honest and industrious, and respected in their humble sphere. They at present reside in Monaghan.

S. S. came here a poor little fatherless beggar child, completely ignorant and illiterate. She was not vicious; her faults were chiefly through ignorance. When instructed she showed a desire to do all that was right, and conducted herself well during her whole time.

A Protestant lady from London, who visited the reformatory last summer twelvemonths, showed her benevolence by expressing a desire to take one of the girls. S. S. was chosen as one who would give most satisfaction, and on the expiration of her sentence was sent. The lady is well pleased with her, and on that account will be likely to interest herself with regard to more of our girls.

Children we know to be doing well in Ireland.

M. A. J., though having good parents, was drawn into vice by *M. F.* When sent to school she remained in the streets all day singing ballads; she attracted the attention of gentlemen to listen to her, and would then pick their pockets. Both those girls were under the power of a wicked woman, to whose dwelling they repaired in the evenings, and who provided them with dresses. Accustomed to such a life, the hours of regular employment in the school were very distasteful to her; but encouraged and stimulated, she gradually corrected her habits of idleness and became industrious. She had a firm, determined will, and laboured hard to overcome her passions. She acquired such a horror of dishonesty, that during her whole time she was never known to steal the most trifling article. She is at present in domestic service in Dublin, working hard to earn an honest livelihood.

E. B. was transferred from one Dublin reformatory to another, having twice absconded, but being received back the second time, after six months' imprisonment, and not going on well, she, as a last resource, was sent here. She now almost considered herself an outcast, cared for by none, and seemed quite reckless as to what she did, thinking it too late to amend, having only twelve months to remain. But when assured to the contrary, and receiving all the advantages of our other children, she gained a respect for herself, and tried and succeeded in giving satisfaction. She was provided with a situation in Belfast, and is going on very well ever since, being now nearly a year away. She writes constantly; and we also receive most favourable accounts from a lady in Belfast who interests herself about our children.

R. F. was transferred from a Dublin reformatory almost as incorrigible. After her arrival here, her violent temper soon showed itself, in disregarding all discipline and defying all authority; solitary confinement only increased it, and severity hardened her more and more. Kindness alone had effect upon her. When calmed down, she was reasoned into compliance; this treatment being continued, she became, from one of the worst, our best girl, and so deeply grateful for her reformation, that on the expiration of her sentence she would not leave, but still remains, though nearly two years after her time, giving great satisfaction and good example to the others. So much impressed is she, by her own experience, of the benefit of the reformatory system, that hearing lately of a young brother being sent to one, she expressed great satisfaction, and feels quite convinced it was the best thing possible for him.

Children who Emigrated.

A. M. was the child of decent, honest parents, who sent her to good schools, and tried to rear her well, but she having bad instincts, was in the habit of leaving her comfortable home to associate with thieves and pickpockets. She soon became "an expert little thief," always escaping the police, till her father, having tried all other means, at length prosecuted her, and got her sentenced to five years here. Being of an ardent and enterprising disposition, she could not be kept at needlework, even for a few hours, but when actively employed was cheerful and happy. By degrees she became honest; she was naturally truthful and straightforward. She emigrated to New York, and was married immediately after landing to one of the ship's crew, who was evidently taken by her ardent and courageous character. About twelve months after, her father received a letter from the husband, announcing, with bitter grief, the death of "his darling little wife" in her first confinement. The letter was accompanied by a newspaper, giving an account of a most respectable funeral.

M. B. had respectable parents. She had a natural propensity for pilfering, which it took many years to eradicate. In other respects her conduct here was most satisfactory, as she had a mild, gentle disposition. She emigrated to Boston, and had an offer of marriage from the mate of the vessel in which she sailed. Knowing the importance of her decision, she prudently waited until she could make inquiries as to his character and disposition. Not finding the result satisfactory, she declined. She obtained a situation as chamber and waiting maid, and when last we heard from her was in the same place.

E. H., an orphan, was received into a situation without any previous education or training; she stole from her mistress, was prosecuted, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, being too old to come under the Reformatory Act. However, a benevolent judge, pitying her forlorn condition, sent her here as a voluntary inmate. We received her, and had no reason to regret it. She gradually overcame her propensity for stealing, and, during the last two years she remained here, gave great satisfaction. She emigrated to Montreal, where she obtained a good situation, and continued till obliged to leave on account of illness. She was admitted into an institution founded for the protection of Irish girls out of employment. Here she made herself so useful in an industrial school attached to the establishment that she was invited to remain. Recalling with gratitude what had been done for herself, she consented, and our poor orphan is now doing good to others.

M. M'D. was sentenced to four years' detention at the age of 12. Her parents were wandering tinkers, who brought her up without any knowledge of religion, taught her to steal and cheat when she could with impunity. When surrounded here by contrary influences, she soon showed a desire to correct the evils of her childhood, and to profit by the religious and moral instructions she was re-

ceiving. She became honest, truthful, and industrious, and very clever at needlework. She emigrated to New York in June, 1864, and we have had most satisfactory accounts ever since. She is in a situation as children's maid, and receives higher wages than ordinary girls, on account of her ability in needlework.

M. A. M. was received here at fourteen years of age, completely ignorant and illiterate. She had a bad, immoral mother, and had already entered upon a life of infamy. Her temper was so violent that she was known as "the lunatic," and her conduct after her arrival here was such as to fully justify the epithet. It took a considerable time to subdue this violence, and often, when apparently overcome, would again burst forth into fits of passion. However, little by little it was controlled, and during the last two years she gave great satisfaction. She emigrated to Philadelphia in the spring of 1865, obtained a respectable situation, and still keeps it. Her mistress values her services so highly that she is constantly making her valuable presents.

M. F. came here a confirmed little pickpocket. Her artifice was selling perfumery in the streets; when ladies came to look at what she had, she stole their purses. In this she was encouraged by a wicked mother, who received and in a manner supported herself by her child's spoils. She was enraged at her conviction, and, even after the expiration of her sentence of five years, thought to claim her again. She came to the reformatory and stormed and swore she should have her child. When the latter refused to go with her, she threatened to drown herself. The girl, on her arrival here, was deeply sunk in vice and wickedness, which it took years of patient labour to eradicate. She emigrated to Philadelphia, obtained a good situation, continued in it for twelve months, and was then honourably and respectably married from her mistress's house. She now resides with the parents of her husband.

C. T. absconded from a Dublin reformatory, and was then sent here. She was a grown girl, depraved and immoral, having had a very bad mother. Being intelligent and sensible, she listened to reasonings and advice, gradually improved, and in the end was so deeply impressed with virtuous sentiments that she resisted the threats and entreaties of her mother to return to temptation. It would have been desirable for her to remain in Ireland, as she was very clever, active, honest, and industrious. She would have creditably filled a suitable situation; but dreading the importunities of the wicked mother, she emigrated. During the voyage she had an offer of marriage from a fellow-passenger, a commercial traveller, who was struck by her modest demeanour on board. Although he was much above her in social condition and education, she refused, on finding he was not religious. She obtained a respectable situation in New Jersey, and still continues in it.

Children who Died in the School.

C. C. was sentenced to a Dublin reformatory, where she conducted herself very violently, and at length absconded. She was retaken, and sent here. She was very troublesome for some time, often obliged to be removed from the others and confined in a cell. This treatment gave her time for reflection, and she soon saw the ill effects of indulging her temper. She made great efforts to restrain it, and succeeded so well that she became one of our best girls; but the poor child was not for this world. Symptoms of consumption appeared previous to her transfer here. When it was made known to her that she had not long to live, far from being frightened, she was glad to leave a world where she had known nothing but sin and misery, and happy beyond measure to die in the reformatory. Her end was most consoling, and made a deep impression on the other children.

M. A. F. was convicted of arson, and sentenced to some years imprisonment, the last two of which she spent here. She was a wayward, self-willed girl, but by kindness was gradually brought round. She was intelligent, and had a certain refinement which obtained for her an excellent situation as nursery governess, where she gave great satisfaction. She fell into delicate health; her mistress sent her to hospital, but valued her services so highly that after a partial recovery she took her back again. However, the poor girl never got strong, and hearing from the doctor that her case was hopeless, she petitioned earnestly to come back to the reformatory to die. This being granted, she was perfectly content, and her death was most edifying.

M. D. had a bad mother, and no wonder that the poor child was depraved and vicious, dishonest and untruthful. It was long before these first bad impressions were obliterated, but when at length, enlightened by religious instruction, she saw the misfortune of her early bad education, she dreaded returning to that bad mother, and in her simplicity prayed to God to let her die in the reformatory. Her prayer was granted, for, though in perfect health at the time, some months after it began to fail, and, gradually declining, she died a most happy death a short time before the expiration of her sentence.

I consider myself bound to insert this Appendix, as it shows how Mrs. Beale works, and why she succeeds. Every advocate of the Reformatory School system in Ireland is indebted to her, because had she hesitated, when I wanted a reception place for transfers, six of the girls, who are now doing well, *must* have been cast upon the streets.

P. J. MURRAY.

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.